THE

CALCUTTA

UNIVERSITY CALENDAR,

1884-85.

CALCUTTA

THACKER, SPINK AND CO.,

Publishers to the University.

1884.

CONTENTS.

		Page
I.	Almanac	5
II.	Act of Incorporation (No. II of 1857)	17
	Act No XLVII of 1860, giving power for conferring additional degrees	26
	Act No. I of 1884 amending the Law relating to the granting of Honorary Degrees	27
III.	Bye-Laws regarding the Senate	29
	" " Faculties	29
	" " Syndicate	30
	" " Registrar	31
IV.	Regulations :—	
	Entrance Examination	33
	First Examination in Arts...	35
	Bachelor of Arts	38
	Master of Arts	48
	Regulations for the examinations of Female Candidates	52
	Bachelor in Law	53
	Honours in Law	54
	Doctor in Law	55
	Licence in Medicine and Surgery (First Examination)	56
	" " (Second Examination)	58
	Bachelor in Medicine (First Examination) ...	60
	" " (Second Examination) ...	62
	Honours in Medicine	64
	Doctor in Medicine	65
	First Examination in Engineering	66
	Licence in Engineering	69
	Bachelor in Engineering	72
	Honours in Civil Engineering	73
	Master in Civil Engineering	75
	General	75
	Appendix A, Forms of Application	76
	" of Certificates	86
	" Forms of Application for Females ...	88
	Appendix B. Subjects of Examination :—	
	" Entrance, 1885	90
	" " 1886	91
	" " 1887	92
	" First Examination in Arts 1885 ...	93
	" " " 1886 ...	95
	" " " 1887 ...	97
	" B. A. Examination, 1885 ...	99
	" " 1886	105
	" " 1887	111
	" M. A. Examination, English, 1885-87	117
	" " Greek, 1885-87 ...	118
	" " Latin, 1885-87 ...	118

		Page
	M. A. Examination, Hebrew, ...	119
	,, Arabic, 1885	119
	,, Arabic, 1886-87	120
	,, Persian, 1885	120
	,, Persian, 1886-87	121
	,, Sanskrit, 1885-86	121
	,, Sanskrit, 1887	122
	,, History, 1885-87	123
	,, Mental and Moral Science, 1885, and subsequent years	123
	,, Mathematics, 1885 and subsequent years	124
	,, Natural and Physical Science, 1885-87	125
	Text-Books in History and Geography for Entrance	126
	,, B. L. Examination, 1885 and subsequent years	126
	,, Honours in Law ...	128
	Subjects in Botany for First L. M. S. and First M. B. Examinations	129
	Subjects in Physics for the First Examination in Engineering	130
V.	The Senate	133
	Premchand Roychand Students	13[illegible]
	The Syndicate	137
	The Faculty of Arts	138
	,, Law	140
	,, Medicine	141
	,, Engineering...	141
	Succession Lists from 1857 :—	
	of Chancellors	142
	of Vice-Chancellors	142
	of Registrars	143
	Academical Costume	143
	Endowments	144
	List of Affiliated Institutions	154
	Rules of Affiliation	156
	Description of Affiliated Institutions	157
	Graduates	1
	Under-Graduates	99
	Graduates (Supplementary B. A. Examination 1884)	200
	Under-Graduates F. A. ditto	202
VI.	Examination Papers :—	
	Entrance Examination, 1883	i
	First Examination in Arts, 1883	xxxv
	B. A. Examination, 1884	lxviii
	B. L. Examination, 1884	cx
	First Examination in Engineering, 1883 ...	cxx
	B. C. E. and L. C. E. Examinations, 1883 ...	cxxx
	Honour and M. A. Examination, 1884	cxlv
	Premchand Roychand Studentship, 1884 ...	cxcix
	L. M. S. and M. B. (First Examination), 1884 ...	ccxix
	,, (Second Examination), 1884 ...	ccxxiii
	Supplementary First Examination in Arts, 1884 ...	ccxxvi
	Supplementary B. A. Examination, 1884 ...	cclix
VII.	Index to the Instructive Staff of Affiliated Institutions	ccxcix

I.

Calcutta University Calendar, 1884-85.

MAY.		
1	T	
2	F	
3	S	
5	M	
6	T	
7	W	
8	T	
9	F	
10	S	
11	S	
12	M	
13	T	
14	W	
15	T	
16	F	
17	S	
18	S	
19	M	
20	T	
21	W	
22	T	
23	F	
24	S	Empress' Birthday.
25	S	
26	M	
27	T	
28	W	
29	T	
30	F	
31	S	

JUNE

1	S	
2	M	
3	T	Hindu Holiday.
4	W	
5	T	
6	F	
7	S	
8	S	
9	M	
10	T	
11	W	
12	T	
13	F	
14	S	
15	S	
16	M	
17	T	
18	W	
19	T	
20	F	
21	S	
22	S	
23	M	
24	T	
25	W	
26	T	
27	F	
28	S	Meeting of Syndicate.
29	S	
30	M	

JULY.

1	T	
2	W	
3	T	
4	F	
5	S	
6	S	
7	M	
8	T	
9	W	
10	T	
11	F	
12	S	
13	S	
14	M	
15	T	
16	W	
17	T	University of Bombay founded, 1857.
18	F	
19	S	
20	S	
21	M	
22	T	
23	W	
24	T	
25	F	
26	S	Meeting of Syndicate.
27	S	
28	M	
29	T	
30	W	

AUGUST.

1	F	
2	S	
3	**S**	
4	M	Engineering Examinations begin.
5	T	
6	W	
7	T	
8	F	
9	S	
10	**S**	
11	M	
12	T	
13	W	Hindu Holiday.
14	T	
15	F	
16	S	
17	**S**	
18	M	
19	T	
20	W	
21	T	
22	F	
23	S	
24	**S**	
25	M	
26	T	
27	W	
28	T	
29	F	
30	S	Meeting of Syndicate.
31	**S**	

SEPTEMBER.		
1	M	
2	T	
3	W	
4	T	
5	F	University of Madras founded, 1857.
6	S	
7	**S**	
8	M	
9	T	
10	W	
11	T	
12	F	
13	S	
14	S	
15	M	
16	T	
17	W	
18	T	
19	F	Hindu Holiday.
20	S	
21	S	
22	M	
23	T	
24	W	Durgapuja Hindu Holidays begin.
25	T	
26	F	
27	S	Meeting of Syndicate.
28	S	
29	M	
30	T	

DECEMBER.

1	M	
2	T	
3	W	
4	T	
5	F	
6	S	
7	**S**	
8	M	
9	T	
10	W	
11	T	
12	F	
13	S	
14	**S**	
15	M	
16	T	
17	W	
18	T	
19	F	
20	S	
21	**S**	
22	M	
23	T	
24	W	
25	T	Christmas Holidays begin.
26	F	
27	S	Meeting of Syndicate.
28	**S**	
29	M	
30	T	
31	W	

JANUARY.

1	T	New Year's Day
2	F	
3	S	
4	S	
5	M	
6	T	
7	W	
8	T	
9	F	
10	S	
11	S	
12	M	
13	T	
14	W	
15	T	
16	F	
17	S	
18	S	
19	M	
20	T	
21	W	Hindu Holiday.
22	T	
23	F	University of Calcutta founded, 1857.
24	S	Meeting of Syndicate.
25	S	
26	M	
27	T	
28	W	
29	T	
30	F	
31	S	

FEBRUARY.

1	S	
2	M	Last day of application for B. L. Examination
3	T	
4	W	
5	T	
6	F	
7	S	
8	S	
9	M	
10	T	
11	W	
12	T	
13	F	
14	S	
15	S	
16	M	Last day of application for Medical Examination
17	T	
18	W	
19	T	
20	F	
21	S	Meeting of Syndicate.
22	S	
23	M	
24	T	
25	W	
26	T	
27	F	
28	S	

MARCH.

1	S	
2	M	B. L. and Medical Examinations begin.
3	T	
4	W	
5	T	
6	F	
7	S	
8	S	
9	M	
10	T	
11	W	
12	T	
13	F	Last day of application for Entrance, F. A. and B. A. Examinations.
14	S	
15	S	
16	M	
17	T	
18	W	
19	T	
20	F	
21	S	
22	S	
23	M	
24	T	
25	W	
26	T	
27	F	
28	S	Meeting of Syndicate.
29	S	
30	M	
31	T	

APRIL		
1	W	
2	T	
3	F	
4	S	
5	S	
6	M	
7	T	
8	W	
9	T	
10	F	
11	S	
12	S	Hindu Holiday
13	M	
14	T	
15	W	
16	T	
17	F	
18	S	
19	S	
20	M	
21	T	
22	W	
23	T	
24	F	
25	S	
26	S	
27	M	
28	T	
29	W	
30	T	

II.

ACT OF INCORPORATION.

ACT NO. II OF 1857.

Passed on the 24th January.

An Act to establish and incorporate an University at Calcutta.

Preamble.

WHEREAS, for the better encouragement of Her Majesty's subjects of all classes and denominations within the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal and other parts of India, in the pursuit of a regular and liberal course of education, it has been determined to establish an University at Calcutta, for the purpose of ascertaining by means of examination the persons who have acquired proficiency in different branches of Literature, Science, and Art, and of rewarding them by Academical Degrees as evidence of their respective attainments and marks of honour proportioned thereunto; and whereas, for effectuating the purposes aforesaid, it is expedient that such University should be incorporated; It is enacted as follows (that is to say):—

Incorporation.

I. The following persons, namely,

The Right Honourable CHARLES JOHN VISCOUNT CANNING, Governor-General of India;

The Honourable JOHN RUSSELL COLVIN, Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces;

The Honourable FREDERICK JAMES HALLIDAY, Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal;

The Honourable SIR JAMES WILLIAM COLVILE, Knight, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Judicature in Bengal;

The Right Reverend DANIEL WILSON, Doctor of Divinity.
Bishop of Calcutta;
The Honourable GEORGE ANSON, General,
Commander-in-Chief of the Forces in India;
The Honourable JOSEPH ALEXANDER DORIN,
Member of the Supreme Council of India;
The Honourable JOHN LOW, Major-General,
Companion of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath,
Member of the Supreme Council of India;
The Honourable JOHN PETER GRANT,
Member of the Supreme Council of India;
The Honourable BARNES PEACOCK,
Member of the Supreme Council of India;
CHARLES ALLEN, Esquire,
Member of the Legislative Council of India;
HENRY RICKETTS, Esquire,
Provincial Member of the Supreme Council of India;
CHARLES BINNY TREVOR, Esquire,
Judge of the Sudder Court in Bengal;
Prince GHOLAM MUHAMMUD;
WILLIAM RITCHIE, Esquire,
Advocate-General in Bengal;
CECIL BEADON, Esquire,
Secretary to the Government of India;
Colonel HENRY GOODWYN, of the Bengal Engineers,
Chief Engineer in Bengal;
WILLIAM GORDON YOUNG, Esquire,
Director of Public Instruction in Bengal;
Lieutenant-Colonel WILLIAM ERSKINE BAKER,
of the Bengal Engineers,
Secretary to the Government of India;
Lieutenant-Colonel ANDREW SCOTT WAUGH,
of the Bengal Engineers,
Surveyor-General of India;
KENNETH MACKINNON, Esquire,
Doctor in Medicine;
HODGSON PRATT, Esquire,
Inspector of Schools in Bengal;
HENRY WALKER, Esquire,
Professor of Anatomy and Physiology in the Medical
College in Bengal;
THOMAS THOMSON, Esquire, Doctor in Medicine,
Superintendent of the Botanical Gardens at Calcutta;

FREDERICK JOHN MOUAT, Esquire,
Doctor in Medicine and Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons;
Lieutenant WILLIAM NASSAU LEES,
of the Bengal Infantry;
The Reverend WILLIAM KAY, Doctor of Divinity,
Principal of Bishop's College;
The Reverend ALEXANDER DUFF,
Doctor of Divinity;
THOMAS OLDHAM, Esquire,
Superintendent of the Geological Survey of India;
HENRY WOODROW, Esquire,
Inspector of Schools in Bengal;
LEONIDAS CLINT, Esquire,
Principal of the Presidency College;
PROSONNO COOMAR TAGORE,
Clerk, Assistant of the Legislative Council of India;
RAMAPERSHAD ROY,
Government Pleader in the Sudder Court of Bengal;
The Reverend JAMES OGILVIE,
Master of Arts;
The Reverend JOSEPH MULLENS,
Bachelor of Arts;
Moulavy MUHAMMAD WUJEEH,
Principal of the Calcutta Mudrasah;
ISWAR CHANDRA BIDYASAGAR,
Principal of the Sanscrit College of Calcutta;
RAMGOPAL GHOSE,
Formerly Member of the Council of Education;
ALEXANDER GRANT, Esquire,
Apothecary to the East India Company;
HENRY STEWART REID, Esquire,
Director of Public Instruction in the North-Western Provinces,

being the first Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows of the said University, and all the persons who may hereafter become or be appointed to be Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, or Fellows as hereafter mentioned, so long as they shall continue to be such Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, or Fellows, are hereby constituted and declared to be one Body Politic and Corporate by the name of the University of Calcutta; and such Body Politic shall by such name have perpetual succession, and shall have a common seal; and by such name

shall sue and be sued, implead and be impleaded, and answer and be answered unto, in every Court of Justice, within the territories in the possession and under the Government ofthe East India Company.

Power to hold and dispose of property.

II. The said Body Corporate shall be able and capable in law to take, purchase, and hold any property, moveable or immoveable, which may become vested in it for the purposes of the said University by virtue of any purchase, grant, testamentary disposition, or otherwise; and shall be able and capable in law to grant, demise, alien, or otherwise dispose of, all or any of the property, moveable or immoveable, belonging to the said University; and also to do all other matters incidental or appertaining to a Body Corporate.

Constitution of Body Corporate and of Senate.

III. The said Body Corporate shall consist of one Chancellor, one Vice-Chancellor and such number of ex-officio, and other Fellows as the Governor-General of India in Council hath already appointed, or shall from time to time, by any order published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, hereafter appoint; and the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows for the time being shall constitute the Senate of the said University: Provided that, if any person being Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, or Fellow of the said University, shall leave India without the intention of returning thereto, his office shall thereupon become vacant.

Chancellor.

IV. The Governor-General of India for the time being shall be the Chancellor of the said University, and the first Chancellor shall be the Right Honourable Charles John Viscount Canning.

Vice-Chancellor.

V. The first Vice-Chancellor of the said University shall be Sir James William Colvile, Knight. The office of Vice-Chancellor shall be held for two years only; and the Vice-Chancellor hereinbefore nominated shall go out of office on the first day of January, 1859. Whenever a vacancy shall occur in the office of Vice-Chancellor of the said University by death, resignation, departure from India, effluxion of time, or otherwise, the Governor-General of India in Council shall, by notification in the *Calcutta*

Gazette, nominate a fit and proper person, being one of the Fellows of the said University, to be Vice-Chancellor in the room of the person occasioning such vacancy: Provided that on any vacancy in the said office which shall occur by effluxion of time, the Governor-General of India in Council shall have power to re-appoint the Vice-Chancellor hereinbefore nominated or any future Vice-Chancellor to such office.

Fellows.

VI. The Lieutenant-Governor in Bengal and the North-Western Provinces, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, or of any Court of Judicature hereafter to be constituted, to or in which the powers of the said Supreme Court may be transferred or vested, the Bishop of Calcutta and the Members of the Supreme Council of India, all for the time being, shall be ex-officio Fellows of the said University. The whole number of the Fellows of the said University, exclusive of the Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor for the time being, shall never be less than thirty; and whenever the number of the said Fellows, exclusive as aforesaid, shall by death, resignation, departure from India, or otherwise, be reduced below thirty, the Governor-General of India in Council shall forthwith, by notification in the *Calcutta Gazette*, nominate so many fit and proper persons to be Fellows of the said University as, with the then Fellows of the said University, shall make the number of such Fellows, exclusive as aforesaid, thirty. But nothing herein contained shall prevent the Governor-General of India in Council from nominating more than thirty persons to be Fellows of the said University if he shall see fit.

The appointment of Fellows may be cancelled.

VII. The Governor-General of India in Council may cancel the appointment of any person already appointed or hereafter to be appointed, a Fellow of the University, and as soon as such order is notified in the *Gazette*, the person so appointed shall cease to be a Fellow.

Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows to superintend the affairs of the University.

VIII. The Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor and Fellows for the time being shall have the entire management of and superintendence over the affairs, concerns, and property of the said

University; and in all cases unprovided for by this Act, it shall be lawful for the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows to act in such manner as shall appear to them best calculated to promote the purposes intended by the said University.

Bye-laws.

The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall have full power from time to time to make and alter any bye-laws and regulations (so as the same be not repugnant to law or to the general object and provisions of the Act) touching the examination for Degrees and the granting of the same; and touching the examination for Honours and the granting of marks of Honour for higher proficiency in the different branches of Literature, Science, and Art; and touching the qualifications of the candidates for Degrees and the previous course of instruction to be followed by them, and the preliminary examinations to be submitted to by them; and touching the mode and time of convening the meetings of the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows; and, in general, touching all other matters whatever regarding the said University. And all such bye-laws and regulations when reduced into writing, and after the common seal of the said University shall have been affixed thereto, shall be binding upon all other persons, members of the said University, and all candidates for Degrees to be conferred by the same, provided such bye-laws and regulations shall have been first submitted to and shall have received the approval of the Governor-General of India in Council.

Meetings of the Senate.

IX. All questions which shall come before the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows, shall be decided at a meeting of the Senate by the majority of the Members present; and the Chairman at any such meeting shall have a vote, and in cases of an equality of votes, a second or casting vote. No question shall be decided at any meeting, unless the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor, and five Fellows, or in the absence of the Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor, unless six Fellows at the least, shall be present at the time of the decision. At every meeting of the Senate, the Chancellor, or in his absence the Vice-Chancellor, shall preside as Chairman: and, in the absence of both, a Chairman shall be chosen by the Fellows present, or the major part of them.

X. The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows, for the time being shall have full power from time to time to appoint, and, as they shall see occasion, to remove all Examiners, Officers, and servants of the said University.

Appointment and removal of Examiners and Officers.

XI. The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows, shall have power, after examination, to confer the several Degrees of Bachelor of Arts, Master of Arts, Bachelor of Laws, Licentiate of Medicine, Doctor of Medicine, and Master of Civil Engineering; they shall also have power, after examination, to confer upon the candidates for the said several Degrees, marks of honour for a high degree of proficiency in the different branches of Literature, Science, and Art, according to rules to be determined by the bye-laws to be from time to time made by them under the power in that behalf given to them by this Act.

Power to confer Degrees.

XII. Except by special order of the Senate, no person shall be admitted as a candidate for the Degrees of Bachelor of Arts, Master of Arts, Bachelor of Laws, Licentiate of Medicine, Doctor of Medicine, or Master of Civil Engineering, unless he shall present to the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows, a certificate from one of the Institutions authorized in that behalf by the Governor-General of India in Council, to the effect that he has completed the course of instruction prescribed by the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows of the said University, in the bye-laws to be made by them under the power in that behalf given by this Act.

Qualification for admission of candidates for Degrees.

XIII. The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall cause an examination for Degrees to be held atleast once in every year; on every such examination, the candidates shall be examined either by Examiners appointed for the purpose from among the Fellows by the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows, or by other Examiners so to be appointed; and on every such examination, the candidates, whether candidates for an ordinary Degree or for a Degree with honours, shall be examined on as many subjects and in such manner as the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor and Fellows shall appoint.

Examination for Degrees.

XIV. At the conclusion of every examination of the candidates, the Examiners shall declare the name of every candidate whom they shall have deemed entitled to any of the said Degrees, and his proficiency in relation to other candidates; and also the honours which he may have gained in respect of his proficiency in that department of knowledge in which he is about to graduate; and he shall receive from the said Chancellor a certificate, under the seal of the University of Calcutta, and signed by the said Chancellor, or Vice-Chancellor, in which the particulars so stated shall be declared.

Grant of Degrees.

XV. The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall have power to charge such reasonable fees for the Degrees to be conferred by them and upon admission into the said University and for continuance therein, as they, with the approbation of the Governor-General of India in Council, shall from time to time see fit to impose. Such fees shall be carried to one General Fee Fund for the payment of expenses of the said University, under the directions and regulations of the Governor-General of India in Council, to whom the accounts of income and expenditure of the said University shall once in every year be submitted for such examination and audit as the said Governor-General of India in Council may direct.

Fees

Annual Accounts.

ACT NO. XLVII OF 1860.

Passed on the 6th October.

An Act for giving to the Universities of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay the power of conferring Degrees in addition to those mentioned in Acts II, XXII, and XXVII of 1857.

WHEREAS it is expedient to give to the Universities of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, established under Acts II, XXII, and XXVII of 1857, the power of conferring Degrees

Preamble.

other than the Degrees in that Act expressly provided for; it is enacted as follows:—

Power of Universities to confer Degrees.

I. It shall be competent to the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows of the Universities of Calcutta, Madras or Bombay, respectively, to confer such Degrees and to grant such Diplomas or Licences in respect of Degrees, as the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows of any such University shall have appointed or shall appoint by any bye-laws or regulations made and passed or to be made or passed by them in the manner provided in the said Acts, and submitted to and approved by the Governor-General in Council as far as regards the University of Calcutta, or by the Governor in Council of Madras or Bombay as regards the Universities of Madras and Bombay respectively

Construction.

II. All the provisions contained in the said Acts II, XXII, and XXVII of 1857, with respect to the Degrees therein mentioned, and to the examinations for those Degrees, shall apply to any Degrees which may be conferred under this Act and to the examinations for such Degrees.

ACT I OF 1884.

Received the assent of the Governor-General on the 4th January 1884.

An Act to amend the Law relating to the granting of Honorary Degrees by the Universities of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay.

Preamble

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the law relating to the granting of honorary degrees, and to give to the Universities at Calcutta, Madras and Bombay the power of granting the degree of Doctor in the Faculty of Law to persons who have not undergone a previous examination: and whereas the Executive Government of each of the said Universities is, by bye-laws made under the Acts establishing the same,

vested in a Syndicate consisting of the Vice-Chancellor and certain of the Fellows.

It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Repeal of Act XXI of 1875.

1. Act No. XXI of 1875 (*an Act to authorise the University at Calcutta to grant honorary degrees*) is repealed.

Power to confer honorary degree of Doctor of Laws.

2. If the Vice-Chancellor and not less than two-thirds of the other members of the Syndicate of any of the Universities at Calcutta, Madras and Bombay recommend that an honorary degree be conferred on any person, on the ground that he is, in their opinion, by reason of eminent position and attainments, a fit and proper person to receive such a degree, and their recommendation is supported by a majority of those present at a meeting of the Senate and is confirmed by the Chancellor, it shall be lawful for the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor and Fellows to confer on that person the degree of Doctor in the Faculty of Law, without requiring him to undergo any examination.

III.

BYE-LAWS.

THE SENATE.

The Senate,* as constituted by Act No. II of 1857, shall meet ordinarily once a year, on the third Saturday in April,† and at other times when convened by the Vice-Chancellor.

2. The Vice-Chancellor shall convene a meeting of the Senate on the requisition of any six of the members.

3. Nine Members of the Senate shall constitute a quorum, and all questions shall be decided by a majority of the votes of the Members present.

THE FACULTIES.

1. The Senate shall be divided into four Faculties, namely, Arts, Law, Medicine and Engineering. Every Member of the Senate may be a Member of one Faculty at least, and any Member of the Senate may be a Member of more than one Faculty.

2. The Faculties shall be appointed by the Senate at its Annual Meeting.

3. Each Faculty shall elect its own President. Every Meeting of a Faculty shall be convened by its President, or in his absence by the Senior Fellow belonging to that Faculty.

4. If any Faculty omit to elect a President before the Annual Meeting of the Senate, or, in case the office should become vacant during the year, to elect a President for the rest of the year within one month after the vacancy occurs, the Vice-Chancellor may appoint any Member of such Faculty to be its President.

* By the 8th Section of Act No. II of 1857, the Senate have power to make and alter Bye-laws and Regulations, subject to the approval of the Governor-General of India in Council.

† The Syndicate have power to alter all dates.

5 Three Members of any Faculty shall constitute a quorum of the Faculty.

THE SYNDICATE.

1. The Executive Government of the University shall be vested in a Syndicate consisting of the Vice-Chancellor and six of the Fellows, who shall be elected for one year by the several Faculties, in the following proportions :—

Three by the Faculty of Arts.
One by the Faculty of Law
One by the Faculty of Medicine.
One by the Faculty of Engineering.

2. The elections, both of the Presidents of the Faculties and of the Members of the Syndicate, shall take place before the Annual Meeting of the Senate, and the names of the persons elected shall be declared at such Meeting.

3. The Syndicate shall meet ordinarily once a month, and at other times when convened by the Vice-Chancellor.

4. All Members of the Syndicate must be resident in or near Calcutta. If any Member be temporarily absent from Calcutta, the President of his Faculty may appoint a Member to officiate during his absence. Should the period of absence exceed three months, the Vice-Chancellor may declare his place vacant.

5. On every vacancy in the Syndicate, caused by death, resignation, absence from Calcutta, or otherwise, the Faculty, by whom the Member causing the vacancy was elected, shall proceed to elect a new Member for the remainder of the current year.

6. If any Faculty omit to elect a Member of the Syndicate within one month after a vacancy occurs, the Vice-Chancellor may appoint one from among the Members of that Faculty.

7. Four Members of the Syndicate shall constitute a quorum, and all questions shall be decided by a majority of the votes of the Members present.

8. The Vice-Chancellor, or, in his absence, the Senior*

* The ex-officio Fellows of the University are always the Senior Fellows in order of official precedence. The seniority of the other Fellows mentioned in the Act of Incorporation is according to the order in which their names appear there. The seniority of all other Fellows is according to the date and order of their appointment.

Fellow present shall preside at all Meetings of the Syndicate, and if the votes, including that of the President, are equally divided, the President shall have a casting vote.

9. It shall be the duty of the Syndicate to appoint, and if necessary, to remove, the Examiners and all other officers of the University, except the Registrar; to order examinations in conformity with the Regulations, and to fix the times at which they shall be held; to grant Degrees, Honours, and Rewards; to keep the Accounts of the University; and to correspond on the business of the University with the Government and all other authorities and persons.

10. During the year, between the Annual Meetings of the Senate, the Syndicate may appoint any Member of the Senate to any one or more of the Faculties, and may transfer any Member from one Faculty to another.

11. The Syndicate shall from time to time frame such Bye-laws and Regulations as may be necessary, subject to the approval of the Senate. Each Faculty shall report on any subject that may be referred to it by the Syndicate.

12. Any Faculty, or any Member or number of Members of the Senate, may make any recommendation to the Syndicate, and may propose any Bye-law or Regulation for the consideration of the Syndicate.

13. The decision of the Syndicate on any such recommendation or proposition, or any matter whatever, may be brought before the Senate by any Member of the Senate at one of its Meetings, and the Senate may approve, revise or modify any such decision, or may direct the Syndicate to review it.

14. No question shall be considered by the Senate that has not, in the first instance, been considered and decided on by the Syndicate.

THE REGISTRAR.

The Registrar shall be appointed by the Senate at the Annual Meeting. He shall be appointed for two years only, but at the end of every such term he may be re-appointed The term of office of the Registrar shall commence on the first day of May next following his election. If a vacancy occur in the office of Registrar between

two Annual Meetings of the Senate, the Syndicate shall appoint a person to officiate until the next first day of May.

2. It shall be competent to the Syndicate at their discretion to grant leave of absence for short periods to the Registrar, when such leave can be granted without public inconvenience or extra expense. It shall also be competent to the Syndicate once during the Registrar's two years' tenure of office to grant him leave of absence on medical certificate, without forfeiture of salary, for a period not exceeding three months; provided that a satisfactory arrangement can be made without extra expense for the discharge of the Registrar's duties during his absence. Should it be necessary for the Registrar, after enjoying one such leave of absence, to be absent a second time (otherwise than for a short period as already provided,) or should it be necessary for the Registrar at any time to be absent for more than three months, or to proceed to Europe, the office of Registrar shall thereupon become vacant.

3. The Registrar shall be the custodian of the Records, Library, Common Seal, and such other property of the University as the Syndicate shall commit to his charge.

4. All Meetings of the Senate, the Syndicate, and the Faculties shall be convened through the Registrar, who shall keep a record of the proceedings of such meetings.

IV.

REGULATIONS.

ARTS.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.

1. The Entrance Examination shall commence annually at such time as the Syndicate shall determine, (the date to be approximately notified in the Calendar for the year,) and shall be held in Calcutta and in such other places* as shall from time to time be appointed by the Syndicate.

2. Any person, wherever he shall have been educated, may be admitted to the Entrance Examination.

3. Every candidate for admission to the Entrance Examination shall send his application, with a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A, either to the Registrar or to a local officer recognised by the Syndicate. Every such application must reach the office of the Registrar at least thirty days before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination.

4. A fee of ten rupees shall be payable by each candidate. No candidate shall be admitted, unless he shall have paid this fee to the Registrar or to a local officer recognised by the Syndicate. A candidate who fails to pass or to present himself for the Examination shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee. A candidate may be admitted to one or more subsequent Entrance Examinations on payment of a like fee of ten rupees on each occasion.

5. The Entrance Examination shall be conducted by means of printed papers, the same papers being used at every place at which the Examination is held.

* The following places have already been appointed :—

Hughli, Berhampore, Krishnagar, Dacca, Chittagong, Gauhati, Sylhet, Katak, Bhagulpore, Patna, Bankura, Benares, Agra, Delhi, Bareilly, Ajmere, Lahore, Lucknow, Colombo, Kandy, Barisal, Simla, Peshawar, Darjeeling, Nagpur, Ranchi, Sehore, Mussoorie, Jabalpur, Rangoon, Allahabad, Sibsagar, Batticaloa, Indore, Midnapore, Rampore Baulia, Nowgong, Dhubri, Maulmain, Akyab, Fyzabad and Aligarh.

6. At the Entrance Examination, every candidate shall be examined in the following subjects :—

I.—LANGUAGES.

English; and one of the following languages :—

Greek.	Uriya
Latin.	Hindi.
Arabic.	Urdu.
Persian.	Burmese.
Hebrew.	Armenian.
Sanskrit.	Pali.
Bengali.	French.

Any other language may be added to this list by the Syndicate.

Sentences in each language in which the candidate is examined shall be given for translation into the other language.

The papers in each language shall include questions on Grammar and Idiom.

II.—HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY.

The outlines of the History of England and of the History of India The Elements of Physical Geography as in Blanford's Physical Geography, Chapters I, II, III, VIII, IX, and so much of general Geography as is required to elucidate the Histories.

The Historical Text-books will be fixed from time to time by the Syndicate. *(See Appendix B).*

III —MATHEMATICS.

Arithmetic.

The four Simple Rules; Vulgar and Decimal Fractions, Reduction; Practice; Proportion; Simple Interest; Extraction of Square Root.

Algebra.

The four Simple Rules; Proportion; Simple Equations, Extraction of Square Root; Greatest Common Measure, Least Common Multiple.

Geometry and Mensuration.

The first four Books of Euclid, with easy deductions The mensuration of plane surfaces, including the theory of surveying with the chain.

7. At such time as the Syndicate shall determine, (the date to be approximately notified in the Calendar for the year,) the Syndicate shall publish a list of the candidates who have passed, arranged in three divisions, each in alphabetical order, with a column shewing the age stated

by each candidate in his application. Every successful candidate shall receive a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS.

1. The First Examination in Arts shall commence annually at such time as the Syndicate shall determine, (the date to be approximately notified in the Calendar for the year,) and shall be held in Calcutta and in such other places* as shall from time to time be appointed by the Syndicate.

2 Any undergraduate of the University may be admitted to this Examination, provided he has prosecuted a regular course of study in any affiliated institution for not less than two academical years after passing the Entrance Examination.†

3. Every candidate for admission shall send his application with a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A, either to the Registrar or to a local officer recognised by the Syndicate. Every such application must reach the office of the Registrar at least thirty days before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination.

4. A fee of twenty rupees shall be payable by each candidate. No candidate shall be admitted, unless he shall have paid this fee to the Registrar or to the local officer recognised by the Syndicate. A candidate who fails to pass or to present himself for examination shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee. A candidate may be admitted to any one or more subsequent First Examinations in Arts on payment of a like fee of twenty rupees on each occasion, provided he produces a certificate from the head of an affiliated institution shewing that he has prosecuted a regular course of study for six months since the date of the last examination to which he was admitted.

5. The First Examination in Arts shall be conducted by means of printed papers, the same papers being used at every place at which the Examination is held.

* The following places have already been appointed —
Hughli, Berhampore, Kishnagar, Dacca, Patna, Benares, Agra, Delhi, Bareilly, Ajmere, Lahore, Lucknow, Colombo, Simla, Darjeeling, Sehore, Allahabad, Mussoorie, Katak, Chittagong, Jabbalpore, Batticaloa, Indore, Midnapore, Rampore Baulia, Nowgong, Rangoon, Nagpur, Fyzabad and Aligarh

† The Syndicate have power to make exceptions to this rule in favour of Deputy Inspectors of Schools and Schoolmasters.

6. At such time as the Syndicate shall determine (the date to be approximately notified in the Calendar for the year), the Syndicate shall publish a list of the candidates who have passed, arranged in three divisions, the first in order of merit, and the second and third in alphabetical order. Every candidate shall on passing receive a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A.

7 At the First examination in Arts every candidate shall be examined in the following subjects, and the number of papers in each shall be as follows :—

I.—English	..	.. Two papers.
II.—A Second Language		.. "
III.—Mathematics	..	.. "
IV.—Elementary Physics		.. "
V.—History	..	.. One paper.
VI.—Logic	..	.. "

I & II—LANGUAGES.*

The Second Language shall be one of the following languages :—

Greek.	Arabic.
Latin	Persian.
Sanskrit.	Pali.
Hebrew.	

Any other classical language may be added to this list by the Syndicate Sentences in each language in which the candidate is examined shall be given for translation into the other language.

The papers in each language shall include questions on Grammar and Idiom.

III.—MATHEMATICS.

(a) *Arithmetic.*

(b) *Algebra.*—Quadratic equations; theory of quadratic equations and expressions; imaginary expressions; arithmetical, geometrical, and harmonical progressions; permutations and combinations; binomial and exponential theorems.

(c) *Plane Geometry.*—Simple problems in the geometry of the straight line, triangle, and circle, treated according to modern methods. The more important properties of the parabola and ellipse.

(d) *Trigonometry.*—Methods of measuring angles. Trigonometrical ratios, and the simple relations conne them.

* The text-books will be fixed from time to time by the Syndi (*See* Appendix B.)

Relations between trigonometrical ratios of angles differing by multiples of right angles.
Trigonometrical transformations.
Solution of triangles.
Properties of triangles.
Area of a circle.

(e) *Logarithms.*—The properties of logarithms.
Logarithmic series
The use of logarithmic tables.
Proportional parts.

IV.—Elementary Physics.

(a) *General Ideas*—
Units of measurement, and definitions of mass, force, motion.
Laws of motion.
Work and energy,—measurement of each.
Chief forces of nature
General properties of solids, liquids, and gases.
Conditions of equilibrium of a mass acted on by forces.
Motions of translation and rotation
Pressure of fluids and gases: measurement of pressure.
Equilibrium of floating bodies.
Specific gravity and its determination.
Motion of pendulum, and of the torsion pendulum or balance.

(b) *Heat*—
Laws of expansion of solids, liquids, and gases under heat.
Determination of co-efficients of expansion.
Measurement of temperature.
Maximum density of water.
Changes of molecular state, and latent heat of molecular changes of state.
Influence of change of pressure on the boiling point and melting point.
Regelation.
Laws of pressure of gases.
Elastic force of vapour; dew point, and its determination.
Formation of dew and clouds.
Radiation, conduction and convection of heat.
Phenomena of combustion.
Steam engines.

(c) *Light*—
Laws of transmission of light and of its intensity.
Shadows.
Images produced by small apertures.
Photometry.
Reflection of light.
Refraction of light
Images by reflection, and refraction, and their position.
Critical angle.
Properties of prisms and lenses.
Telescope, microscope, spectroscope, the human eye.
Decomposition of light.

(*d*) *Frictional Electricity*—

Electrical attractions and repulsions
Properties of conductors and non-conductors.
Electrical induction.
Electrical force and density.
Electrical distribution on conductors.
Power of points.
Ramsden's and Armstrong's electrical machines.
Condenser; electrophorus; Leyden jar.
Electric discharges.
Atmospheric electricity.

(*e*) *Dynamic Electricity*—

Voltaic pile, its modifications.
Effects of the current.
Electro-dynamics.
Electro-magnetism.
Voltaic induction.
Thermo-electricity.

V.—History.

The outlines of the History of Greece and Rome.

The historical questions shall include questions relating to the geography of the countries to which they refer

The text-books will be fixed from time to time by the Syndicate. (*See* Appendix B.)

VI.—Logic.

Deductive Logic.

BACHELOR OF ARTS.

1. An Examination for the degree of Bachelor of Arts shall be held annually in Calcutta and at such other places as shall from time to time be appointed by the Syndicate, and shall commence at such time as the Syndicate shall determine, the date to be approximately notified in the Calendar for the year.

2. Any undergraduate of the University may be admitted to the Examination, provided he has prosecuted a regular course of study in any affiliated institution for not less than two academical years after passing the First Examination in Arts.*

* The Syndicate has power to make exceptions to this rule in favour of Deputy Inspectors of Schools and Schoolmasters.

3 Any candidate may be examined either for a pass or for honours in any branch. A candidate who desires to be examined for honours in any branch, must take up instead of the pass subject the corresponding honour subject. A candidate who obtains honours in any branch will be considered to have also passed in that branch. Should a candidate not have deserved honours in any branch, the examiners shall be authorized to declare that he has passed in that branch, if they consider that his attainments come up to the pass standard.

4. Every candidate shall send his application, with a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A, to the Registrar at least thirty days before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination. If he desires to be examined for honours, he shall state in his application the subject or subjects in which he desires to be so examined.

5. A fee of thirty rupees shall be payable by each candidate. No candidate shall be admitted to the examination, unless he shall have paid this fee to the Registrar. A candidate who fails to pass or to present himself for examination shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee. A candidate may be admitted to one or more subsequent examinations for the degree of Bachelor of Arts on payment of a like fee of thirty rupees on each occasion, provided he produces a certificate from the head of an affiliated institution shewing that he has prosecuted a regular course of study for six months since the date of the last Examination to which he was admitted.

6. The Examination for the degree of Bachelor of Arts shall be conducted by means of printed papers.

7. At such time as the Syndicate shall determine, (the date to be approximately notified in the Calendar for the year) the Syndicate shall publish a list of the candidates who have passed, arranged in alphabetical order, together with a list of those who have obtained honours in each branch, arranged in two divisions, both in order of merit. At the examination for the degree of Bachelor of Arts every candidate shall be examined in one or other of the two following courses marked A and B :—

A.

Pass Subjects.	*Corresponding Honour Subjects.*
I.—English.	I.—In addition to the pass subjects, a further course in English and the history of the English language and literature.
II.—Mental and Moral Science, *i. e.*, Psychology, including the Psychology of Ethics and the History of Moral Systems.	II.—In addition to the pass course, the History of Modern European Philosophy and either (*a*) Pure Logic, *or* (*b*) Natural Theology.
And one of the following—	
III.—A second language (defined as in F. A. course).	III.—In addition to the pass course, Comparative Grammar. And either a second course in the classical language or a second classical language.
IV.—History of England and History either of India or of Greece and Rome. Elements of Political Economy.	IV.—History of England, India, Greece and Rome, a fuller course of Political Economy than the pass course, and Arnold's Lectures on Modern History, *or* Mill on Representative Government, *or* History of the Jews.
V.—Mathematics as in the B. Course.	V.—Mathematics as in the B. Honour Course.

B.*

Pass Subjects.	*Corresponding Honour Subjects.*
I.—English.	I.—In addition to the pass subjects a further course in English and the History of the English Language and Literature.
II.—Mathematics. Statics. Dynamics. Hydrostatics.	II.—In addition to the pass course, Analytical Plane Geometry and the Differential and Integral Calculus as defined below.
And one of the following—	
III.—Physics and the Elements of Chemistry as defined below.	III.—The full course in Physics and Chemistry together with the Doctrine of Scientific Method.

* The text-books are fixed from time to time by the Syndicate. *See* Appendix B.

IV.—Chemistry and the Elements of Physics as defined below.	IV.—The full course in Physics and Chemistry together with the Doctrine of Scientific Method.
V.—Physiology and either Botany or Zoology as defined below.	V.—Physiology, Botany and Zoology, together with the Doctrine of Scientific Method
VI.—Geology and either Mineralogy or Physical Geography as defined below.	VI.—Geology, Mineralogy and Physical Geography together with the Doctrine of Scientific Method.

Definition of Subjects.

II.—Mathematics.

The pass subjects shall include—

(*a*) *Statics*—

Parallelogram and triangle of forces.
Resultant of parallel forces.
Couples
Moments.
Equilibrium. Conditions of equilibrium of any forces acting on a particle or rigid body.
Centre of parallel forces.
Centre of gravity, or centroids.
Friction.
Simple cases of tension of strings.
Levers, pulley, wheel and axle; inclined plane, screw.
Virtual velocities.

(*b*) *Dynamics*—

Definition and measurement of mass, force, velocity acceleration, momentum, work, and energy.
Laws of motion.
Uniform of motion.
Uniformly accelerated motion—
(1) In a straight line.
(2) In a parabola.
(3) In a circle.
Simple cases of impact.

(*c*) *Hydrostatics*—

The transmission and intensity of fluid pressure.
Determination of component and resultant fluid pressure in simple cases.

Centre of pressure.
Conditions of equilibrium of floating bodies.
Metacentre.
Properties of elastic fluids and determination of pressure.
Specific gravity, and the methods of determining it.
Measurement of heights by the barometer.
Mixture of gases.
Description of the barometer, air-pump, common and force pumps, the diving-bell, the balloon, siphon, and Bramah's press, as applications of hydrostatical principles.

The Honour subjects shall include—

(a) Analytical Plane Geometry.

Rectangular and polar co-ordinates
Transformation of co-ordinates.
The straight line.
The circle.
The parabola.
The ellipse.
The hyperbola.
The general equation of the second degree.

(b) Differential Calculus.

Definition of differential co-efficients.
Differentiation of functions of a single variable.
Successive differentiation.
Taylor's and Maclaurin's theorems, and their simpler applications.
Evaluation of functions which assume an indeterminate form.
Differentiation of functions and implicit functions.
Maxima and minima values of functions of one variable.
Tangents, normals, asymptotes, curvature, singular points, evolutes, involutes.
Tracing of curves.

(c) Integral Calculus.

Integration of simple functions of a single variable.
Integration of rational fractions.
Integration by formulæ of reduction.
Determination of lengths and areas of curves.

III, IV.—Physics and Chemistry.

The elements of Physics shall include the following considered with special reference to Chemistry :—

(a) Heat—

Heat of combustion, absolute thermal effects and pyrometric thermal effects of chemical combination, theory of flame, theories of the source of light in luminous flames.

(b) Light—

Reflection and refraction, dispersion, spectrum analysis, chemistry of light, photography, fluorescence, double refraction and polarization, saccharimeters.

c) Magnetism—

Magnetism, magnetic polarity, natural and artificial magnets, diamagnetism.

(d) Electricity—

Two kinds of electricity: insulators and conductors; sources of electricity, electricity developed by chemical action, voltaic electricity, various batteries, electrolysis, laws of electrolysis, electroplating, electro-gilding.

Physics shall include—

(a) General Ideas—

1.—Wave motion:—

Measurement of simple or harmonic wave motions.
Combination of wave motions.
Resolution of complex wave motions into simple or harmonic wave motions.

2.—Potential:—

Definition of potential.
Calculation of potential in simple cases.
Determination of force from potential
Fundamental propositions respecting lines of forces, equipotential surfaces, and tubes of force.

3.—Elasticity:—

Definition of elasticity.
Measurement of elasticity in the cases of solids, liquids and gases.
Distinction between, and determination of, elasticity of constant temperature and of constant entropy for gases.

(b) Heat—

In addition to a more thorough acquaintance with the subject than that required for the First Arts Examination and a greater power of working problems on heat, an elementary knowledge of the principles of thermo-dynamics will be required.

(c) Light—

In this subject, more difficult questions in the determination of foci, focal lengths, &c., will be required than for the First Arts Examination. Also the following:—

Spherical aberration.
Dispersion.
The formation of rainbows.

(*d*) *Frictional Electricity*—

This subject must now be taken up in connection with potential.

(*e*) *Sound*—

The laws of the production and propagation of sound determined experimentally.
Intensity, pitch, and quality of sounds.
The velocity of sound in air and other media: Doppler's principle.
Reflection and refraction of sound.
Measurement of sound vibrations and wave lengths of air.
Resonance.
Interference of sound waves. Beats
Harmonic tones; their generation and function in sound.
Longitudinal vibration of rods and of columns of air.
Transverse vibration of strings.
Formation of Chladni's figures.
Vibrations of tuning-forks and bells.
Nature of musical sounds.
Vocal organs of man.

(*f*) *Dynamical Electricity*—

Voltaic batteries as sources of electric currents.
Action of currents on magnetic needles. Galvanometers.
Thermo-electric currents.
Definition and measurement of electric force, conductivity, resistance, and current.
Ohm's law, and its simpler applications
Laws of action of currents on currents, and their simpler applications.
Solenoids. Ampére's theory of magnetism.
Electro-magnets.
Mechanical, chemical, and heating effects of currents. Electrolysis
Induced currents, their modes of generation and laws of action.
Ruhmkorff's coil.
Electro-magnetic currents.
Electro-magnetic machines; the more important details of the working of telegraphs.
Theories of electricity.

(*g*) *Magnetism*—

Properties of permanent and artificial magnets.
Magnetic induction.

Phenomena of terrestrial magnetism.
Determination of declination, dip, and intensity of the magnetic force of the earth.
The compass needle.
Methods of magnetisation
Determination of magnetic laws of action by the torsion balance.
Magnetic Potential.

(*h*) *Polarization of Light*—

Undulatory theory of light.
Reflection and refraction of light.
Prismatic analysis of light.
Achromatism.
Explanation of lines in the solar and other spectra.
Interference of light.
Diffraction of light
Measurements of wave lengths of light.
Colours of thin plates.
Double refraction
Polarization of light by reflection, refraction, and double refraction.
Interference of polarized light as shewn by double refracting crystals Polariscopes.
Elliptic and circular polarization.
Rotary polarization.

The Elements of Chemistry shall include :—

(*a*) The following general considerations :—
Definition of Chemistry, differences between chemical action and the action of the physical forces, simple and compound matter; different modes of chemical action; combining weights, volume weights, principles of chemical nomenclature, symbolic notation, graphic notation, chemical equations; atoms and molecules; general knowledge of atomicity of elements, simple and compound radicals; classification of elements.

(*b*) A fairly complete knowledge of the modes of occurrence, methods of preparation, properties, uses, and general characters of the following non-metallic elements, of their allotropic modifications, and of their principal and best known compounds :—
Hydrogen, fluorine, chlorine, bromine, iodine.
Oxygen (and ozone).
Boron.
Carbon, silicon
Nitrogen, phosphorus, arsenic.
Sulphur.

(*c*) A general knowledge of :—
The distinctions between non-metals and metals.
Acids, bases, and salts.

The constitution of salts
The principles of crystallography

(*d*) A knowledge of the methods of preparation, properties and uses of the following metals and their principal salts —
Sodium, potassium, ammonium silver
Calcium (glass manufacture, &c), magnesium, zinc, copper, mercury
Gold
Lead, tin, platinum, aluminium (porcelain, pottery, &c.)
Antimony, bismuth
Chromium, manganese, iron

Chemistry shall include, in addition to a fuller knowledge of the subjects specified under the head Elements of Chemistry—

Inorganic Chemistry—

(*a*) General considerations —
Laws of chemical combination, equivalents, atomic weights, physical and chemical relations of atomic weights, specific or atomic volumes a more complete knowledge of the subject of atomicity, or quantivalence, artiads perissads, &c , variations of atomicity , absolute, latent, and active atomicity , relations between atomic weight and quantivalence, chemical affinity, influence of pressure on chemical action, relations of heat to chemical affinity &c , physical properties of metals chemical relations of metals, alloys general characters and general methods of preparation of compounds of metals with non-metals, theory of normal acid and basic salts, isomorphism, the principles of qualitative analysis

(*b*) Study of the following elements —
Selenium tellurium lithium, cæsium, rubidium, barium, strontium the earth metals, cadmium, indium, gallium, titanium, vanadium, uranium, tungsten, molybdinum, nickel, cobalt, and the platinum metals

(*c*) A knowledge of the methods used in the preparation of the more important acids salts, &c , employed in the arts and manufactures

(*d*) A knowledge of metallurgical operations, such as are employed in the preparations of iron, zinc, copper, lead, tin, mercury, silver, and aluminium

Organic Chemistry—

(*a*) The following general considerations —
Definition of organic bodies, synthesis from inorganic materials, decompositions and transformations of organic compounds, analysis of organic bodies
Determination of the specific gravity of gases and vapours
Determination of empirical, rational, and constitutional formulæ

theory of types, classification of organic compounds, organic series, constitutional formulæ of organic compounds.

(*b*) Isomerism, metamerism, and polymerism, physical properties of organic compounds.

A knowledge of some few typical compounds in each of the different classes of organic compounds.

V. Physiology shall include :—

(1) A course of practical instruction in Elementary Biology.
(2) General Physiology.

Botany shall include—

(*a*) The morphology and histology of flowering plants; the general principles of their classification on the systems of Linnæus and de Candolle, with a detailed acquaintance with the characters of the following natural orders :—

Anonaceæ.	Apocyneæ.
Menispermaceæ.	Asclepiadaceæ.
Nymphæaceæ.	Convolvulaceæ.
Papaveraceæ.	Solanaceæ.
Cruciferæ.	Boragineæ.
Malvaceæ.	Acanthaceæ.
Sterculiaceæ.	Verbenaceæ.
Tiliaceæ.	Labiatæ.
Aurantiaceæ.	Amarantaceæ.
Ampelideæ.	Urticaceæ.
Anacardiaceæ.	Euphorbiaceæ.
Leguminosæ.	Palmeæ
Myrtaceæ.	Aroideæ.
Combretaceæ.	Commelynaceæ.
Cucurbitaceæ.	Orchidaceæ.
Umbelliferæ.	Scitamineæ.
Rubiaceæ.	Cyperaceæ.
Compositæ.	Gramineæ.

(*b*) A general acquaintance with the morphology, histology and classification of cryptogams.

(*c*) Vegetable physiology.

Zoology shall include :—

(*a*) Embryonic development and comparative anatomy of the principal orders of animals, ordinal classification of the animal kingdom, and generic classification of one selected order of Vertebrata and one of Invertebrata, to be notified beforehand The geographical distribution and habitats of animals. The species of the mammals of India, omitting the micro-mammalia, *viz.*, Insectivora, Rodentia, and Chiroptera; and the Indian genera of one order of Reptilia and one of Aves, to be previously notified.

(*b*) Special Physiology of the Vertebrata.

(*c*) Special Physiology of the Invertebrata.

VI. Geology shall include :—

The classification, structure, and formation of rocks. The evidence of past changes afforded by their present condition, and a practical acquaintance with their mineral characteristics, to be tested by specimens. The generic determination of the most characteristic fossil forms, and the indications of age and habitat which they afford. A practical knowledge of fossil forms to be tested by specimens. A general knowledge of the geology of Great Britain and Western Europe, and a more detailed knowledge of the geology of India. An acquaintance with geological maps to be tested by the construction of a geological section from a given map.

Mineralogy shall include :—

(*a*) General characteristics of minerals.

(*b*) Crystallography of the structure of minerals, fundamental forms of crystals, cleavage, secondary forms, compound crystals, dimorphism, irregularities of crystals, measuring angles of crystals, massive minerals, columnar structure, lamellar and granular structure, pseudomorphous crystals.

(*c*) Physical properties of minerals; lustre, colour, diaphaneity, refraction and polarization, phosphorescence, electricity and magnetism, specific gravity, hardness, state of aggregation, fracture, taste, odour.

(*d*) Chemical properties of minerals; action of acids, &c., on minerals; blow-pipe re-actions of minerals.

(*e*) Classification of minerals.

(*f*) Description and recognition of the more important minerals and rocks or mineral aggregates.

(*g*) Chemical composition and formulæ of minerals.

Physical Geography shall include :—

The form and density of the earth, and modes of ascertaining them. The distribution and characteristic geographical phenomena of land and water. Climate and its determining causes. The inorganic physical geography of India. Meteorology.

EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF M. A.

1. An Examination for the degree of Master of Arts shall be held annually in Calcutta, commencing at such time as the Syndicate shall determine, the date to be approximately notified in the Calendar for the year.

2. Any candidate who has passed the B. A. Examination may be examined for the degree of M. A. in one or more of the following branches :

(1) Languages.
(2) History.
(3) Mental and Moral Philosophy.
(4) Mathematics.
(5) Natural and Physical Science.

3. A fee of rupees fifty shall be payable by each candidate. No candidate shall be examined unless he shall have paid this fee to the Registrar. A candidate who fails to pass or to present himself for Examination shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee.

4. Every candidate shall intimate to the Registrar the branch or branches in which he desires to be examined. Such intimation must reach the office of the Registrar at such time as the Syndicate shall determine, the date to be approximately notified in the Calendar for the year.

5. The Examination in languages shall be in English for candidates whose vernacular is not English, or in any one of the following classical languages, *viz.*, Greek, Latin, Sanskrit, Arabic, Persian, Hebrew, and Pali.

The subjects in languages shall be selected by the Syndicate two years before the Examination.

The Examination shall include written answers in English to questions relating to the books selected for the examination.

It shall also include questions on Comparative Grammar, with special reference to the language professed by the candidate.

Every candidate shall be required to write an Essay in English on a subject connected with the History or Literature of the Language professed by him.

The Examination in English shall include the elements of Anglo-Saxon grammar.

The Examination in the classical languages shall include translation into English from the languages professed by the candidate, and into that language from English.

6. The Examination in History* shall be in the following subjects :—

(*a*) The History of England (including Scotland, Ireland and the British Colonies and Dependencies) to the accession of Queen Victoria.
(*b*) The Constitutional History of England.
(*c*) A selected period of History—Indian or European, Ancient, Mediæval, or Modern—to be studied with reference to original sources.
(*d*) Political Philosophy, General Jurisprudence, and International Law.
(*e*) Political Economy and Economic History.

* For text-books *see* Appendix B.

Candidates shall also be required to write an Essay in English on some subject included in the foregoing course.

7. The Examination in Mental and Moral Philosophy shall be in the following subjects :—

Logic, Deductive and Inductive.
Psychology.
Ethics.
Natural Theology, *or* the Evidences of Christianity.

The above subjects shall be studied historically in the works of the principal authorities.*

8. The Examination in Mathematics shall be in the following subjects :—

(1) Algebra.
(2) Plane Trigonometry.
(3) Theory of Equations and the Elements of Determinants.
(4) Analytical Plane Geometry.
(5) Analytical Solid Geometry.
(6) Differential Calculus.
(7) Integral Calculus, omitting elliptic integrals and the calculus of variations.
(8) Differential Equations.
(9) Statics
(10) Dynamics of a Particle, omitting the more complicated problems of constrained motion upon surfaces, and also propositions involving the application of the calculus of variations.
(11) Hydromechanics, omitting the theory of sound.
(12) Geometrical optics, omitting the formulæ for the calculation of spherical aberration, and reflection and refraction at surfaces in any manner.
(13) Spherical Trigonometry, omitting the parts which are not required in Astronomy.
(14) Practical and Spherical Astronomy.
(15) Newton's Principia, sections I to III.
(16) Rigid Dynamics, including the motion of Rigid Bodies in two dimensions.

9. Candidates in Natural and Physical Science shall be allowed to select alternatively two out of the following group of subjects :—

(A) Chemistry.
(B) Electricity and Magnetism.
(C) Heat and the elements of Molecular Physics.

Or two out of the following group :—

(D) Botany.
(E) Physiology and Zoology.
(F) Geology and Mineralogy.

* For text-books *see* Appendix B.

(A) The course in chemistry shall be both theoretical and practical. In the practical Examination candidates ought to shew a good knowledge of chemical manipulation and ought to be able to qualitatively analyse complex inorganic substances. They should also be acquainted with the principles of quantitative analysis.*

(B) The course in Electricity and Magnetism shall include questions presupposing a moderate acquaintance with the principles and methods of the Differential Calculus and Differential Equations. The candidate shall be required to show that he has a competent practical knowledge of the instruments and apparatus employed in Magnetism and Electricity, and to execute experiments in the presence of the Examiner.*

(C) The course in Heat shall include questions presupposing acquaintance with the principles and methods of the Differential Calculus, Integral Calculus, and Differential Equations. The candidate should also shew himself thoroughly acquainted with the various instruments and apparatus employed in Heat, and should be prepared to perform measurements and experiments in the presence of the Examiner *

(D) Botany* shall include the following:—

(*a*) General and special Morphology and Physiology.

(*b*) Systematic Botany.

(*c*) Palæobotany.

(*d*) Practical knowledge of indigenous Indian plants, and identification of specimens of them by Roxburgh's *Flora Indica* (Clarke's edition).

(E) Zoology* shall include the subjects of (*a*) Comparative Anatomy and Physiology, (*b*) Distribution and (*c*) Evolution.

(F) Geology and Mineralogy* shall include the subjects of (*a*) Stratigraphical Geology, (*b*) Palæontology, (*c*) Mineralogy, (*d*) Crystallography, (*e*) Elementary Inorganic Chemistry.

10. As soon as possible after each Examination for the degree of M. A., the Syndicate shall publish a list of candidates who have passed, arranged in three classes, each in order of merit. Candidates shall be bracketed together, unless the Examiners are of opinion that there is clearly a difference in their merits. Each successful candidate shall receive with his degree of M. A. a certificate setting forth the subject in which he was examined, and the class in which he was placed.

11. The candidate who shall be placed first in the first class in each branch shall receive a Gold Medal and a prize of books to the value of one hundred rupees, and the second student of the first class in each branch shall receive a Silver Medal and a prize of books to the value of one hundred rupees.

* For Text-books *see* Appendix B.

12. Any Master of Arts may, on payment of a fee of fifty rupees, be admitted to the M. A. Examination in any branch other than that in which he was previously examined, and may, if his attainments come up to the standard prescribed for the degree of M. A., be granted a certificate to that effect, stating the class in which he has passed. A candidate who fails to pass, or to present himself for Examination, shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee.

REGULATIONS FOR THE EXAMINATIONS OF FEMALE CANDIDATES.

General.

1. Female candidates shall be examined in a separate place under the superintendence of ladies

2. No female candidate shall be admitted to any examination without presenting a certificate in the form to be prescribed by the Syndicate, signed by a member of the Senate, or the head of an affiliated institution.

3. In all examinations, the fees paid by female candidates shall be the same as those paid by males.

4. No unsuccessful candidate shall be entitled to a refund of her fee.

Entrance Examination of Female Candidates.

1. The Entrance Examination shall be the same for females as for males.

F. A. Examination of Female Candidates.

1. Female candidates may be admitted to this examination without studying in an affiliated institution. No candidate, however, shall be allowed to present herself for this examination, until two years have elapsed from the time of her passing the Entrance Examination.

2. Every female candidate shall be allowed to take up the subject prescribed by the University of Calcutta for the F. A. Course, with the option of substituting French, German, Italian, or an Indian Vernacular for the second language.

3. Female candidates shall also be allowed to substitute Botany for Physics.

B. A. EXAMINATION OF FEMALE CANDIDATES.

1. Female candidates may be admitted to this examination without studying in any affiliated institution. But no candidate shall be allowed to present herself for this examination until two years have elapsed from the time of her passing the F. A Examination.

2. The names of those female candidates who may succeed in passing the B. A. Examination shall be submitted to the Senate every year before the Convocation, with a view to their being admitted to the Degree of Bachelor of Arts.

M. A. EXAMINATION OF FEMALE CANDIDATES.

The M. A. Examination shall be the same for females as for males.

BACHELOR IN LAW.

1. An Examination for the Degree of Bachelor in Law shall be held annually in Calcutta, and shall commence at such time as the Syndicate shall determine, the date to be approximately notified in the Calendar for the year.

2. Any Graduate of the University may be admitted to the Examination, provided that he has prosecuted a regular course of study in a school of law recognized by the Syndicate for not less than three academical years, two of which shall be after passing the B. A. Examination.

3. Every candidate for admission to the Examination shall send his application, with a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A, to the Registrar at least thirty days before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination.

4. A fee of thirty rupees shall be payable by each candidate. No candidate shall be admitted, unless he shall have paid this fee to the Registrar. A candidate, who fails to pass or present himself for Examination, shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee. A candidate may be admitted to one or more subsequent Examinations on payment of a like fee of thirty rupees on each occasion.

5. The Examination shall be written and oral.

6. Every candidate shall be examined in the following subjects :—*

I. The Principles of Jurisprudence.

II. The History and Constitution of the Courts of Law and Legislative authorities in India.

III. The Law relating to persons in their public and private capacities not being part of Hindu or Mahomedan Law.

IV. The Law of property including the laws of Transfer and Succession not being parts of Hindu or Mahomedan Law, the Law of Prescription, the Law relating to Land Tenures and the Revenue Laws.

V. The Law of Contracts and Torts.

VI, The Law of Crimes.

VII. The Law of Procedure including the Law of Evidence, and the Law of Limitation.

VIII. The Hindu Law and the Mahomedan Law in general use and application as modified by the Acts and Regulations.

7. Six papers shall be set at the Examination, and the subjects shall be distributed in the following manner :—

I. One paper on subjects I, II, and III.

II. One paper on subject IV.

III. One paper on subject V.

IV. One paper on subject VI, and a portion of VII, *viz.*, the Criminal Procedure.

V. One paper on the rest of subject VII, *viz.*, Civil Procedure, Evidence, and Limitation.

VI. One paper on subject VIII.

8. As soon as possible after the Examination, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the successful candidates arranged in two divisions, each in order of merit The first student of the first class shall receive a Gold Medal, provided that he is considered by the Examiners to have evinced sufficient merit. The Syndicate shall be at liberty to award one or more special prizes if they deem it expedient.

EXAMINATION FOR HONOURS IN LAW.

1. An Examination for Honours in Law shall be held annually in Calcutta, commencing at such time as the Syndicate shall determine, the date to be approximately notified in the Calendar for the year.

* List of Text-books given in Appendix B.

2. Any Candidate who has passed the Examination for the Degree of Bachelor in Law may be examined for Honours.

3. Every candidate for Honours shall send his application to the Registrar at least one month before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination.

4. A fee of 100 rupees shall be payable by each candidate. No candidate shall be admitted, unless he shall have paid this fee to the Registrar. A candidate who fails to pass or present himself for Examination shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee.

5. The Examination shall be conducted by means of printed papers.

6 Candidates for Honours in Law shall be examined in the following subjects:—

(*a*) General Jurisprudence.
(*b.*) Hindu Law
(*c*) Mahomedan Law
(*d.*) The Law of Mortgage.
(*e*) The Law of Succession to the property of deceased persons
(*f*) The Law of Limitation and prescription.
(*g.*) The Law relating to the purchase and sale of immoveable property, including sales for arrears of rent and revenue
(*h.*) The Law of Tenure of immoveable property
} as administered in India.
(*i*) The Law of Trusts including the Law relating to Endowments.
(*j*) The Law of Contracts and Torts.

7. There shall be six papers, of which two at least shall be in Hindu and Mahomedan Law; and there shall also be a *vivâ voce* examination of each candidate, if the Examiners think fit.

8 As soon as possible after the Examination, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the candidates who have passed, arranged in order of merit Candidates shall be bracketed together, unless the Examiners are of opinion that there is clearly a difference in their merits.

DOCTOR IN LAW.

1. No special Examination shall be held, but any person who has graduated as Bachelor in Law, and has at any time

passed the Honour Examination, may be admitted to the Degree of Doctor in Law without examination, provided that—

(1) Two members of the Faculty of Law or two Doctors in Law shall testify, to the satisfaction of the Syndicate, that since graduating he has practised his profession with repute for five years, and that in habits and character he is a fit and proper person for the Degree of Doctor; *and*

(2) He shall produce an Essay, approved by the President of the Faculty of Law for the time being, on some subject connected with Law or Jurisprudence.

2. A fee of rupees one hundred shall be payable for the Degree of Doctor in Law. No candidate shall be admitted unless he have previously paid this fee to the Registrar.

LICENCE IN MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

1. An Examination for a Licence* in Medicine and Surgery shall be held annually in Calcutta, and shall commence at such time as the Syndicate shall determine, the date to be approximately notified in the Calendar for the year. The Examination shall consist of two parts, entitled respectively the First and Second Licentiate Medical Examinations.

First Licentiate Medical Examination.

2. Any undergraduate of the University who can produce certificates to the following effect, may be admitted to this Examination:—

(*a*) Of having completed his nineteenth year.

(*b*) Of having been engaged in Medical studies for three Academical years after passing the First Examination in Arts.

(*c*) Of having attended the following courses of lectures at a School of Medicine recognized by the Syndicate.

Two Courses each of 70 *Lectures.*

Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy.
Chemistry.
Materia Medica.
General Anatomy and Physiology.

One Course of 20 *Lectures.*

Botany.

The holder of this Licence shall be styled Licentiate in Medicine.

One Course.

Practical Chemical Exercises in testing the nature of ordinary poisons, and in examination of animal secretions and urinary deposits.

(*d*) Of having studied Practical Pharmacy for three months and of having acquired a practical knowledge of the preparation and compounding of Medicines.

(*e*.) Of having dissected during three winter terms, and of having completed at least twelve dissections in each term.

3 Every candidate for admission to the Examination shall send his application, with a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A, to the Registrar at least fourteen days before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination.

4. A fee of twenty rupees shall be payable by each candidate. No candidate shall be admitted, unless he shall have paid this fee to the Registrar. A candidate, who fails to pass or present himself for Examination, shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee. A candidate may be admitted to one or more subsequent Examinations on payment of a like fee of twenty rupees on each occasion.

5. The Examination shall be written, oral, and practical.

6. Every candidate shall be examined in the following subjects :—

Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy.

Elementary Chemical physics, including the general laws of Light, Heat, Electricity, and Magnetism ; also Chemistry, Organic and Inorganic, having special reference to Practical Medical Science.

Botany.

Materia Medica and Pharmacy,

General Anatomy and Physiology.

Practical Chemistry, so far as regards the testing of the presence and nature of ordinary poisons, and the examination of animal secretions and urinary deposits.

The Syndicate shall notify, three months before the Examination, the portions of Botany* in which candidates shall be examined.

7. As soon as possible after the Examination the Syndicate shall publish a list of the candidates who have passed, arranged in alphabetical order. Every candidate shall, on passing, receive a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A.

8. Any passed student of any Vernacular School of Medicine, if recommended by the Principal of an affiliated Medical College for distinguished merit, may be admitted to this Examination, on producing certificates to the following effect :—

* See Appendix B.

(*a.*) Of having passed the First Arts Examination of the University.

(*b.*) Of having completed his nineteenth year.

(*c.*) Of having passed the final Examination of the Vernacular School of Medicine with marked distinction.

(*d.*) Of having, subsequently to qualifying in the Vernacular classes, been engaged for one year in the study of Medicine and Surgery, and during that time of having attended, in a School of Medicine recognized by the Syndicate, a course of lectures in each of the following subjects:—

Anatomy.	Botany.
Physiology.	Chemistry.

Second Licentiate Medical Examination.

9. Any candidate who can produce certificates to the following effect, may be admitted to this Examination:—

(*a.*) Of having passed the First Licentiate Medical Examination at least two years previously.

(*b.*) Of having, subsequently to passing the First Licentiate Medical Examination, attended the following courses of lectures at a School of Medicine recognized by the Syndicate:—

Two Courses of 70 *Lectures.*

Medicine (including Hygiene).
Surgery.
Midwifery.

One Course of 40 *Lectures.*

General Pathology and Morbid Anatomy.

Two Courses of 50 *Lectures.*

Medical Jurisprudence.

One Course of 25 *Lectures.*

Diseases of the eye.

(*c.*) Of having subsequently to passing the First Licentiate Medical Examination, dissected the surgical regions, and performed surgical operations during two Winter Sessions; the certificate to state the number and nature of the operations so performed.

(*d*) Of having duly and carefully performed six *post-mortem* examinations, and having regularly attended one course of practical demonstrations in the Dead House.

(*e.*) Of having conducted at least six Labours.

Certificates on this subject will be received from any legally qualified practitioner in Medicine.

(*f.*) Of having attended Hospital and Dispensary Practice during the last three academic years of study in the following manner, *viz.*:—

Three months of attendance at the Out-door dispensary of a recognized Hospital.

Fifteen months of attendance at the Surgical practice of a recognized Hospital, and Lectures on Clinical Surgery during such attendance.

Fifteen months of attendance at the Medical practice of a recognized Hospital, and Lectures on Clinical Medicine during such attendance.

Three months of attendance at the practice of an Eye-Infirmary.

(*g*) Of having drawn up, in his own handwriting, six Medical and six Surgical cases, during his period of Service as Clinical Clerk or dresser.

(*h*) Of general character and conduct from the Principal of the College or School of Medicine at which he has studied.

10. Every candidate for admission to the Examination shall send his application, with a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A, to the Registrar at least fourteen days before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination.

11. A fee of twenty-five rupees shall be payable by each candidate. No candidate shall be admitted, unless he shall have paid this fee to the Registrar. A candidate, who fails to pass or present himself for examination, shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee. A candidate may be admitted to one or more subsequent Examinations on payment of a like fee of twenty-five rupees on each occasion; and in the case of a candidate who has already failed to pass, on the production of a certificate of having attended a further course of hospital practice and clinical instruction, subsequently to his last failure, for one academical year.

12. The Examination shall be written, oral, and practical

13. Every candidate shall be examined in the following subjects:—

Principles and Practice of Medicine.
Ditto ditto of Surgery.
Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery.
Midwifery.
Medical Jurisprudence.
Hygiene and Pathology.
Practical Toxicology.

The Clinical Examination shall be conducted in the wards of a Hospital.

14. Every candidate shall be required—

To examine, diagnose, and treat cases of Acute or Chronic Diseases to be selected by the Examiners, and to draw up careful histories of the cases; also, if required, to perform and report in detail necroscopical examinations of any of the selected cases that may have died in Hospital.

To apply apparatus for great surgical injuries and explain the objects to be attained by them, as well as the best manner of effecting those objects.

To examine, in presence of the Examiners, morbid products chemically and by the aid of the microscope, demonstrating the results obtained.

To perform capital operations upon the dead subject, after detailing to the Examiners the pathological conditions in which such operations are necessary, the different modes of operation adopted, and the reasons for preferring any particular mode of procedure.

15. As soon as possible after the Examination, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the successful candidates, arranged in alphabetical order. Every candidate shall, on passing, receive a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A.

BACHELOR IN MEDICINE.

1. An Examination for the Degree of Bachelor in Medicine shall be held annually in Calcutta, and shall commence at such time as the Syndicate shall determine, the date to be approximately notified in the Calendar for the year. The Examination shall consist of two parts, entitled respectively the First and Second M. B. Examinations.

First M. B. Examination.

2. Any undergraduate of the University, who can produce certificates to the following effect, may be admitted to this Examination :—

(*a*) Of having passed the First Examination in Arts; *Latin having been one of the languages in which he was examined.**

(*b*) Of having, subsequently to passing the First Examination in Arts, been engaged in Medical studies for three academical years.

(*c*) Of having attended the following courses of lectures at a School of Medicine recognized by the Syndicate :—

Two Courses each of 70 Lectures.

Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy.
Chemistry.
Materia Medica.
General Anatomy and Physiology.

Two Courses, each of 40 Lectures.

Botany.

* The words here printed in italics are to take effect as soon after 1869 as the Syndicate may order.

One Course of 40 Lectures.

Comparative Anatomy and Zoology.

One Course.

Practical Chemical Exercises in testing the nature of ordinary poisons, and in examination of animal secretions and urinary deposits

(*d.*) Of having studied Practical Pharmacy for three months, and of having acquired a practical knowledge of the preparation and compounding of Medicines

(*e*) Of having dissected during three Winter Terms and of having completed at least twelve dissections in each term.

3. Every candidate for admission to the Examination shall send his application, with a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A, to the Registrar at least fourteen days before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination.

4. A fee of twenty rupees shall be payable by each candidate. No candidate shall be admitted, unless he shall have paid this fee to the Registrar. A candidate, who fails to pass or present himself for examination, shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee. A candidate may be admitted to one or more subsequent Examinations on payment of a like fee of twenty rupees on each occasion.

5. The Examination shall be written, oral, and practical.

6. Every candidate shall be examined in the following subjects :—

Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy.

Elementary Chemical Physics, including the general laws of Light, Heat, Electricity, and Magnetism; also Chemistry, Organic and Inorganic, having special reference to practical Medical Science.

Botany.

Materia Medica and Pharmacy.

General Anatomy and Physiology.

Comparative Anatomy and Zoology.

Practical Chemistry, so far as regards the testing of the presence and nature of ordinary poisons, and the examination of animal secretions and urinary deposits.

The Syndicate shall notify, three months before the Examination, the portions of Botany* in which candidates shall be examined.

7. As soon as possible after the commencement of the Examination, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the candidates who have passed, arranged in two divisions, the first in order of merit, and the second in alphabetical

* See Appendix B.

order. Every candidate shall, on passing, receive a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A.

Second M. B. Examination.

8. Any candidate who can produce certificates to the following effect, may be admitted to this Examination :—

(*a.*) Of having passed the First M. B. Examination at least two years previously.

(*b.*) Of having subsequently to passing the First M B. Examination attended the following courses of lectures at a School of Medicine, recognized by the University.

Two Courses each of 70 *Lectures.*

Medicine (including Hygiene).
Surgery.
Midwifery.

One Course of 40 *Lectures.*

General Pathology and Morbid Anatomy.

Two Courses of 50 *Lectures.*

Medical Jurisprudence.

One Course of 25 *Lectures.*

Diseases of the Eye.

(*c.*) Of having subsequently to passing the First M. B. Examination, dissected the surgical regions, and performed surgical operations during two Winter Sessions; the certificate to state the number and nature of the operations so performed.

(*d.*) Of having duly and carefully performed six *post-mortem* examinations, and of having regularly attended one course of practical demonstrations in the Dead House.

(*e.*) Of having conducted at least six Labours

Certificates on this subject will be received from any legally qualified practitioner in Medicine.

(*f.*) Of having attended Hospital and Dispensary Practice during the last three academic years of study in the following manner, *viz.* :—

Three months of attendance at the Out-door Dispensary of a recognized Hospital.

Fifteen months of attendance at the Surgical Practice of a recognized Hospital, and Lectures on Chinical Surgery during such attendance.

Fifteen months of attendance at the Medical practice of a recognized Hospital and Lectures on Clinical Medicine during such attendance.

Three months of attendance at the practice of an Eye-Infirmary.

(*g.*) Of having drawn up in his own handwriting, six Medical and six Surgical cases during his period of service as Clinical Clerk or dresser.

(*h.*) Of general character and conduct, from the Principal of the College or School of Medicine at which he has studied.

9. Every candidate for admission to the Examination shall send his application, with a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A, to the Registrar at least fourteen days before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination.

10. A fee of thirty rupees shall be payable by each candidate. No candidate shall be admitted, unless he shall have paid this fee to the Registrar. A candidate who fails to pass or present himself for Examination shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee. A candidate may be admitted to one or more subsequent Examinations on payment of a like fee of thirty rupees on each occasion; and in the case of a candidate who has already failed to pass, on the production of a certificate of having attended a further course of hospital practice and clinical instruction, subsequently to his last failure, for one academical year.

11. The examination shall be written, oral and practical.

12 Every candidate shall be examined in the following subjects :—

Principles and Practice of Medicine.
Ditto ditto of Surgery.
Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery.
Midwifery
Medical Jurisprudence.
Hygiene and Pathology.
General and Comparative Physiology.
Practical Toxicology

The Clinical Examination shall be conducted in the Wards of a Hospital.

13. Every candidate shall be required—

To examine, diagnose, and treat cases of Acute or Chronic Disease to be selected by the Examiners, and to draw up careful histories of the cases; also, if required, to perform and report in detail necroscopical examinations on any of the selected cases that may have died in Hospital.

To apply apparatus for great Surgical injuries, and explain the objects to be attained by them, as well as the manner of effecting those objects.

To examine in presence of the Examiners, morbid products chemically and by the aid of the microscope, demonstrating the results obtained.

To perform capital operations upon the dead subject after detailing to the Examiners the pathological conditions in which such operations are necessary, the different modes of operation adopted, and the reasons for preferring any particular mode of procedure.

14. As soon as possible after the Examination, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the successful candidates, arranged in two divisions, each in alphabetical order.

15. Any Licentiate of two years' standing may be admitted to this Degree, on paying a fee of fifty rupees, and producing certificates to the following effect:—

(*a.*) Of having passed the First Examination in Arts,* *Latin having been one of the languages in which he was examined.*†

(*b.*) Of having attended, at a School of Medicine recognized by the Syndicate, a course of lectures in Comparative Anatomy and Zoology consisting of at least 40 lectures.

(*c.*) Of having passed an examination in Comparative Anatomy and Zoology and in General and Comparative Physiology

16. Any candidate who has passed the Licentiate Examination before 1867, or the Senior Diploma Examination of the Medical College, may be admitted to this Degree, without further examination or fee, on producing a certificate of having passed the First Examination in Arts,* *Latin having been one of the languages in which he was examined.*†

HONOURS IN MEDICINE.

1. Any candidate, who has been placed in the first division at the Second Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Medicine, may be examined for Honours in one or more of the following branches:—

Surgery.
Medicine.
Midwifery.
Medical Jurisprudence.

2. The Examination shall take place in the week following the completion of the Second Examination, and shall be conducted by means of written papers and practical tests.

3. As soon as possible after each Examination for Honours, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the successful candidates, arranged in order of merit. Candidates shall be bracketed together, unless the Examiners are of opinion that there is clearly a difference in their merits.

Any Licentiate in Medicine and Surgery may proceed to the First Examination in Arts or to the B. A. Examination, without completing the two years' attendance at an affiliated Institution required under para. 2 of the First Arts and B A Regulations.

† The words here printed in italics are to take effect as soon after 1869 as the Syndicate may order.

DOCTOR IN MEDICINE.

1. An Examination for the Degree of Doctor in Medicine shall be held annually in Calcutta, and shall commence at such time as the Syndicate shall determine, the date to be approximately notified in the calendar for the year.

2. Any Bachelor in Medicine may be admitted to this Examination, provided he can produce certificates to the following effect :—

(*a.*) Of having been admitted to the Degree of Bachelor of Arts *

(*b.*) Of having, subsequently to passing the M. B. Examination, completed—

Five years of certified practice of the Medical profession, *or*

Two years' Hospital practice and two years' private practice, *or*

Two years' practice either hospital or private, if the candidate be a Graduate in Medicine with Honours

(*c*) Of good moral character, signed by two persons of respectability.

3. Every candidate for admission to the Examination shall send his application, with a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A, to the Registrar at least one month before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination.

4. A fee of one hundred rupees shall be payable by each candidate. No candidate shall be admitted, unless he shall have paid this fee to the Registrar. A candidate who fails to pass or present himself for Examination shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee. A candidate may be admitted to one or more subsequent Examinations on payment of a like fee of one hundred rupees on each occasion.

5. The Examination shall be written, oral, and practical.

6. Every candidate shall be examined in the following subjects : —

Medicine, including the Practice of Physic.
Surgery.
Midwifery.
Hygiene and Pathology.

7. As soon as possible after the Examination, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the successful candidates, arranged in alphabetical order.

8. Any candidate who is not a Bachelor in Medicine, may be admitted to the Examination for the Degree of

* Any Bachelor in Medicine may proceed to the B. A Examination without completing the two years' study at an affiliated Institution required under para. 2 of the B. A. Regulations.

Doctor in Medicine, on producing certificates to the following effect :—

(*a*) Of having passed the Senior Diploma Examination of the Medical College or the Licentiate Examination in Medicine and Surgery of the University.

(*b*,) Of having attained the age of 35 years.

(*c*.) Of having practised the Medical profession with repute for five years.

(*d*) Of fitness, moral and social, for the degree.

(*e*) Of having passed the B. A. Examination,* *Latin having been one of the languages in which he was examined ; or*†

The following preliminary Examination for those candidates only who had completed their Medical Education on or before the Session of 1859 :—

English.

Subjects of Examination shall not be appointed, but the answers of the candidates in all subjects must be such as to show a competent knowledge of the English language.

Mental and Moral Science.

Mental Science ;—as contained in Abercrombie on the Intellectual Powers

Moral Philosophy ;—as contained in Payne and Abercrombie.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN ENGINEERING.

1. The First Examination in Engineering shall be held every year in Calcutta, and shall commence at such time as the Syndicate may determine, the date to be approximately notified in the Calendar for the year.

2. Any undergraduate of the University may be admitted to this Examination, provided he has prosecuted a regular course of study in a School of Engineering affiliated to the University, for three years after passing the Entrance Examination.

3. Every candidate for admission to the Examination shall send his application, with a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A, to the Registrar, at least fourteen days before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination.

* Any person who has passed a University Examination for a Licence in Medicine and Surgery in or before 1864, may proceed to the B. A Examination without passing the First Examination in Arts or completing the two years of study at an affiliated Institution required under para. 2 of the B. A. Regulations.

† The words here printed in italics are to take effect as soon after 1869 as the Syndicate may order.

4. A fee of twenty rupees shall be payable by each candidate. No candidate shall be admitted unless he has paid this fee to the Registrar. A candidate who fails to appear or to present himself for Examination shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee. A candidate may be admitted to one or more subsequent Examinations on payment of a like fee of twenty rupees on each occasion.

5. Every candidate shall be examined in the following subjects :—

I. Mathematics.
II. Natural Science.
III. Engineering Construction.
IV. Geodesy.
V. Drawing.

I. MATHEMATICS.

Arithmetic. The whole.

Algebra.

To the Binomial Theorem (omitting scales of notation), Exponential Theorem and Logarithms.

Geometry.

Euclid—Books 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6, with deductions, Conic Sections treated geometrically.

Trigonometry.

As far as the solution of all cases of plane triangles. De Moivre's Theorem, Exponential values of Sine and Cosine.

Mensuration.

Mensuration of surfaces and solids.

Analytical Geometry.

Equations of the straight line, circle, ellipse, hyperbola, and parabola, without reference to the general equation of the 2nd degree.

Statics.

Parallelogram and triangle of forces, Resultant of parallel forces, Couples, Moments, Equilibrium of any forces acting on a particle or rigid body. Centre of parallel forces, Centre of gravity, Friction, Simple cases of tension of Strings, Levers, Pulleys, Wheel and axle, Inclined plane, Screw.

Dynamics.

Definition and measurement of mass, force, velocity, acceleration, momentum, work and energy * Laws of motion, Uniform motion. Uniformly accelerated motion in a straight line, parabola and circle. Relative motion. Simple cases of Impact.

II. Natural Science.

Chemistry.

Inorganic Chemistry, The metals and non-metals.

Physics.

Light, Heat, Electricity, Magnetism and the elements of Telegraphy.

III. Engineering Construction.

Materials. Structure, Classification, and characteristic qualities of Building Stones, Artificial Stones, Quarrying and Blasting, Preparation of Bricks and Tiles, Cementing materials, Plasters, Paints and Varnishes, Properties and preservation of timber, Iron and Steel, Lead, Copper, Zinc and the common Alloys.

IV. Geodesy.

Use of the scales, Prismatic Compass, Pocket Sextant, Level, Theodolite and Plane table. Topographical Surveying of limited areas. Practice of Levelling. Route surveying and laying out curves. Elements of Practical Astronomy (Attested surveys, executed by the candidate, will be submitted to the Examiner, to which marks will be assigned.)

V. Drawing.

1. Free-hand Drawing.
2. Projection (a) Orthographic, (b) Isometric, (c) Perspective.

6. The Examination shall be conducted by means of printed papers, and a paper of questions shall be set in each of the following subjects:

Arithmetic and Algebra.
Plane Geometry and Geometrical Conic Sections.
Trigonometry and Mensuration.
Statics and Dynamics.
Analytical Geometry.
Chemistry.
Light and Heat.
Electricity, Magnetism, and the elements of Telegraphy.
Materials of Construction.
Geodesy.
Drawing.

7. As soon as possible after the Examination, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the successful candidates

pecial importance will be attached to a thorough comprehension of the principles of Work and Energy, and of their application to the solution of Mechanical questions.

arranged in two divisions, each in order of merit. Every candidate, shall, on passing, receive a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A.

LICENCE IN ENGINEERING.

1. An Examination for a Licence* in Engineering shall be held annually in Calcutta, and shall commence at such time as the Syndicate shall determine, the date to be approximately notified in the Calendar for the year.

2. Any undergraduate of the University may be admitted to this Examination on producing a certificate from the head of an institution affiliated to the University in Engineering, shewing that he has prosecuted a regular course of study for one year after passing the First Examination in Engineering.

3. Every candidate for admission to the Examination shall send his application, with a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A, to the Registrar at least fourteen days before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination.

4. A fee of twenty-five rupees shall be payable by each candidate. No candidate shall be admitted unless he has paid this fee to the Registrar. A candidate who fails to pass or to present himself for Examination shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee. A candidate may be admitted to one or more subsequent examinations on payment of a like fee of twenty-five rupees on each occasion.

5. Every candidate shall be examined in one of the following Branches marked A and B :—

A.—(Civil Engineering).

I. Mathematics.
II. Natural Science.
III. Engineering Construction.
IV. Drawing.

I. Mathematics.

Differential Calculus.

Differential coefficients of simple and complex functions, successive differentiation, Differential functions of two variables, functions of functions; Implicit functions Taylor's and Maclaurin's Theorems. Maxima and Minima, values of functions of one variable.

The holder of this Licence shall be styled a Licentiate in Engineering.

Integral Calculus

Integration of simple functions, Rational fractions Formulæ of reduction. Lengths of curves. Areas of curves and surfaces. Volumes of solids. Differentiation of an Integral.

Hydrostatics.

Equilibrium of fluids, Specific gravity, Equilibrium of floating bodies, Centre of pressure, Elastic fluids, Principles of Barometer, and application to determine heights of Mountains; of the air-pump, Condenser-pump, Siphon, Hydrostatic Press and the Hygrometers.

II. Natural Science

Geology. (Excluding Palæontology and the Stratigraphical classification based thereon) with special reference to the practice of mining.

Mineralogy. The form of minerals. The physical, optical, and chemical character of minerals. The distribution of minerals. Paragenesis

Metallurgy. The metallurgy of Iron, Steel, Tin, Copper, Zinc, Lead, Mercury, Silver, and Gold.

III. Engineering Construction.

Practice of Building. Brick and stone masonry, Earthwork, Carpentry Foundations, Walls, Floors and roofs of Buildings, Construction of masonry, Wooden and iron bridges, Construction and maintenance of Roads, Construction of Railroads and Railway appliances.

Hydraulic Engineering. Canal and River Engineering, River training and improvements, Flow of liquids through orifices, Flow of liquids in pipes. The movements of water in Canals and Rivers, Flow of water over weirs and waste weirs, Afflux of fluids caused by obstructions, Water-wheels and Turbines, Storage of water, Supply of water to towns.

Applied Mechanics. Direct stresses, Bars and pillars of various forms in tension and compression, Transverse strain, Deflection of Beams, Resistance to torsion, The equilibrium, stability and strength of Framed Structures, Stability of suspension bridges, Theory of Earth pressure, and Resistance of Block work Structures. Elements of Graphic Statics

Mechanism. Elementary forms of Machines, Levers, Cranks, Rolling Contacts, Sliding Contacts, Mechanism for modifying motion, Accumulation and Regulation of Motion.

Steam-Engine. Measurement of Heat, Joule's Equivalent, Indicators and Indicator diagrams, Boilers, Heating surface, injectors and all other parts of high and low pressure Engines

(Attested designs for an Engineering work executed by the candidate will be submitted to the Examiner to which marks will be assigned.)

IV. Drawing.

Engineering and Architectural Drawing.

B —(Mechanical Engineering.)

I. Mathematics.
II. Engineering Construction.

III. Machinery.
IV. Drawing.

I. Mathematics.

As laid down for the Examination for Branch A.

II. Engineering Construction.

Practice of Building. As laid down for the Examination for Branch A.

Applied Mechanics. As laid down for the Examination for Branch A.

Steam-Engine. The Steam-Engine as viewed under a knowledge of the doctrine of Latent Heat, with history of improvements and alterations in original theories, Combustion of fuel, Heat Engines, The conversion of Motion, Indicators and details of Construction, Boilers, Compound Cylinder Engines, Miscellaneous details.

Hydraulic Engineering. Hydraulic Machinery, Flow of water in pipes.

III. Machinery.

Mechanism and Machine design. Elementary forms of Machines, Levers, Cranks, Rolling Contacts, Sliding Contacts, Mechanism for modifying motion, Accumulation and Regulation of Motion. Mode of designing Riveted Joints, Fastenings, Journals, Pivots, Axles, Shaftings, Bearings, Strength and form of toothed gearing, Belt and rope gearing, Link-work, Pistons, Stuffing boxes Valves and Cocks

Workshop Appliances. Measures of length and methods of measuring. Hand tools for wood and metals, Forming straight edges and surface plates. Foot and power Lathe, Machinery for drilling, Boring, Planing, Shaping, Slotting, Punching, Shearing and Sawing. Distribution of motive power to Machine tools.

Designs Designs of Factories and Workshops with arrangement of Machinery.

(Attested designs executed by the candidate will be submitted to the Examiner, to which marks will be assigned.)

IV. Drawing.

Machine Drawing.

6. Candidates shall also be allowed to present themselves for Examination in one or more of the following optional Subjects, proficiency in which will affect their place in the division list, but will not be counted towards a pass.

Optional Subjects.

I. Mathematics.
Pure Mathematics } *as in the First Examination in Engineering.*
Mixed Mathematics }

II. Natural Science.
Chemistry } *as in the First Examination in Engineering.*
Physics }

III. Engineering Construction.
Materials of Construction, *as in the First Examination in Engineering.*

IV. Geodesy, *as in the First Examination in Engineering.*

7. The Examination shall be conducted by means of printed papers, and a paper of questions shall be set in each of the following subjects :

Branch A.

Differential and Integral Calculus.
Hydrostatics.
Geology.
Mineralogy and Metallurgy.
Details of Construction.
Roads and Railways
Hydraulic Engineering.
Applied Mechanics.
Mechanism and Steam-Engine.
Engineering and Architectural Drawing.

Branch B.

Differential and Integral Calculus.
Hydrostatics
Details of Construction.
Roads and Railways.
Applied Mechanics.
Hydraulic Engineering.
Mechanism and Machine design
Designs, and Workshop appliances.
The Steam-Engine.
Machine Drawing.

Optional.

Pure Mathematics.
Mixed Mathematics.
Chemistry.
Physics
Materials of Construction.
Geodesy.

8. As soon as possible after the Examination, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the successful candidates arranged in two divisions, each in order of merit. Every candidate shall on passing receive a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A.

BACHELOR IN ENGINEERING.

1. An Examination for the Degree of Bachelor in Engineering shall be held annually in Calcutta, and shall commence at such time as the Syndicate shall determine, the date to be approximately notified in the Calendar for the year.

2. Any candidate who has passed the First Examination in Arts* may be admitted to this Examination, provided he produces a certificate from the head of an Institution affiliated in Engineering, shewing that he has prosecuted a regular course of study for one year, after passing the First Examination in Engineering.

3. Every candidate for admission to the Examination shall send his application, with a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A, to the Registrar, at least fourteen days before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination.

4. A fee of thirty rupees shall be payable by each candidate. No candidate shall be admitted, unless he has paid this fee to the Registrar. A candidate who fails to pass or present himself for Examination shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee. A candidate may be admitted to one or more subsequent Examinations on payment of a like fee of thirty rupees on each occasion.

5. Every candidate shall be examined in the subjects and in the manner ordered in paras. 5, 6 and 7 of the Regulations for a Licence in Engineering.

6. As soon as possible after the Examination, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the successful candidates arranged in two divisions, each in order of merit. Every candidate shall, on passing, receive a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A.

7. The first candidate of the first division shall receive a gold medal to the value of one hundred rupees.

8. Any Licentiate in Engineering, who has passed the First Examination in Arts, may, on paying the usual fee, be admitted to the Degree of Bachelor in Engineering without further Examination.

HONOURS IN CIVIL ENGINEERING.

1. An Examination for Honours in Civil Engineering shall be held annually in Calcutta, commencing at such time as the Syndicate shall determine, the date to be approximately notified in the calendar for the year.

* Any under-graduate who has passed the First Examination in Engineering may proceed to the First Examination in Arts and the Bachelor of Arts Examination, without completing the two years of study at an affiliated Institution required under para. 2 of the First Arts and B. A. Regulations.

2. Any candidate who has passed the Examination for the Degree of Bachelor in Civil Engineering, or for a Licence in Civil Engineering, may be examined for Honours.

3. Every candidate for Honours shall send his application to the Registrar, at least fourteen days before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination.

4. The Examination shall be written and oral.

5. Every candidate shall be examined in the following subjects:—

I. Mathematics.
II. Mechanical Philosophy.
III. Natural and Experimental Science.
IV. Geodesy.

I. MATHEMATICS.

Spherical Trigonometry as applied to Geodesy.
Descriptive Geometry.

II. MECHANICAL PHILOSOPHY.

Central Forces.
Rotation and Oscillation of Bodies. Centrifugal Forces.
Motion of Fluids
Geometrical Optics
The Elements of Astronomy, and its application to Geodesy.

III. NATURAL AND EXPERIMENTAL SCIENCE.

Heat, with reference to Steam and Combustion.
Chemistry, as applied to Cements and preservation of Materials.
Practical application of Electrical Science.
General Principles of Geology and Mineralogy, and their applications to Engineering.

IV. CONSTRUCTION.

Practice of Building
Theory and Practice of Bridge-Building.
Roads and Railways.
Hydraulic works.
Equilibrium of Structures, theory of Machines with special reference to the Steam Engine.
Principles of design.

V. GEODESY.

Surveying.
Topographical Drawing.

6. The candidates' qualifications shall be tested by written papers on the first three and the fifth subjects, and by written papers and *vivâ voce* examination on the fourth subject.

7. As soon as possible after the Examination, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the successful candidates arranged in order of merit.

MASTER IN CIVIL ENGINEERING.

1. No special Examination shall be held, but any person who has graduated as B. C. E and has at any time passed the Honour Examination, may be admitted to the Degree of Master in Civil Engineering without Examination, provided that—

(1.) Two members of the Faculty of Engineering or two Masters in Civil Engineering shall testify to the satisfaction of the Syndicate that, since graduating, he has practised his profession with repute for four years and that in habits and character he is a fit and proper person for the Degree of Master

(2.) He shall produce an Essay approved by the President of the Faculty of Engineering for the time being, on some subject connected with Engineering.

2. A fee of one hundred rupees shall be payable for the Degree of Master in Civil Engineering. No candidate shall be admitted, unless he have previously paid this fee to the Registrar.

GENERAL.

1. No question shall be put at any University Examination, so as to require an expression of religious belief on the part of the candidates; and no answer or translation given by any candidate shall be objected to on the ground of its expressing any peculiarities of religious belief.

2. The Syndicate shall have power in any case to admit to any University Examination in any Faculty any person who shall present a certificate from any Institution authorized on that behalf by the Governor-General of India in Council, shewing that in such Institution he has attended courses of study, passed Examinations, or taken Degrees corresponding to those which, in connection with such Examinations, are exacted from students of the University.

Appendix A.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.

APPLICATION.

To the Registrar of the Calcutta University.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University.

The Entrance fee* of 10 rupees is forwarded herewith,

I am, &c., &c.

CERTIFICATE.

This certificate is to be signed by the Principal or Head Master of the College or School† at which the candidate has been educated continuously since the 1st July next preceding the examination, or if he has not been a pupil of any one School continuously since that date, by the Principal of an affiliated College, or by a Government Inspector of Schools.

I certify that I know nothing against the moral character of the above-named candidate; that he has not already passed the Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University; that there is in my opinion a reasonable probability of his now passing it, and that he has signed the above application.

The 188 }

Particulars to be filled in by the Candidate.—

Name.
Age on the 1st of January next.
Religion.
Race (*i. e.* nation, tribe, &c., &c.)
Where educated.
Present position (*i. e., at school, or present occupation*).
Whether he has appeared at the Entrance Examination of any previous year.
Town or village, where resident.
Name of father or guardian.
Where to be examined
Language in which, besides English, to be examined.
Language into which translation to be made.

* The fee must be paid in cash, or by a Treasury Draft, or Post Office Order. Postage stamps will not be received.

† It is in the power of the Syndicate to refuse to recognize any school unless it is certified by a Government Inspector of Schools, as having been in existence since the 1st March next preceding the Examination, and as qualified to teach up to the Entrance standard.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS.

APPLICATION.

To the Registrar of the Calcutta University.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing First Examination in Arts of the Calcutta University.

The fee* of 20 rupees is forwarded herewith,

I am, &c., &c.

CERTIFICATE.

This certificate is to be signed by a Principal or Head Master of an affiliated Institution.

certify that the above-named candidate has satisfied me by the production of the Registrar's certificate that he has passed the Entrance Examination of the University of Calcutta; that I know nothing against his moral character; and that I believe the subjoined account to be true.

The 188 . }

Particulars to be filled in by the Candidate :—

Age.
Date of Entrance.
Race (*i. e.*, nation, tribe, &c., &c.).
Religion.
Where to be examined.
Whether he has appeared at the First Arts Examination of any previous year.
Language in which, besides English, to be examined.

Period or Periods of Study since passing the Entrance Examination.

Affiliated Institution or Institutions at which Candidate has studied.	Period or Periods of continuous Study.	Signature† of Principal or Head Master of affiliated Institution.

The fee must be paid in cash, or by a Treasury Draft, or Post Office Order. Postage stamps will not be received.

† In the case of broken periods of study at different Institutions, it is expected that Principals or Head Masters will satisfy themselves that the different periods of study amount in the aggregate to two years before admission to the Examination.

B. A. EXAMINATION.

APPLICATION.

To the Registrar of the Calcutta University.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts in the † Course.

The fee* of Rs. 30 is forwarded herewith,

I am, &c., &c.

CERTIFICATE.

This certificate is to be signed by a Principal or Head Master of an affiliated Institution.

I certify that the above-named candidate has satisfied me by the production of the Registrar's certificate that he has passed the First Examination in Arts of the University of Calcutta; that I know nothing against his moral character; and that I believe the subjoined account to be true.

The 18 }

Particulars to be filled in by the Candidate :—

Age.
Date of Entrance.
Date of passing the First Examination in Arts.
Race (*i. e*, nation, tribe, &c., &c.).
Religion.
Where to be examined.
Whether he has appeared at the B A. Examination of any previous year.
Whether he takes up the A Course or the B Course.

Subjects in which he desires to be examined :—

No.	Pass.	Honours.
1		
2		
3		

The fee must be paid in cash or by a Treasury draft or Post Office Order. Postage stamps will not be received.

† State whether in the A or B Course.

N. B.—(1) *It must be definitely shewn whether the candidate takes up the Pass or the Honour course in each subject by entering it in its appropriate column.*

(2.) *It must be definitely stated which alternative subject and which alternative sub-division of each subject the candidate takes up.*

(*Thus* [*A course*] "3. Second language Latin *or* 3. History of England, Greece, and Rome, *or* [*B course*] 3. Physiology and Botany.)

Period or Periods of Study since passing the First Examination in Arts.

Affiliated Institution or Institutions at which Candidate has studied	Period or Periods of continuous Study.	Signature of Principal or Head Master of affiliated Institution.

M. A. EXAMINATION.

To the Registrar of the Calcutta University.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Examination for the Degree of Master of Arts in

The fee* of Rs. 50 is forwarded herewith,

I am, &c., &c.

CERTIFICATE.

This certificate is to be signed by a Principal or Head Master of an affiliated Institution

I certify that the above-named candidate has satisfied me, by the production of his diploma, that he has passed the Bachelor of Arts Examination of the University of ; that I know nothing against his moral character; and that I believe the subjoined account to be true.

Particulars to be filled in by the Candidate :—

Age.
Date of entrance.
Date of Graduation in Arts.
Race, (*i. e.*, nation, tribe, &c., &c.).
Religion.
Present occupation.

The fee must be paid in cash or by a Treasury draft or Post Office Order. Postage stamps will not be received.

BACHELOR IN LAW

APPLICATION.

To the Registrar of the Calcutta University.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Examination for the Degree of Bachelor in Law.

The fee* of Rs. 30 is forwarded herewith,

I am, &c , &c.

CERTIFICATE.

I certify that has fulfilled the requirements contemplated under para 2 of the Regulations as to Bachelor in Law.

This certificate is to be signed by the Principal of the College at which the candidate has studied

Particulars to be filled in by the Candidate.

Age
Date of Graduation.
Present occupation.
Religion.

HONOURS IN LAW

APPLICATION

To the Registrar of the Calcutta University.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Examination for Honours in Law

The fee* of Rs 100 is forwarded herewith,

I am, &c., &c.

DOCTOR IN LAW.

APPLICATION.

To the Registrar of the Calcutta University.

SIR,

I request to be admitted to the Degree of Doctor in Law.

The fee* of Rs 100 is forwarded herewith,

I am, &c., &c.

CERTIFICATE.

I certify that has fulfilled the requirements contemplated under para 1 of the D. L. Regulations.

This certificate is to be signed by the President of the Faculty of Law

The fee must be paid in cash or by a Treasury draft or Post Office Order Postage stamps will not be received.

LICENCE IN MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

First Examination

APPLICATION

To the Registrar of the Calcutta University

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing First Examination for a Licence in Medicine and Surgery

The fee* of Rs 20 is forwarded herewith,

I am, &c , &c

The 18 . }

CERTIFICATE

I certify that has, to the best of my belief, completed his nineteenth year that I know nothing against his moral character, and that he has fulfilled the requirements contemplated under para 2 of the Regulations as to Medicine

This certificate is to be signed by the Principal of the College at which the candidate has studied.

Particulars to be filled in by the Candidate —

Age
Date of entrance
Present occupation.

LICENCE IN MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

Second Examination.

APPLICATION

To

The Registrar of the Calcutta University.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Second Examination for a Licence in Medicine and Surgery

The fee* of Rs 25 is forwarded herewith,

I am, &c , &c

CERTIFICATE

I certify that has fulfilled the requirements contemplated under paragraph 9 of the Regulations as to Licence in Medicine and Surgery.

This certificate is to be signed by the Principal of the College at which the candidate has studied

The 18 }

Particulars to be filled in by the Candidate —

Age
Date of passing the First L M S
Present occupation.

* The fee must be paid in cash or by a Treasury draft or Post Office Order Postage stamps will not be received

BACHELOR IN MEDICINE.

First Examination.

APPLICATION.

To

The Registrar of the Calcutta University.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing First M. B. Examination.

The fee* of Rs. 20 is forwarded herewith,

I am, &c , &c.

CERTIFICATE.

I certify that has fulfilled the requirements contemplated under paragraph 2 of the Regulations as to Bachelor in Medicine.

This certificate is to be signed by the Principal of the College at which the candidate has studied.

The 18 .}

Particulars to be filled in by the Candidate :—

Age.
Date of passing the F. A. Examination.
Present occupation.

BACHELOR IN MEDICINE.

Second Examination.

APPLICATION.

To

The Registrar of the Calcutta University,

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Second M B Examination.

The fee* of Rs. 30 is forwarded herewith,

I am, &c., &c.

CERTIFICATE.

I certify that has fulfilled the requirements contemplated under paragraph 8 of the Regulations as to Bachelor in Medicine.

This certificate is to be signed by the Principal of the College at which the candidate has studied.

The 18 .}

Particulars to be filled in by the Candidate :—

Age.
Date of passing the First M. B. Examination.
Present occupation.

* The fee must be paid in cash or by a Treasury draft or Post Office Order. Postage stamps will not be received.

DOCTOR IN MEDICINE.

APPLICATION.

To the Registrar of the Calcutta University.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Examination for the Degree of Doctor in Medicine.

The fee* of Rs. 100 is forwarded herewith,

I am, &c., &c.

CERTIFICATE.

I certify that has fulfilled the requirements contemplated under para. 2 of the M. D. Regulations.

This certificate is to be signed by the Principal of the Faculty of Medicine.

LICENCE IN CIVIL ENGINEERING.

APPLICATION.

To the Registrar of the Calcutta University.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Examination for a Licence in Civil Engineering.

The fee* of Rs. 25 is forwarded herewith,

I am, &c., &c.

CERTIFICATE.

I certify that has fulfilled the requirements contemplated under para 2 of the Regulations as to Civil Engineering.

This certificate is to be signed by the Principal of the College at which the candidate has studied.

The 18 .

Particulars to be filled in by the Candidate :—

Age.
Date of Entrance.
Present occupation.

BACHELOR IN CIVIL ENGINEERING.

APPLICATION.

To the Registrar of the Calcutta University.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Examination for the Degree of Bachelor in Civil Engineering.

The fee* of Rs 30 is forwarded herewith,

I am, &c., &c.

The fee must be paid in cash or by a Treasury draft or Post Office Order Postage stamps will not be received

CERTIFICATE.

I certify that has fulfilled the requirements contemplated under para. 2 of the Regulations as to Bachelor in Civil Engineering.

This certificate is to be signed by the Principal of the College at which the candidate has studied.

The 18 .}

Particulars to be filled in by the Candidate :—

Age
Date of passing the First Examination in Arts.
Present occupation

FIRST EXAMINATION IN ENGINEERING.

APPLICATION.

To the Registrar of the Calcutta University.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing First Examination in Engineering of the Calcutta University.

The fee* of Rs. 20 is forwarded herewith,

I am, &c., &c.

CERTIFICATE.

I certify that the above-named candidate has satisfied me, by the production of the Registrar's certificate, that he has passed the Entrance Examination of the University of Calcutta; that he has fulfilled the requirements contemplated under para 2 of the Regulations; that I know nothing against his moral character; and that I believe the subjoined account to be true.

This certificate is to be signed by the Principal of an Institution affiliated in Engineering.

The 18 .}

Particulars to be filled in by the Candidate :—

Age.
Date of Entrance
Present occupation.
Whether he has appeared at the First Examination in Engineering of any previous year
Religion.

The fee must be paid in Cash, or by a Treasury Draft, or Post Office Order. Postage stamps will not be received.

L. E. EXAMINATION.

APPLICATION.

To the Registrar of the Calcutta University

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Examination for a Licence in Engineering.

The fee* of Rs. 25 is forwarded herewith,

I am, &c., &c.

CERTIFICATE.

I certify that has fulfilled the requirements contemplated under para 2 of the Regulations as to Licence in Engineering.

This certificate is to be signed by the Principal of the Engineering College at which the candidate has studied.

Particulars to be filled in by the Candidate :—

Age.
Date of passing the First Examination in Engineering.
Whether he has appeared at the L. E Examination of any previous year
Present occupation.
Religion.

B. E. EXAMINATION.

APPLICATION.

To the Registrar of the Calcutta University.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Examination for the Degree of Bachelor in Engineering.

The fee* of Rs 30 is forwarded herewith,

I am, &c , &c.

CERTIFICATE.

I certify that has fulfilled the requirements contemplated under para 2 of the Regulations as to Bachelor in Engineering.

This certificate is to be signed by the Principal of the Engineering College at which the candidate has studied

Particulars to be filled in by the Candidate :—

Age.
Date of passing the First Examination in Arts.
Date of passing the First Examination in Engineering.
Whether he has appeared at the B. E. Examination of any previous year
Present occupation.
Religion.

* The fee must be paid in cash or by a Treasury draft or Post Office Order. Postage stamps will not be received. Any undergraduate who has passed the First Examination in Engineering may proceed to the First Examination in Arts and the Bachelor of Arts Examination, without completing the two years of study at an affiliated Institution required under para 2 of the F. A. and B. A. Regulations.

MASTER IN CIVIL ENGINEERING.

The Certificate and Application for the Degree of Master in Civil Engineering to be in the same form as for the Degree of Doctor in Law, with the exception that the certificate is to be signed by the President of the Faculty of Engineering.

CERTIFICATES OF PASSING.

Entrance.

I certify that aged duly passed the Entrance Examination held in the month of 18 , and was placed in the Division.

University of Calcutta,
The 18 . } *Registrar.*

First Examination in Arts.

I certify that duly passed the First Examination in Arts held in the month of 18 , and was placed in the Division.

University of Calcutta,
The 18 . } *Registrar.*

Licence in Civil Engineering.

This is to certify that passed the Examination for a Licence in Civil Engineering at the Annual Examination in the year 18 , and that he was placed in the Division.

University of Calcutta,
The 18 . } *Registrar.*

FIRST EXAMINATION IN ENGINEERING.

I certify that
duly passed the First Examination in Engineering held in the month of August 18 , and was placed in the Division.

University of Calcutta. *Registrar.*

LICENCE IN ENGINEERING.

This is to certify that
passed the Examination for a Licence in Engineering at the Annual Examination in the year 18 , and that he was placed in the Division.

University of Calcutta. *Registrar.*

Second Examination for Licence in Medicine and Surgery.

This is to certify that passed the Examination for a Licence in Medicine and Surgery at the Annual Examination in the year 18 .

University of Calcutta,
The 18 *Registrar.*

First Examination for Licence in Medicine and Surgery.

This is to certify that passed the First Examination for a Licence in Medicine and Surgery at the Annual Examination in the year 18

University of Calcutta,
The 18 . *Registrar.*

Bachelor of Arts Pass Certificate

This is to certify that obtained the Degree of Bachelor of Arts in this University at the Annual Examination in the year 18

University of Calcutta, *Chancellor,*
The 18 . *or Vice-Chancellor.*

Bachelor of Arts Honour Certificate.

This is to certify that obtained the Degree of Bachelor of Arts with Honours at the Annual Examination in the year 18 , and that he was placed in the Division in

---

Bachelor in the other Faculties.

This is to certify that obtained the Degree of Bachelor in in this University at the Annual Examination in the year 18 , and that he was placed in the Division

Chancellor,
University of Calcutta, *or Vice-Chancellor.*
The 18 .

Doctor or Master in any Faculty.

This is to certify that obtained the Degree of Doctor or Master in in this University at the Annual Examination in the year 18

Chancellor,
University of Calcutta *or Vice-Chancellor.*
The 18

Master of Arts.

This is to certify that obtained the Degree of Master of Arts in this University at the Annual Examination in the year 18 , the special branch in which he was examined having been and that he was placed in the class.

Chancellor,
University of Calcutta, *or Vice-Chancellor.*
The 18

FORMS OF APPLICATION FOR ADMISSION OF FEMALE CANDIDATES.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.

APPLICATION.

To the Registrar of the Calcutta University.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University

The Entrance fee* of 10 rupees is forwarded herewith,

I am, &c , &c.

CERTIFICATE.

I certify that the above-named candidate has not already passed the Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University, and that she has signed the above application.

This certificate is to be signed by a Principal or Head Master of an affiliated Institution or a Member of the Senate.

The 18 }

Particulars to be filled in by the Candidate.—

Name.
Religion.
Race (*i. e.*, nation, tribe, &c.).
Where educated.
Present position (*i. e*, at school or present occupation).
Whether she has appeared at the Entrance Examination of any previous year.
Town or village where resident.
Name of father or guardian.
Where to be examined
Language in which, besides English, to be examined.
Language into which translation to be made.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS.

APPLICATION.

To the Registrar of the Calcutta University.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing First Examination in Arts of the Calcutta University.

The fee* of 20 rupees is forwarded herewith,

I am, &c., &c.

CERTIFICATE.

I certify that the above-named candidate has satisfied me, by the production of the Registrar's Certificate, that she has passed the Entrance Examination of the University of Calcutta, and that I believe the subjoined account to be true.

This certificate is to be signed by a Principal or Head Master of an affiliated Institution or a Member of the Senate

The 18 . }

* The fee must be paid in cash, or by a Treasury Draft or Post Office Order. Postage stamps will not be received.

Particulars to be filled in by the Candidate :—

Date of Entrance.
Race (*i. e.*, nation, tribe, &c., &c.).
Religion.
Present occupation.
Where to be examined.
Whether she has appeared at the First Arts Examination of any previous year.
Language in which, besides English, to be examined.
Alternative subject (*Psychology or Chemistry*).
Do. do. (Botany or 2nd paper in Mathematics).

B. A. EXAMINATION.

APPLICATION.

To the Registrar of the Calcutta University.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts in the† Course.

The fee* of Rs. 30 is forwarded herewith,

I am, &c., &c.

CERTIFICATE.

I certify that the above-named candidate has satisfied me, by the production of the Registrar's Certificate, that she has passed the First Examination in Arts of the University of Calcutta, and that I believe the subjoined account to be true.

This certificate is to signed by a Principal or Head Master of an affiliated Institution or a Member of the Senate.

The 18 .

Particulars to be filled in by the Candidate :—

Date of Entrance.
Date of passing First Examination in Arts.
Race (*i. e.*, nation, tribe, &c , &c.).
Religion.
Present occupation.
Where to be examined.
Whether she has appeared at the B. A. Examination of any previous year.
Subjects in which she desires to be examined :

A Course—
2nd Language,
Alternative Subjects,
or B Course—
Alternative Subjects.

† State whether in the A or B Course.

* The fee must be paid in cash or by a Treasury Draft or Post Office Order. Postage stamps will not be received.

Appendix B.

SUBJECTS.

In all cases where reference is made to Chapters, Sections, Pages, or Lines thus (Chap. V.—VIII), the reference is to be understood as inclusive.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION, 1885.

ENGLISH.

Rowe and Webb. ... ... Companion Reader.

GREEK.

Xenophon. ... ... Anabasis, Books I and II.
Homer. ... ... Iliad, Book I.

LATIN.

Cornelius Nepos. ... ... Vitæ, (the whole).

FRENCH.

Lamartine. ... ... Christophe Colomb
An easy paper in Elementary Grammar and Composition.

SANSKRIT.

Sahitya-sangraha. ... .. Rajanikanta Gupta.

ARABIC.

Selections from the Alif Laila prepared for the Higher Standard Examination of Military and Civil Officers.

PERSIAN.

Iqd-i-Gul. ... ... pages 1 to 105.
Iqd-i-Manzum.

HEBREW.

The Book of Genesis.

BENGALI.

†Selections by the Rev. K. M. Banerjea, D. L.

URDU.

†Selections in Prose by Raja Sivaprasad, C. S. I.
†Selections in Poetry by Mr. Browning.

HINDI.

Rámáyana. ... ... Balkánda.
Rajniti. .. ... The first two chapters.

* Urdu Guide Press.
† Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co.

URIYA.

Rámáyana.	...	... Sundarakanda.
Jiban Charita.	...	... Translation from Iswarchandra Vidyasagara, by Fakír Chand Senapati.
Raghuvansa.	...	... The whole.

ARMENIAN.

History of Armenia.	...	Books I—III.

BURMESE.

Zeneka.		
Dhamma Pada-ga-hta.	...	Selections (Rangoon Mission Press, 1873.)

PALI.

Pali Miscellany, by Professor Trenckner (28 pages of text).
Selections from the Jatakas (Professor Fausböll's edition), the Apannakajataka (36 pages of text).

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION, 1886.

ENGLISH.

Washington Irving.	...	Sketch Book. The portion to be read to be notified later.

GREEK.

Xenophon.	...	... Anabasis, Books I and II.
Homer.	...	... Iliad, Book I.

LATIN.

Sallust.	...	... Bellum Catilinarium.

One paper to be set in this subject with questions in History, parsing, and Geography arising therefrom, and easy passages from authors not prescribed to be translated into English; and one paper containing questions in Latin Grammar with simple and easy sentences of English to be translated into Latin.

SANSKRIT.

Sáhitya Sar.	...	... Satyaprasad Sarbadhikari.

ARABIC.

Selections from Alif Laila prepared for the Higher Standard Examination of Military and Civil Officers.

PERSIAN.

†Guldastai Danish.	...	Maulavi Muhammad Mohiuddin.

HEBREW.

The Book of Genesis.

BENGALI.

Selections by Baboo Nilmani Mukerjea.

URDU.

*Selections by Maulavi Kabir-ud-dín Ahmad, Khán Bahadúr.

HINDI.

Rámáyan.	...	... Balkanda.
Rajniti.	...	... The first two chapters.

URIYA.

Rámáyan.	...	... Sundarakánda.
Jibancharita.	...	... Translation from Iswar Chandra Bidyasagar, by Fakir Chand Senapati.
Raghuvansa.	...	... The whole.

ARMENIAN.

History of Armenia.		... Books I—III.

BURMESE.

Zeneka.		
Dhamma Pada-ga-hta.		... Selections (Rangoon Mission Press, 1873.)

PALI.

Pali Miscellany, by Professor Trenckner (28 pages of text).
Selections from the Jatakas (Professor Fausböll's edition), the Apannakajataka (36 pages of text).

FRENCH.

Lamartine.	...	... Christophe Colomb. An easy paper in Elementary Grammar and Composition.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION, 1887.

GREEK.

Xenophon.	...	... Anabasis, Books I and II.
Homer.	...	... Iliad, Book I.

LATIN.

Cornelius Nepos.	...	... Vitae.

One paper to be set in this subject with questions in History, parsing, and Geography arising therefrom, and easy passages from authors not prescribed to be translated into English; and one paper containing questions in Latin Grammar with simple and easy sentences of English to be translated into Latin.

SANSKRIT.

Satyaprasad Sarbadhikari.	...	Sahityasar.

* Urdu Guide Press.

ARABIC.

Selections from Alif Laila prepared for the Higher Standard Examination of Military and Civil Officers.

PERSIAN.

Maulavi Muhammad Mohiuddin. Guldastai Danish.

HEBREW.

The Book of Genesis.

BENGALI.

Selections by Babu Nilmani Mukerjea.

URDU.*

*Selections by Maulavi Kabir-ud-dín Ahmad, Khán Bahadúr.

HINDI.

Ramáyan.	...	... Bálkanda.
Rajniti.	...	... The last two Chapters.

URIYA.

Mahabharat.	...	... Udyoga Parva (miscalled Virát Parva) printed by the School Book Society.
Jivancharita.	...	... Translation from Iswarchandra Vidyasagar by Fakirchand Senápati.
Raghuvansa.	...	... The whole.

ARMENIAN.

History of Armenia.	...	Books I—III.

BURMESE.

Zeneka.		
Dhamma Pada-ga-hta.	...	Selections (Rangoon Mission Press, 1873).

PALI.

Pali Miscellany.	...	... By Professor Trenckner (28 pages of text).

Selections from the Jatakas (Professor Fausboll's edition), the Apannakajataka (36 pages of text).

FRENCH.

Lamartine.	...	... Christophe Colomb. An easy paper in Elementary Grammar and Composition.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS, 1885.

ENGLISH.

Milton....	...	... Paradise Lost, Book I.
Scott. ...	...	... The Lady of the Lake.
Goldsmith.	...	... The Traveller.

Urdu Guide Press.

Dowden.	...	... Life of Southey (Morley's English Men of Letters).
Creighton.	...	... Life of Sir Walter Ralegh.
Sir Alexander Grant.		... Xenophon (Ancient Classics for English Readers).
Stopford Brooke.	...	... Primer of English Literature, Chapters V and VI.

GREEK.

Herodotus.	...	... Book IV.
Euripides.	...	... Hecuba.

LATIN.

Virgil. ...	...	... Æneid, Book VI.
Cicero. ...	...	... Pro Archia and Pro Milone.

With passages of Latin authors not prescribed beforehand, to be translated into English.

SANSKRIT.

Bánabhatta.	...	... Sri Harsha Charita, Uchchhvása V.
Kalidása.	...	... Raghuvansa, Cantos X—XV.

ARABIC.

*Selections by Mr. Kempson.

HEBREW.

Genesis.
Ruth.
Psalms I—XLI.

PERSIAN.

Sih nasar-i-Zahuri....		... First 50 pages.
Ruquat-i-Mirza Bedil.		... Ditto.
Qasaid-i-Urfi.	...	... Ditto.
Sekandar Namah.	...	... Ditto.

PALI.

Jatakas (Fausböll's edition); Vaggo I—IV, pages 95—234.
Dhammapada (Fausböll's edition); the first Bhanavaram, pages 1—35.

BENGALI SUBJECTS FOR FEMALE CANDIDATES.

Sivanath Sastri.	...	... Nirbásitarviláp.
Akshay Kumar Dutt.		... Dharmaníti.

ELEMENTARY PHYSICS.

Ganot's Popular Natural Philosophy, 4th Edition.		... Book I. omitting articles 12, 13 and 62—75. Book II. omitting articles 107—110, Book III, omitting articles 124—131.

* Thacker, Spink & Co.

Book V, omitting articles 240—242; 252, 258—262, 268—271, 273—277; 279, 282—287; 293—298.
Book VI, omitting articles 370—372; 374, 377, 378, 381—393; 396, 397
Book VII, omitting articles 407—409.
Book VIII, omitting articles 502—508.

LOGIC.

Jevons....	...	... Elementary Lessons in Logic, Chaps I—XXI.

HISTORY.

Smith.	...	... Smaller History of Greece.
Creighton.	...	... Primer of Roman History.

MATHEMATICS.

Todhunter (5th Edition).	...	Algebra, Chapters I—XXVIII; XXX—XXXVI; XXXVIII and XXXIX to the end of article 547.

Or any book covering the same ground.

Wilson.	...	... Elementary Geometry (Edition 1881) Books, I—V.
Wilson.	...	... Conic Sections, Chaps. I and II and the first two theorems of chap III.
Hamblin Smith.	...	... Trigonometry.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS, 1886.

ENGLISH.

Helps....	...	... Essays written in the Intervals of Business, and Essay on Organisation in Daily Life.
Swayne.	...	... Herodotus (Ancient Classics for English Readers).
Goldsmith.	...	... Extracts from the Vicar of Wakefield (English School Classics).
Stopford Brooke.	...	... Primer of English Literature, VI—VIII.
Tennyson.	...	... Enoch Arden, Vol. IX (Cabinet Edition).
Milton.	...	... Paradise Lost, Book II.
Macaulay.	...	... Lays of Ancient Rome, Horatius and the Battle of the Lake Regillus.

Cowper.	...	... Simple Poems Edited by Storr (Rivington's English School Classics).

GREEK

Herodotus.	...	... Book IV.
Euripides.	...	... Hecuba.

LATIN.

Virgil.	...	... Eclogues and Æneid, Book I.
Cicero.	...	Pro Archia and Pro Milone.

With passages of Latin authors not prescribed beforehand, to be translated into English.

SANSKRIT.

Banabhatta.	...	.. Sri Harsha Charita, Uchchhvasa V.
Kalidasa.	...	... Raghuvansa, Cantos X—XV.

ARABIC.

*Selections by Mr. Kempson.

PERSIAN.

†Selections by Maulavi Kabir-ud-dín Ahmad, Khán Bahadúr.

HEBREW

Genesis.
Ruth
Psalms I—XLI.

PALI.

Jatakas (Fausboll's edition) Vaggo I—IV, pp. 95—234.
Dhammapada (Fausboll's edition) the first Bhanavaram, pages 1—35.

BENGALI SUBJECTS FOR FEMALE CANDIDATES.

Sivanath Sastri.	...	Nirbasitarvilap.
Akshay Kumar Dutt.	...	Dharmaniti.

ELEMENTARY PHYSICS.

Ganda's Popular Natural Philosophy, 4th Edition.	...	Book I, omitting articles 12, 13, and 62—75, Book II, omitting articles 107—110, Book III, omitting articles 124—131. Book V, omitting articles 240—242; 252; 258—262, 268—271, 273—277; 279, 282—287, 293—298. Book VI, omitting articles 370—372, 374, 377, 378, 381—393; 396, 397.

* Thacker, Spink & Co. † Urdu Guide Press.

Book VII, omitting articles 407—409.
Book VIII, omitting articles 502—508.

LOGIC.

Jevons.	...	... Elementary Lessons in Logic, Chaps. I—XXI.

HISTORY.

Smith.	...	... Smaller History of Rome.
Fyffe.	...	... Primer of the History of Greece.

MATHEMATICS.

Hamblin Smith.	...	... Elementary Algebra, Indian edition, omitting Chapter XXXVIII, *or*
P Ghosh.	...	... Chapters corresponding to the preceding.
Wilson.	...	... Elementary Geometry (Edition 1881) Books I—V.
Wilson.	...	... Conic Sections, Chaps. I and II and the first two theorems of Chap III.
Hamblin Smith.	...	... Trigonometry.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS, 1887.

ENGLISH.

Tennyson.	...	... Enoch Arden.
Macaulay.	...	... Lays of Ancient Rome. Horatius and the Battle of the Lake Regillus
Swayne.	...	... Herodotus (Ancient Classics for English Readers)
Stopford Brooke.	...	... Primer of English Literature, VI—VIII.
Milton.	...	... Comus.
Wordsworth.	...	... Selections from, by Turner, (omitting the Ode on Intimations of Immortality,) in Rivington's English School Classics.
Macaulay.	...	... Essay on Clive.
Morison.	...	... Macaulay (in English Men of Letters Series).

GREEK.

Herodotus.	...	... Book IV.
Euripides.	...	... Hecuba.

LATIN.

Virgil.	...	... Eclogues and Aeneid, Lib. I.
Cicero.	..	... De Senectute and De Amicitia.

With passages from authors not prescribed beforehand to be translated into English.

SANSKRIT.

Banabhatta	...	... Sri Harsha Charita,—Uchchhvasa V.
Kalidasa	...	... Raghuvansa, Cantos X—XV.

ARABIC.

Selections by Mr. Kempson.

PERSIAN.

*Selections by Maulavi Kabír-ud-dín Ahmad, Khán Bahadúr.

HEBREW.

Genesis.
Ruth,
Psalms I—XLI.

PALI.

Jatakas (Fausboll's edition) Vaggo I—IV.—pp. 95—234.
Dhammapada (Fausboll's edition) the first Bhanavaram, pages 1—35.

BENGALI SUBJECTS FOR FEMALE CANDIDATES.

Sivanath Sastri.	...	... Nirbásitárviláp.
Akshaykumar Dutt.		... Dharmaniti.

ELEMENTARY PHYSICS.

Ganot's Popular Natural Philosophy, 4th Edition.	...	Book I. omitting articles 12, 13, and 62—75; Book II, omitting articles 107—110; Book III, omitting articles 124—131. Book V, omitting articles 240—242; 252; 258—262; 268—271; 273—277; 279; 282—287; 293—298. Book VI, omitting articles 370—372; 374, 377; 378, 381—393; 396, 397. Book VII, omitting articles 407—409. Book VIII, omitting articles 502—508.

LOGIC.

P. K Ray.	...	... Text-book of Deductive Logic, (omitting Chapter IX and the Appendix.)

HISTORY.

Smith.	...	... Smaller History of Greece.
Creighton.	...	... Primer of Roman History.

* Urdu Guide Press.

MATHEMATICS

Hamblin Smith.	...	... Elementary Algebra, Indian Edition, omitting Chapters XXII, XXXVII, and XXXVIII.
OR		
P. Ghosh.	...	... Elements of Algebra omitting articles 312 to the end.
Wilson.	...	... Elementary Geometry (Edition 1881) Books I—V.
Wilson.	...	... Conic Sections, Chaps I and II and the first two theorems of Chap. III.
Hamblin Smith.	...	... Trigonometry.

B. A. EXAMINATION, 1885.

ENGLISH.

PASS COURSE.

Shakespeare.	...	... Hamlet, Henry V, Tempest, (with Dowden's Shakespeare Primer).
Milton.	...	... Samson Agonistes.
Tennyson.	...	... Guinevere and the Passing of Arthur.
Palgrave.	...	... Golden Treasury, Book III.
Milton. ..	...	... Areopagitica.
Burke. ...	...	... Thoughts on the Causes of the Present Discontents.
Macaulay.	...	... Selections from the writings of, by Trevelyan.

HONOUR COURSE.

(In addition to the Subjects for the Pass Course.)

A

Marlowe.	...	... Faustus.
Sidney.	...	... Apology for Poetry.
Matthew Arnold.	...	... Essays in Criticism.
Spenser.	...	... Faery Queene, Book I.

Permanent Subjects.

Earle. ...	...	... The Philology of the English Tongue.
Shaw. ...	...	... Student's Manual of English Literature.

B

Balfour Stewart.	...	... Conservation of Energy.
Sir J. Herschel.	...	... Natural Philosophy.
"	...	... Familiar Lectures on Scientific Subjects
Huxley.	...	... Critiques and Addresses.
Kingsley.	...	... Glaucus.
"	...	... Scientific Lectures and Essays.
Tyndall.	...	... Fragments of Science.

GREEK.

PASS COURSE.

Sophocles.	...	... Philoctetes, Electra.
Demosthenes.	...	... De Corona.
Æschines.	...	... In Ctesiphontem.

HONOUR COURSE.

(In addition to the Subjects for the Pass Course.)

Thucydides.	...	... Book II.
Euripides.	...	... Bacchæ.
Plato.	...	... Phædo.

Permanent Subject.

Peile.	...	... Primer of Philology.

LATIN.

PASS COURSE.

Horace.	...	... Odes, Epodes.
Cicero.	...	... Pro Murena.
Tacitus.	...	... Histories, Books III, IV, V.

HONOUR COURSE.

(In addition to the Subjects for the Pass Course.)

Martial.	...	... Select Epigrams, edited by Stephenson.
Cicero.	...	... De Officiis, I.
Virgil.	...	... Æneid, VII, VIII.

Permanent Subject.

Peile.	...	... Primer of Philology.

SANSKRIT.

PASS COURSE.

Báṇabhatta.	...	... Kadambarí, Uttarabhága, p. 85 in the Calcutta Edition of Samvat 1919 to the end: (beginning with the words *Kádambarí vihasya pratyavádit Apyunmattike kuto 'sya me &c.*)
Bháravi.	...	... Kirátárjuníya, Cantos I—IV.

HONOUR COURSE.

(In addition to the Subjects for the Pass Course.)

Báṇabhatta.	...	... Kádambarí, Uttarabhága, (the whole).
Bháravi.	...	... Kirátárjuníya, Cantos XI—XIV.
Max Müller.	...	... Lectures on the Science of Language, Vol. I.

HEBREW.

PASS COURSE.

Samuel, I and II.
Chronicles, I and II.
Psalms, XC—CL.
Proverbs.

HONOUR COURSE.

(In addition to the Subjects for the Pass Course.)

Isaiah.
Ezekiel.
The History of the Hebrew Language and Literature.

ARABIC.

PASS COURSE.

Tarikh-i-Yamini. ...	...	As contained in Selections by Col. Lees.
Nafhat-ul-Tíb. ..	...	
Hamasah. ...	...	
Mutánabbi. ...	...	

HONOUR COURSE.

(In addition to the Subjects for the Pass Course.)

Makamat-ul Hariri.	...	Whole.
Tarikhi-i-Timuri. ...	...	First half.
Hamasah. ...	...	First 84 pages.*
Banat Suád. ...	...	Whole.

PERSIAN.

PASS COURSE.

Vekai Niamat Khan Ali.	...	First half.
Durra-i-Nadiri. ...	...	50 pages from page 181. (Bombay edition.)
Qasaid-i-Khaqani. ...	...	First 50 pages (Lucknow edition.)
Qasaid-i-Badar Chach.	...	First 50 pages (Lucknow edition.)

HONOUR COURSE.

(In addition to the Subjects for the Pass Course.)

Aklak-i-Jalali. ...	...	Whole.
Inshai Abul Fazl. ...	...	Whole.
Hafiz.	...	Pages 1—125.*

PALI.

Text-books have not been appointed.

Urdu Guide Press.

MENTAL AND MORAL SCIENCE.

PASS COURSE.

Mansel.	...	... Metaphysics (omitting Ontology).
Jardine.	...	... Psychology of Cognition.
Calderwood.	...	... Handbook of Moral Philosophy.
Bain. ...	...	... Mental and Moral Science.

HONOUR COURSE.

(In addition to the Subjects for the Pass Course.)

Ueberweg.	...	... History of Philosophy, Vol. II.
		and
Ueberweg.	...	... System of Logic and History of Logical Doctrines.
		or
Flint. ...	...	... Theism.
		and
Butler....	...	... Analogy of Natural and Revealed Religion, Part I.

MATHEMATICS.

PASS COURSE.

W. G. Willson.	...	... Elementary Mechanics.
Besant. ...	...	... Elementary Hydrostatics, Chaps. I—VII.

HONOUR COURSE.

(In addition to the Subjects for the Pass Course.)

Salmon.	...	... Conic Sections (6th edition) Chaps. I—III; V—VIII to the end of article 116; X—XIII.
Williamson.	...	... Differential Calculus, Chaps. I—V, VIII, XI—XVII.
Todhunter.	...	... Integral Calculus, Chaps. I—VII.

Or the corresponding articles in Williamson's Integral Calculus.

HISTORY.

PASS COURSE.

HISTORY OF ENGLAND.

Green. ...	...	... Short History of the English People.

HISTORY OF INDIA.

Wheeler.	...	... Short History of India.
Elphinstone.	...	... History of India, Books V—XI.

Histories of Greece and Rome.

Smith. ...	...	... Student's History of Greece.
Liddell.	...	... Student's History of Rome.

Political Economy.

Fawcett.	...	... Manual of Political Economy.

HONOUR COURSE.

(In addition to the Subjects for the Pass Course.)

Capes. ...	...	... The Early Empire.
Capes. ..	...	... The Age of the Antonines.
Bagehot.	...	... The English Constitution.
Mill. ..	...	... Political Economy.

Physical Science.

PHYSICS.

The full Course.

Deschanel	...	... Elementary Treatise on Natural Philosophy.
Clerk Maxwell.	...	... Matter and Motion.

The Elements of Physics.

Miller. ...	...	... Chemical Physics (part I of the Elements of Chemistry), omitting Chap IV, sec. 2; Chap. V, sec. 2, Chap. VI, secs. 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7.

Chemistry.

The full Course.

Miller.	...	... Elements of Chemistry, Part II.
Armstrong.	...	... Organic Chemistry.

The Elements of Chemistry.

Fownes.	...	... Inorganic Chemistry.

The Doctrine of Scientific Method.

Jevons. ..	...	... Principles of Science.

Physiology.

Huxley and Martin.		... Elementary Biology.
Huxley.	...	... Elementary Lessons in Physiology.
Thome.	...	... Text-Book of Botany, translated by Bennet (the Physiological Sections).

The Doctrine of Scientific Method.

Jevons ...	...	... Principles of Science.

BOTANY.

Thomé....	...	...	Text-Book of Botany, translated by Bennet.
Henfrey.	...	...	Elementary Course of Botany, edited by Masters.
Oliver. ...	...	...	First Book of Indian Botany.
Sach. ...	...	...	Text-Book of Botany, translated by Bennet and Dyer, Book I.

The Doctrine of Scientific Method.

Jevons....	...	...	Principles of Science.

ZOOLOGY.

Huxley.	...	...	Comparative Anatomy of the Vertebrata.
Huxley.	...	...	Comparative Anatomy of the Invertebrata.
Kirkes	...	...	Handbook of Physiology.
Nicholson.	...	...	Introductory Text-book of Zoology.
Wallace.	...	...	Geographical Distribution of Animals.
Jerdon.	...	...	Mammals and Birds of India.
Theobald.	...	...	Descriptive Catalogue of the Reptiles of British India.

The Doctrine of Scientific Method.

Jevons....	...	...	Principles of Science.

GEOLOGY.

Lyell.	...	...	Principles of Geology.
Geikie....	...	...	Text-Book of Geology (Ed. 1882)
Nicholson.	...		Palæontology.

The Doctrine of Scientific Method.

Jevons.	...	...	Principles of Science.

MINERALOGY.

Brooke and Miller. ..		...	Mineralogy.
Scheerer and Blanford.		...	Introduction to the Use of the Mouth Blowpipe.
Plattner.	...	...	Manual of Qualitative and Quantitative Analysis with the Blowpipe.

The Doctrine of Scientific Method.

Jevons.	...	...	Principles of Science.

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

Huxley	...	...	Physiography.
Somerville.	...	...	Physical Geography.
Blanford.	...	...	Meteorology of India.

The Doctrine of Scientific Method.

Jevons. ..	...	...	Principles of Science.

B. A. EXAMINATION, 1886.

ENGLISH.

PASS COURSE.

Shakespeare.	...	...	As you like it, Richard II, Macbeth (with Dowden's Primer).
Milton.	...	...	Paradise Lost, Books X, XI, XII, (with Stopford Brooke's Milton).
Tennyson	...	..	Oenone, Lady Clara, The Lotos-Eaters, A Dream of Fair Women, Morte d' Arthur, Dora, and pages 78—96, Vol. II, Cabinet Edition.
Bacon.	...	...	Essays.
Landor.	...	...	Nos 7, 8, 9, 19, 21, 185—251 (Golden Treasury Series).
Colvin.	...	...	Life of Landor (English Men of Letters).
Helps.	...	...	Companions of my Solitude.

HONOUR COURSE.

(In addition to the Subjects for the Pass Course.)

A

Shakespeare.	...	...	Sonnets.
Greene.	...	...	Friar Bacon and Friar Bungay.
Lamb.	...	...	Essays of Elia.
Sir Thos More.	...	...	Utopia, Robinson's Translation, Arber's Reprints.

Permanent Subjects.

Earle.	...	...	The Philology of the English Tongue.
Shaw.	...	...	Student's Manual of English Literature.

HONOUR COURSE.

(In addition to the Subjects for the Pass Course)

Akhlaq-i-Jalali ...	...	Whole.
Inshai Abul Fazl. ...	...	Whole.
Hafiz. ...	...	First half from page 1—125.

PALI.

Text-Books have not been appointed

MENTAL AND MORAL SCIENCE.

PASS COURSE.

Mansel. ..	...	Metaphysics (omitting Ontology).
Jardine. ...	...	Psychology of Cognition.
Calderwood. ...	...	Handbook of Moral Philosophy.
Bain. ...	...	Mental and Moral Science.

HONOUR COURSE.

(In addition to the Subjects for the Pass Course.)

Ueberweg ...	...	History of Philosophy, Vol II.
		and
Ueberweg. ...	...	System of Logic and History of Logical Doctrines.
		or
Flint. ...	...	Theism.
		and
Butler. ...	...	Analogy of Natural and Revealed Religion, Part I.

MATHEMATICS.

PASS COURSE.

W. G. Willson. ...	...	Elementary Mechanics.
Besant. ...	...	Elementary Hydrostatics, Chapters I—VII.*

HONOUR COURSE.

(In addition to the Subjects for the Pass Course)

Salmon. ...	...	Conic Sections (6th Edition). Chaps I—III, V—VIII, to the end of articles 116, X—XIII
Williamson. ...	...	Differential Calculus, Chaps I—V, VIII, XI—XVII.
Todhunter.	..	Integral Calculus, Chaps I—VII.

Or the corresponding articles in Williamson's Integral Calculus.

* Urdu Guide Press.

HISTORY.

PASS COURSE.

HISTORY OF ENGLAND.

Green.	...	...	Short History of the English People.

HISTORY OF INDIA.

Wheeler.	...	...	Short History of India
Elphinstone.	...	...	History of India, Books V—XI.

HISTORIES OF GREECE AND ROME.

Smith.	...	...	Student's History of Greece.
Liddell.	...	...	Student's History of Rome.

POLITICAL ECONOMY.

Fawcett.	...	...	Manual of Political Economy.

HONOUR COURSE.

(In addition to the Subjects for the Pass Course.)

Capes.	...	...	The Early Empire
Capes.	...	...	The Age of the Antonines.
Bagehot.	...	...	The English Constitution.
Mill	...	...	Political Economy.

PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

PHYSICS.

The full Course.

Deschanel.	...	...	Elementary Treatise on Natural Philosophy.
Clerk Maxwell.	...	...	Matter and Motion.

The Elements of Physics.

Miller.	...	...	Chemical Physics (Part I of the Elements of Chemistry), omitting Chap IV. sec. 2, Chap. V sec. 2, Chap. VI, secs. 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7.

CHEMISTRY.

The full Course.

Miller.	...	..	Elements of Chemistry, Part II.
Armstrong.	...	...	Organic Chemistry.

The Elements of Chemistry.

Fownes.	...	...	Inorganic Chemistry.

The Doctrine of Scientific Method.

Jevons.	...	... Principles of Science.

PHYSIOLOGY.

Huxley and Martin.		... Elementary Biology.
Huxley.	...	... Elementary Lessons in Physiology.
Thomé.	...	... Text-book of Botany, translated by Bennet (the Physiological Sections).

The Doctrine of Scientific Method.

Jevons.	...	... Principles of Science.

BOTANY.

Thomé.	...	... Text-book of Botany, translated by Bennet,
Henfrey.	...	... Elementary Course of Botany, edited by Masters.
Oliver.	...	... First Book of Indian Botany.
Sach.	...	... Text-book of Botany, translated by Bennet and Dyer, Book 1.

The Doctrine of Scientific Method.

Jevons.	...	... Principles of Science.

ZOOLOGY.

Huxley.	...	... Comparative Anatomy of the Vertebrata.
Huxley.	...	... Comparative Anatomy of the Invertebrata.
Kirkes.	...	... Handbook of Physiology.
Nicholson.	...	... Introductory Text-book of Zoology.
Wallace.	...	... Geographical Distribution of Animals.
Jerdon.	...	... Mammals and Birds of India.
Theobald.	...	.. Descriptive Catalogue of the Reptiles of British India.

The Doctrine of Scientific Method.

Jevons.	...	... Principles of Science.

GEOLOGY.

Lyell.	...	... Principles of Geology.
Geikie.	..	... Text Book of Geology (Ed. 1882).
Nicholson.	...	... Palæontology.

The Doctrine of Scientific Method.

Jevons.	...	... Principles of Science.

MINERALOGY.

Brooke and Miller.	...	Mineralogy.
Scheerer and Blanford.	...	Introduction to the use of the Mouth Blowpipe.
Plattner.	...	Manual of Qualitative and Quantitative Analysis with the Blowpipe.

The Doctrine of Scientific Method

Jevons.	...	Principles of Science.

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

Huxley.	...	Physiography
Somerville.	...	Physical Geography.
Blanford.	...	Meteorology of India.

The Doctrine of Scientific Method.

Jevons.	...	Principles of Science.

B. A. EXAMINATION, 1887.

ENGLISH.

PASS COURSE.

Shakespeare.	...	Richard II, Macbeth, Merchant of Venice.
Tennyson	...	Oenone, Lady Clara; The Lotos-Eaters; A Dream of Fair Women; Morte d'Arthur, Dora, and pages 78—96, Vol. II, Cabinet Edition.
Landor.	...	Selections from, Nos. 7, 8, 9, 19, 21, 185—251 (Golden Treasury Series).
Milton.	...	Paradise Lost, VII—IX.
Hales.	...	Longer English Poems, Dryden to Byron. (omitting Burns).
Burke.	...	French Revolution
Morley.	...	Life of Burke (English Men of Letters Series).

HONOUR COURSE.

(*In addition to the Subjects for the Pass Course.*)

Ben Jonson	...	Every Man in his Humour.
Tennyson.	...	Princess
Sir T Browne.	...	Religio Medici.
Helps.	...	Realmah.

Permanent Subjects.

Earle	...	The Philology of the English Tongue
Shaw.	...	Outlines of English Literature.

PASS COURSE.

GREEK.

Sophocles.	...	... Philoctetes, Electra.
Demosthenes.	...	.. De Corona.
Æschines.	...	... In Ctesiphontem.

HONOUR COURSE.

(In addition to the Subjects for the Pass Course.)

Thucydides.	...	... Book II.
Euripides.	...	... Bacchae.
Plato.	...	... Phaedo.

Permanent Subject.

Peile.	...	... Primer of Philology.

LATIN.

PASS COURSE.

Horace.	...	.. Epistles Lib. I, Ars Poetica.
Cicero.	...	... Pro Cluentio.
Tacitus.	...	... Agricola.

With passages from authors not prescribed beforehand to be translated into English.

HONOUR COURSE.

Virgil.	...	... Georgics III and IV.
Persius.	...	.. Satires.
Tacitus.	...	... Histories, I, II.

With passages from authors not prescribed beforehand to be translated into English.

Permanent Subject.

Peile.	...	... Primer of Philology.

SANSKRIT.

PASS COURSE.

Bánabhatta.	...	... Kadambari Uttarabhága, p. 85 in the Calcutta Edition of Samvat 1919 to the end: (beginning with the words *Kádambari vihasya pratyavádit Apyunmattihe kuto' sya me ṡc*)
Bháravi.	...	... Kirátárjuniya, Cantos I—IV.

HONOUR COURSE.

(In addition to the Subjects for the Pass Course.)

Bánabhatta.	...	... Kádambari, Uttarabhága (the whole).
Bháravi.	...	... Kirátárjuniya, Cantos XI—XIV.
Sayce.	...	... Principles of Comparative Philology.

HEBREW.

PASS COURSE.

Samuel, I and II.
Chronicles, I and II.
Psalms XC—CL.
Proverbs.

HONOUR COURSE.

(In addition to the Subjects for the Pass Course.)

Isaiah.
Ezekiel.
The History of the Hebrew Language and Literature.

ARABIC.

PASS COURSE.

Tarikh-i-Yamíni. ...	...	First 50 pages (Delhi edition.)
Mustatrif. ...	...	First 50 pages (Egyptian edition.)
Hamasah. ..	...	31 Pages.*
Díwán-i-Mutanabbi.	...	Calcutta Edition, pages 283—332, beginning with the Qasidah for Azúduddaulah.

HONOUR COURSE.

(In addition to the Subjects for the Pass Course.)

Maqamat-i-Hariri.	...	First half.
Tarikh-i-Timuri. ...	...	First half.
Hamasah ...	...	84 Pages* from page 32.
Banat Suad. ...	...	The whole.
Nahfatut Tib. ...	...	First 50 pages (Egyptian Edition.)

PERSIAN.

PASS COURSE.

Wakai, Niamat Khan Ali.	...	The last half.
Firoz Shahi. ...	...	The first 50 pages. (Asiatic Society's edition.)
Shah Namah. ...	...	The first 50 pages, (Turner Macan's Calcutta Edition.)
Zahir-i-Faryabi. ...	...	The first 50 pages (Calcutta edition.)

HONOUR COURSE.

(In addition to the Subjects for the Pass Course.)

Akhláq-i-Jalali.
Inshai Abul Fazl.
Hafiz. ... ... First half *i. e.* pages 1—125.*

Urdu Guide Press.

MENTAL AND MORAL SCIENCE.

PASS COURSE.

Mansel.	...	... Metaphysics (omitting Ontology).
Jardine.	...	... Psychology of Cognition.
Calderwood.	...	... Hand-book of Moral Philosophy.
Bain.	...	... Mental and Moral Science.

HONOUR COURSE

(In addition to the Subjects for the Pass Course.)

Ueberweg.	...	... History of Philosophy, Vol. II.
		and
Ueberweg.	...	... System of Logic and History of Logical Doctrines.
		or
Flint.	...	... Theism.
		and
Butler.	...	... Analogy of Natural and Revealed Religion, Part I.

MATHEMATICS.

PASS COURSE.

W. G Willson.	...	... Elementary Mechanics.
Besant	...	... Elementary Hydrostatics, Chapters I—VII.

HONOUR COURSE.

(In addition to the Subjects for the Pass Course.)

Salmon	...	... Conic Sections (6th edition) Chaps. I—III, V—VIII to the end of article 116, X—XIII.
Williamson.	...	... Differential Calculus, Chaps I—V, VIII, XI—XVII.
Todhunter.	...	... Integral Calculus, Chaps. I—VII, or the corresponding articles in Williamson's Integral Calculus.

HISTORY.

PASS COURSE.

HISTORY OF ENGLAND.

Green.	...	... Short History of the English People.

HISTORY OF INDIA.

Wheeler.	...	... Short History of India.
Elphinstone.	...	... History of India, Books V—XI.

Histories of Greece and Rome.

Smith	...	Student's History of Greece.
Liddell.	... ...	Student's History of Rome.

Political Economy.

Fawcett.	... ...	Manual of Political Economy.

HONOUR COURSE.

(In addition to the Subjects for the Pass Course.)

Capes	... ...	The Early Empire.
Capes	... ...	The Age of the Antonines.
Bagehot.	... ...	The English Constitution.
Mill.	... ...	Political Economy.

Physical Science.

PHYSICS.

The full Course.

Deschanel.	... ...	Elementary Treatise on Natural Philosophy.
Clerk Maxwell.	... ...	Matter and Motion.

The Elements of Physics.

Miller.	... ...	Chemical Physics (Part I of the Elements of Chemistry), omitting Chap. IV, Sec. 2, Chap V, Sec 2, Chap. VI, Secs. 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7.

Chemistry.

The full Course.

Miller.	... ...	Elements of Chemistry, Part II.
Armstrong	... ...	Organic Chemistry.

The Elements of Chemistry.

Fownes	... ...	Inorganic Chemistry.

The Doctrine of Scientific Method.

Jevons.	... ...	Principles of Science.

Physiology.

Huxley and Martin.	...	Elementary Biology.
Huxley	.. ...	Elementary Lessons in Physiology.
Thomé.	... ...	Text-book of Botany, translated by Bennet (the Physiological Sections).

The Doctrine of Scientific Method.

Jevons	... ...	Principles of Science.

BOTANY.

Thomé.	...	...	Text-book of Botany, translated by Bennet
Henfrey	...	...	Elementary Course of Botany, edited by Masters
Oliver.	..	...	First book of Indian Botany
Sach.	...	...	Text-book of Botany, translated by Bennet and Dyer, Book I.

The Doctrine of Scientific Method.

Jevons.	...	...	Principles of Science.

ZOOLOGY.

Huxley.	...	...	Comparative Anatomy of the Vertebrata.
Huxley.	...	...	Comparative Anatomy of the Invertebrata
Kirkes.	...	...	Handbook of Physiology.
Nicholson	...	...	Introductory Text-book of Zoology.
Wallace	...	...	Geographical Distribution of Animals.
Jerdon	...	...	Mammals and Birds of India.
Theobald.	...	..	Descriptive Catalogue of the Reptiles of British India.

The Doctrine of Scientific Method.

Jevons	...	...	Principles of Science.

GEOLOGY.

Lyell	...	...	Principles of Geology.
Geikie	...	...	Text-book of Geology (Ed. 1882).
Nicholson.	...	...	Palæontology.

The Doctrine of Scientific Method.

Jevons	..	...	Principles of Science

MINERALOGY.

Brooke and Miller.	.	...	Mineralogy.
Scheerer and Blanford.		...	Introduction to the use of the Mouth Blowpipe
Plattner.	...	...	Manual of Qualitative and Quantitative Analysis with the Blowpipe.

The Doctrine of Scientific Method.

Jevons	...	...	Principles of Science.

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

Huxley.	...	...	Physiography.
Somerville	...	...	Physical Geography.
Blanford.	...	...	Meteorology of India.

The Doctrine of Scientific Method.

Jevons. ... ... Principles of Science.

M. A. EXAMINATION, 1885-86.

English.

Chaucer.	...	Prologue; and Knights Tale.
Shakespeare.	...	As you like it: Richard II; Cymbeline; Henry IV, parts I and II.
Villiers.	...	The Rehearsal.
Pope.	...	Selections from. Edited by Thomas Arnold (London Series of English Classics)-
Byron.	...	Childe Harold, Book IV.
Gosson.	...	Schoole of Abuse (Arber's English Reprints).
Sir Thomas Browne.	...	Hydriotaphia or Urn Burial.
Carlyle.	...	On Heroes.
De Quincey,	...	The Cæsars.
Bagehot.	...	Literary Studies, Vol. I, (without the Appendix).
George Eliot.	...	Silas Marner.
Mill.	...	Essay on Liberty.

Permanent Subjects.

Morris.	...	Historical English Accidence.
Smith.	...	Student's Manual of the English Language.
Taine.	...	History of English Literature, translated by Van Laun
Dowden.	...	Shakespeare's Mind and Art.
Sweet.	...	Anglo-Saxon Primer.
Sayce.	...	Introduction to the Science of Language.

M. A. EXAMINATION, 1887.

English.

Spenser.	...	Faery Queene, Book II.
Shakespeare.	...	King Lear; Much Ado about Nothing; King John, Antony and Cleopatra.
Marlowe.	...	Edward II.
Milton.	...	Paradise Regained.
Tennyson.	...	Cabinet Edition, Vol. VII, omitting Pelias and Etarre.
Bacon.	...	Advancement of Learning.
Jane Austen.	...	Emma.

Leslie Stephen.	...	... Hours in a Library.
Lamb.	...	... Essays of Elia.
Ainger.	...	... Charles Lamb (English Men of Letters Series).

Permanent Subjects.

Morris.	...	... Historical English Accidence.
Smith.	...	... Student's Manual of the English Language.
Taine.	...	... History of English Literature, translated by Van Laun
Dowden.	...	... Shakespeare's Mind and Art.
Sweet.	...	... Anglo-Saxon Primer.
Sayce.	...	... Introduction to the Science of Language.

M. A. EXAMINATION, 1885-87.

Greek.

Homer.	...	... Iliad, Books I—XII.
Pindar.	...	... The whole.
Æschylus.	..	... Prometheus; Agamemnon; Eumenides
Sophocles.	...	... Œdipus Tyrannus; Ajax; Antigone.
Euripides.	...	... Hecuba; Medea; Ion.
Aristophanes.	...	... Knights; Clouds; Frogs and Birds.
Herodotus.	...	... Books II and III, to the end of Chap. LXVI,
Thucydides.	...	... Books VI, VII, VIII.
Demosthenes.	...	... Orations against Leptines and Meidias, and de Falsa Legatione.
Plato.	...	... Republic; Theætetus.
Aristotle.	...	... Politics.

Permanent Subjects.

Sayce.	...	... Introduction to the Science of Language.
Mahaffy.	...	... History of Classical Greek Literature.

M. A. EXAMINATION, 1885-87.

Latin.

Virgil.	..	... Bucolics (with the exception of II); Georgics; Æneid, Books I—VI.
Horace.	...	... Odes; Epodes; Satires I (with the exception of 2 and 8); Epistles I; De Arte Poetica.

Juvenal.	...	... Satires (except II, VI and IX).
Persius.	...	... Satires.
Lucretius.	...	... Books I, V, and VI.
Catullus.	...	... 1, 2, 3, 4, 9, 12, 27, 30, 31, 46, 49, 51, 63, 64, 65, 66.
Plautus.	...	... Aulularia, Captivi.
Terence.	...	... Andria, Heauton Timoroumenos.
Livy.	...	... Books XXI—XXV.
Sallust.	...	... Bellum Catilinarium, Bellum Jugurthinum.
Cicero.	...	... Second Philippic; de Natura Deorum.
Tacitus.	...	... Histories.

Permanent Subjects.

Sayce.	...	... Introduction to the Science of Language.
Cruttwell.	...	... History of Roman Literature.

HEBREW.

Isaiah.
Jeremiah.
Ezekiel.
The Minor Prophets.
Psalms.
Proverbs.
Job.
Ecclesiastes.
Song of Solomon.
Daniel.
Ezra.
Nehemiah.

Permanent Subjects.

Robertson Smith.	...	... Old Testament in the Jewish Church.
Davidson.	...	... Introduction to the Old Testament.
Ewald.	...	... History and Antiquities of Israel.
Sayce.	...	... Introduction to the Science of Language.

M. A. EXAMINATION, 1885.

ARABIC.

Hamasah.	... ..	The whole.
Diwán-i-Mutanabbi.	...	
Makamát-i-Hariri.	...	
Sabai-Muallaqah.	... ...	

M. A. EXAMINATION, 1886.

Arabic.

Prose.

Muquddamai-i-Ibn Khaldún.	...	50 pages.
Muquamat-i-Harírí.	...	First half.

Poetry.

Hamasa. ...	...	The whole.
Diwán i-Mutanabbi.	...	
Sabai Muallaqah. ...	...	

M. A EXAMINATION, 1887.

Arabic.

Prose.

Muqaddamai-i-Ibn Khaldún.	...	50 pages.
Maqamát-i-Hariri.	...	First half.

Poetry.

Hamásah. ...	...	The whole.
Diwán-i-Mutanabbi.	...	
Sabai Muallaqah. ...	...	

M. A. EXAMINATION, 1885.

Persian.

Poetry.

Fardausi. ...	...	Sháhnámah, Vol. I.
Khákání. ...	...	Tuhfatu-l Irákain.
Badar Chách. ...	...	Kasáid.
Hakím Sanáí. ...	...	Hadiqah.
Anwari. ...	...	Díwán.
Habíb Káání. ...	...	Kasáid, 1st half.

Prose.

Dabistan-i-Mazahíb.	...	To the end of the 14th Nazr.
Abu'l Fazl ...	...	Akbar Námah, Vol. I.
Mulla Toghra. ...	...	Ruq'át.
Munshi Muhammad Mahdí.	...	Durrai Nádirah.

Rhetoric.

Shamsú-d-dín Fakír.	...	Ḥadaiqu-l-Balághát.

PROSODY.

Saifí.	...	... 'Uruz.
Jámí.	...	... Qawáfí.

Candidates are also required to possess a knowledge of Arabic, to the extent laid down in the Course for the First Examination in Arts.

M. A. EXAMINATION, 1886.

PERSIAN.

Munshi Muhammad Madhí.	...	Durrai Nádirah.
Akhlák-i-Nasiri.		
Shamsu-d din Faqír.	...	Hadáiqu-l-Balághát.
Saifí.	...	... Uruz.
Abu'l Fazl.	...	... Akbarnámah, Vol I.
Jámí	...	... Ruq'at.
Jámí.	...	... Qawáfí.

Poetry.

Kháqáni.	...	... Qaṣáid.
Khusrau.	...	... Qiránu-s-Sádain.
Fardausí.	...	... Selections from the Sháhnámah by Colonel Jarrett, Calcutta, 1880.
Hakím Sanáí.	...	... Hadíqah
Anwarí.	...	... Diwan.
Habil Qáání.	...	... Qaṣaid, first half.

M. A. EXAMINATION, 1887.

PERSIAN.

Prose.

Munshi Muhammad Mahdí.	...	Durrai Nádirah.
Shamsu d-dín Faqír.	...	Hadáiqu-l-Balághát.
Saifí	...	... 'Uruz.
Abu'l Fazl.	...	... Akbarnámah, Vol. I.
Jámí	...	... Ruq'át.
Jámí.	...	... Qawafí.

Poetry.

Kháqání.	...	... Qaṣáid.
Khusrau.	...	... Qiránu-s-Sa'dain.
Fardausí.	...	... Selections from the Sháhnámah, by Colonel Jarrett, Calcutta, 1880.
Hakím Sanáí..	...	... Hadíqah.
Anwarí.	...	... Díwán.
Habib Qáání.	...	... Qaṣáid, 1st half.

M. A. EXAMINATION, 1885-86.

SANSKRIT.

Kálidása.	...	... Sakuntala.
Bhavabhuti.	...	... Mahaviracharita, Málati Mádhava.

Visákhadatta.	...	... Mudrá Rákshasa.
Bánabhatta.	...	... Kadambari, Purvabhága.
S'rí Harsha.	...	... Naishada Charita, I—V.
Mágha	...	... Sisúpálabadha I—V.
Vyása and S'ankara.		... Vedánta Sutra with Sankara Bháshya, IInd Adhyáya, 1st and 2nd Padas.
Viśvanátha Panchánana.		... Bhashaparichchheda with Siddhanta Muktavali (omitting from the latter the sections on *vyapti*, *pakshatva* and *hetvábhása*).
Mammata Bhatta. ...		... Kavya Prakása.
Vachaspati Miśra. ...		... Tattwa Kaumudi
Chhándogya Upanishad with Sankara Bhashya.		
Rig Veda Sanhita.		... 1st and 2nd Adhyáyas.
Pánini.	...	... Vaidika Prakriyá, as contained in Siddhánta Kaumudi.

Permanent Subjects.

Monier Williams. ...		... Indian Wisdom.
Max Müller.	...	... History of Ancient Sanskrit Literature.
Weber.	...	... History of Indian Literature.
Muir.	...	... Sanskrit Texts, Vols. III, IV, and V.

M. A. EXAMINATION, 1887.

SANSKRIT.

Kálidása.	...	... S'akuntalá.
Bhavabhuti.	...	.. Mahávíracharita, Málati Mádhava.
Visakhadatta.	...	... Mudrá Rákshasa.
Bánabhatta.	...	... Kádambarí, Purvabhága.
Srí Harsha.	...	... Naishada Charita, I—V.
Mágha.	...	... Sisupálabadha, I—V.
Vyása and S'ánkara.		... Vedánta Sútras, 1st 3 Sútras of the 1st Adhyáya, and 1st and 2nd Pádas of the IInd Adhyáya.
Viśvanatha Panchánana.		... Bhásháparichchheda with Siddhánta Muktávali (omitting from the latter the section on Anumána beginning with the words *Anumitim vyutpadayati* to *upamitim vyutpadayati* and Vyatirekavyápti and Upádhi.)
Mammata Bhatta.		... Kávya Prakása.
Vachaspati Misra.		Tattva Kaumudi.
Chhándogya Upanishad with Sankara Bhashya.		
Rigveda Sanhitá.		... 1st and 2nd Adhyáyas.
Pánini.	...	... Vaidika Prakriyá as contained in Siddhánta Kaumudi.

Permanent Subjects.

Monier Williams. ...	...	Indian Wisdom.
Max Müller. ...	...	History of Ancient Sanskrit Literature.
Weber. ...	...	History of Indian Literature.
Muir. ...	...	Sanskrit Texts, Vols. III, IV and V.

M. A. EXAMINATION, 1885-87.

History.

(*a*).	No Text-Books.		
(*b*).	Hallam.	..	Middle Ages, Chap. VIII, part 3 and notes.
	Hallam.	..	Constitutional History of England.
	Erskine May...	..	Constitutional History of England.
(*c*).	As a period :—		
	The History of Europe during the 16th Century.		
	Hume.	..	History of England.
	Froude.	..	History of England.
	Robertson.	..	Charles V.
	Prescott.	..	Philip II.
	Motley.	..	Rise of the Dutch Republic.
	Motley.	..	United Netherlands.
(*d*).	Guizot.	..	History of Civilisation.
	Mill.	..	Representative Government.
	Austin.	..	Jurisprudence, Chaps V and VI.
	Wheaton.	..	International Law, Parts I and II.
(*e*).	Adam Smith.	..	Wealth of Nations.
	Mill.	..	Political Economy.
	Leone Levi.	..	History of British Commerce.

M. A. EXAMINATION, 1885, AND SUBSEQUENT YEARS.

Mental and Moral Science.

(*In addition to the books prescribed for Pass and Honour Course B. A*)

Mansel.	..	Prolegomena Logica.
Mill	..	Logic.
Jevons.	..	Principles of Science.
Hamilton.	..	Lectures, Vols. I and II.
Mill.	..	Examination of Sir W. Hamilton's Philosophy.
M'Cosh.	..	Examination of J. S. Mill's Philosophy.
Kant.	..	Prolegomena and Critique of Pure Reason by Mahaffy.

Descartes.	..	.. Discourse on Method.
Berkeley.	..	.. Principles of Human Knowledge.
Archer Butler.	..	.. Lectures on Ancient Philosophy.
Sidgwick.	..	.. Methods of Ethics.
Mill.	..	.. Utilitarianism
Bain.	..	.. The Emotions and the Will.
Butler.	..	.. Dissertation on Virtue; Sermons 1—3.
Herbert Spencer.	..	.. First Principles.

Natural Theology.

Flint.	..	.. Antitheistic Theories.
M'Cosh.	..	.. Method of Divine Government.
Caird.	..	.. Introduction to the Philosophy of Religion.
Max Muller.	..	.. Lectures on the Science of Religion

Evidences of Christianity.

Paley.	..	.. Evidences of Christianity.
Butler.	..	.. Analogy of Natural and Revealed Religion, Part II.
Christlieb.	..	.. Modern Doubt and Christian Belief.
Mozley.	..	.. Lectures on Miracles.

M. A. EXAMINATION, 1885, AND SUBSEQUENT YEARS.

MATHEMATICS.

Todhunter.	..	.. Algebra.
Todhunter.	..	.. Trigonometry.
Todhunter.	..	.. Theory of Equations. Chaps. I, III—XXII and XXVIII to the end.
Salmon.	..	.. Conic Sections
Frost.	..	.. Solid Geometry, Vol. I.
Williamson.	..	.. Differential Calculus.
Williamson.	..	.. Integral Calculus.
Boole.	..	.. Differential Equations, Chaps. I—XII (first edition).
Todhunter.	..	.. Statics.

(*Or the Corresponding articles in Minchin's Statics*)

Tait and Steele.	..	.. Dynamics of a Particle.
Besant.	..	.. Hydromechanics.
Parkinson.	..	.. Optics.
Todhunter.	..	.. Spherical Trigonometry.
Godfrey.	..	.. Treatise on Astronomy.
Newton.	..	.. Principia (Edited by Main).

Routh.	..	.. Rigid Dynamics, Chapter I (omitting ellipsoids of inertia, equimomental bodies, and principal axes), Chaps. II–IV.

M. A. EXAMINATION, 1885-87.

Natural and Physical Science.

A. Chemistry.

Roscoe and Schorlemmer.	..	Treatise on Chemistry.
Valentin.	..	.. Inorganic Chemistry.
Valentin.	..	.. Qualitative Chemical Analysis.
Thorpe.	..	.. Quantitative Chemical Analysis.

B. Electricity and Magnetism.

Faraday.	..	.. Experimental Researches in Electricity, Vol. I.
Clerk Maxwell.	..	.. Elementary Treatise on Electricity.
Linnæus Cumming.		.. Introduction to the Theory of Electricity.
H. Lloyd.	..	.. Magnetism.

C. Heat and the Elements of Molecular Physics.

Maxwell.	..	.. Theory of Heat,
Tait	..	.. Thermodynamics, Chaps. I. and II.
Baynes.	..	.. Lessons on Thermodynamics.
Dixon.	..	.. Treatise on Heat
Fourier.	..	.. Analytical Theory of Heat, Chaps. I and II.

D. Botany.

Asa Gray.	..	.. Structural Botany.
Sach.	..	.. Text-book of Botany (translated by Bennet and Dyer).
Balfour.	..	.. Palæontological Botany.
Lyell.	..	... Elements of Geology (the sections on Palæobotany)
Roxburgh.	..	.. Flora Indica, Clark's edition (for reference in identifying Indian plants).

E. Physiology and Zoology.

(In addition to the text-books for the B. A. Examination.)

Gegenbauer.	..	.. Comparative Anatomy.
Foster.	..	.. Text-Book of Physiology.
Gamgee	..	.. Physiological Chemistry of the Animal Body.

Balfour. ..	.. Comparative Embryology.
Herbert Spencer. ..	.. Principles of Biology.
Darwin. ..	.. Origin of Species.

F. GEOLOGY AND MINERALOGY.

Lyell. ..	.. Principles and Elements of Geology.
Geikie. ..	.. Text-book of Geology, 1882.
Nicholson. ..	.. Palæontology.
Woodward. ..	.. Manual of the Mollusca.
Owen. ..	.. Palæontology.
Ramsay. ..	.. Physical Geology and Geography of Great Britain, (5th or subsequent edition). Palæontologia Indica.
Blanford and Medlicott.	.. Manual of the Geology of India, Vols I and II.
Brooke and Miller...	.. Mineralogy.
Dana ..	.. System of Mineralogy.

TEXT-BOOKS IN ARTS.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.

History.

W. W. Hunter's Brief History of the Indian People.

Miss Edith Thompson's England, being Vol. II of the Historical Course for Schools, edited by E A. Freeman, D. C. L.

Geography.

C. B. Clarke's Geographical Reader and Companion to the Atlas.

TEXT-BOOKS IN LAW.

B. L. EXAMINATION, 1885, AND SUBSEQUENT YEARS.

I Principles of Jurisprudence.

Markby's Elements of Law (leaving out the supplement).

Student's Austin's Jurisprudence by Campbell.

II. The History and constitution of the Courts of Law and Legislative Authorities in India

Cowell's Tagore Law Lectures, 1872.

III. The Law relating to Persons in their public and private capacities not being part of Hindu or Mahommedan Law, Stephen's Blackstone, Book I, Book II, chapter I, Book IV, Part I, chapters 2 and 6

Act IX of 1875 (Majority).
—— XL of 1858 (Guardianship) ss 1—7, 18, 19, 27.
—— IX of 1879 B. C (Court of Wards).
Parts I, II and VII.

Act III of 1872 (Civil Marriage).

IV. The Law of Property including the Laws of Transfer and Succession not being part of Hindu or Mahommedan Law, the Law of Prescription and the Law relating to Land Tenures in Bengal and the Revenue Laws.

Stephen's Blackstone, Book II, Introduction, and Part I, chapters 3—9, 15, 16, 20, and 23, and Book II, Part II, chapters 1, 2, and 4.

The Transfer of Property Act.

Act III of 1877.

Act X of 1865 (Succession Act) except Parts XXX, XXXI, and XXXV—XL

Act XXI of 1870 (Hindu Wills Act) except the portions of the Indian Succession Act omitted from the study of that Act.

Act V of 1881 (Probate)

Act XXVII of 1860 (Certificate).

Act XV of 1877 ss. 26—28

Regulations I, VIII, XIX, of 1793 and XXXVII of 1793 sections 1—6, 10, 12, 115.

Reg VIII of 1819.

Reg XI of 1825.

Act XI of 1859 ss. 5, 9—15, 33—87.
—— XIX of 1873 ss. 146, 150, 166—168.
—— VIII of 1869 (B. C.) ss 2—26.
—— XVIII of 1873 ss 4—23.
—— VIII of 1876 (B C.) ss 8—16, 87—98.

V. The Law of Contracts and Torts.

Stephen's Blackstone, Book II, Part II, Ch. V.

Act IX of 1872.
—— I of 1877.

VI. The Law of Crimes.

The Indian Penal Code (Act XLV of 1860) the whole of chapters 1—5 and such portions of chapters 6—23 as do not relate exclusively to the amount of punishment to be inflicted for an offence.

VII. The Law of Procedure, including the law of Evidence and Limitation.

The Code of Civil Procedure (Act XIV of 1882) chapters 1—12, 16—22, 27—33, 35—47.

The Code of Criminal Procedure (Act XIV of 1882) except Parts 5, 8 and 9, chapter 39.

The Evidence Act (Act I of 1872)

The Limitation Act (Act XV of 1877)

VIII Hindu Law and Mahomedan Law.

Mitakshara, Ch. I, sections 1—V,
Ch. II, sections I—X.

Dayabhaga, Ch. I, Ch. II, Ch V, Ch. XI.

Mayne's Hindu Law and Usage, omitting chapters 7 and 13.
Sirajjya (except the details as to succession of Distant Kindred)
Macnaghten's Principles of Mahomedan Law, chapters II—VIII and Ch. X.

HONOUR EXAMINATION IN LAW.

The following books are recommended:

1. *Jurisprudence.*

Austin's Jurisprudence.
Bentham's Theory of Legislation.
Sir H. S Maine's Village Communities.
Ancient Law
Story's Conflict of Laws.
Kent's or Wolsey's International Law.
Sandars' Institutes of Justinian.

2. *Hindu Law.*

Manu.
Yajnavalkya.
Mitakshara
Vivadachintamani. } The portions relating to inheritance and partition.
Vyavahara Mayukha. } The portions relating to inheritance and partition.
Smriti Chandrika. } The portions relating to inheritance and partition.
Dayabhaga.
Dattaka Mimansa.
——— Chandrika.
Strange's Hindu Law.
Macnaghten's Principles of Hindu Law.
Mayne's Hindu Law.

3. *Mahomedan Law.*

Sirajjiya.
Baillie's Digest of Mahomedan Law (Sunni and Shea).
Amir Ali's Personal Law of the Mahomedans.
Shama Charan's Tagore Law Lectures.

4. *The Law of Mortgage.*

The Transfer of Property Act.

5. *Law of Succession.*

The Indian Succession Act.
The Hindu Wills Act.
The Probate Act.
The Parsi Succession Act.
Williams on Executors.

6. *The Law of Limitation and Prescription.*

The Limitation Act.
Gale on Easements.

7 *The Law relating to the purchase and sale of immoveable property including sales for arrears of rent and revenue.*

Sugden or Dart on Vendors and Purchasers.
The Transfer of Property Act.
The Acts and Regulations relating to sales for arrears of rent and revenue.

8. *The Law relating to Land Tenures.*

Phillips's Tagore Law Lectures.
Field's Regulations of the Bengal Code, Introduction.

9. *The Law of Trusts including the Law relating to endowments.*

Lewin on Trusts.
Agnew's Tagore Law Lectures.

10. *The Law of Contracts and Torts.*

Pollock on Contracts.
Broom's Commentaries. The portions relating to Contracts and Torts)
Negotiable Instrument Act 1881.
Chalmer's Bills of Exchange.

SUBJECTS IN BOTANY.

FOR THE FIRST L. M. S. AND FIRST M. B. EXAMINATIONS.

(*See Regulations; First L. M. S., para.* 2; *First M. B., para* 2)

Elementary Anatomy, Histology, and Physiology of flowering plants, the principles of Hooker and Bentham's system of classification of plants, a detailed account of eight* natural orders which are specially important in Bengal.

For the First Examination in Arts of Female Candidates.

Oliver's First Book of Indian Botany, the whole of Part 1 and Chapter I of Part II, *viz.*, the Elements of Morphology and Physiology of flowering plants, the principles of their natural classification, and the Diagnosis and detailed accounts of the following six natural orders:

1 Malvaceæ.	4. Urticaceæ.
2. Leguminosæ	5. Aroideæ
3 Cucurbitaceæ.	6. Gramineæ.

* To be notified from time to time by the Syndicate. See L. M. S. Regulations, para 6.

ENGINEERING EXAMINATION.

Selections from Ganot appointed for the Course in Physics.

BOOK VI.—*Heat.*

Chap. I.	Preliminary ideas, Thermometers.	
Chap. II.	Expansion of Solids.	Omit art. 310.
Chap. III.	Expansion of Liquids.	Omit arts 319—321
Chap. IV.	Expansion and Density of gases	General treatment of the subject. Omit art. 330.
Chap. V.	Changes of condition, Vapours.	Omit arts. 338 and 341.
	Vapours, Measurement of their Tension.	Omit arts. 353, 358, 359, 363 364, 367.
	Liquefaction of Vapours and Gases.	Omit arts. 371, 373—375.
	Mixtures of Gases and Vapours.	
	Spheroidal Condition.	General reference to the subject.
	Density of Vapours.	Omit arts. 380, 382, 383.
Chap. VI.	Hygrometry and Hygrometers.	General Treatment of the subject.
Chap. VII.	Conductivity of Solids, Liquids and Gases.	Omit arts. 398, 399.
Chap. VIII.	Radiation of Heat, Reflection of Heat.	From art. 421 to 439, general treatment of the subject.
Chap. IX.	Calorimetry.	Omit arts. 444 and 456.
Chap. X.	Steam Engines.	
Chap XI	Sources of Heat and Cold.	
	Mechanical Sources.	
	Chemical Sources.	Omit arts. 472, 473, 474, 477—484.
	Sources of Cold.	
Chap. XII.	Mechanical equivalent of Heat.	

BOOK VII.—*Light.*

Chap. I.	Transmission, Velocity and Intensity of Light.	
Chap. II.	Reflection of Light, Mirrors.	
	Reflection of Light from plane surfaces.	
	Reflection of light from Curved surfaces.	

Chap. III.	Single Refraction, Lenses.	
	Transmission of Light through transparent Media.	Omit art. 555.
Chap. IV.	Dispersion and Achromatism.	Omit arts. 563, 572, 573.
Chap. V.	Optical Instruments. Microscopes. Telescopes.	
	Instruments for forming pictures of objects.	Omit arts. 594 to 598.
Chap. VI.	The eye considered as an optical Instrument.	General treatment.
Chap. VII.	Sources of Light, Phosphorescence.	General treatment.
Chap. VIII.	Double Refraction, Interference and Polarisation.	General Elementary Principles of the subject. Omitting from art. 658—end.

BOOK VIII.—*Magnetism.*

Chap. I.	Properties of Magnets.	
Chap. II.	Terrestrial Magnetism Compasses.	
Chap. III.	Laws of Magnetic Attractions and Repulsions.	Omit arts. 699 and 700.
Chap. IV.	Process of Magnetisation.	Omit arts. 706, 710, 711, 712, 712a.

BOOK IX.—*Frictional Electricity.*

Chap. I.	Fundamental Principles.	
Chap. II.	Quantitative Laws of Electrical action	Omit arts. 726a, 727, 728, 729, 730.
Chap. III.	Action of Electrified bodies in the natural state. Induced Electricity, Electrical Machines.	Omit arts. 749, 750.
Chap. IV.	Condensation of Electricity.	Omit arts. 770, 771, 772, 774, 785 and 786.

BOOK X.—*Voltaic Electricity.*

Chap. I.	Voltaic Pile. Its modifications.	Omit Batteries not in common use (art. 802).
Chap. II.	Detection and Measurements of Voltaic currents.	Omit arts. 812 and 814.

Chap. III.	Effects of the current; Electrometallurgy.	General treatment of the subject.
Chap. IV.	Electrodynamics.	The more common cases of action.
Chap. V.	Magnetisation by currents. Electromagnets and Telegraphs.	
Chap. VI.	Voltaic Induction.	Omit arts. 891, 892.
	Apparatus founded on Induction	Omit arts. 910, 911.
Chap. VII.	Optical effects of powerful magnets Diamagnetism.	Omit.
Chap VIII.	Thermoelectric currents.	Omit arts. 923 to 929.
Chap. IX.	Determination of Electrical Constants	Omit.
Chap. X.	Animal Electricity.	Omit.

V.

THE UNIVERSITY.

THE SENATE.

CHANCELLOR:

THE MOST HON'BLE SIR GEORGE FREDERICK SAMUEL ROBINSON, K. G., P. C., G. M. S. I., G. M. I. E., MARQUESS OF RIPON.

VICE-CHANCELLOR:

THE HON'BLE H. J. REYNOLDS, B.A., C.S.

FELLOWS:

The Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,
The Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor, North-Western Provinces,
The Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjab,
The Hon'ble the Chief-Justice of Bengal,
The Most Revd the Lord Bishop of Calcutta,
His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief of the Forces in India.
The Hon'ble J. Gibbs, C S.I., C.I.E.
General the Hon'ble T. F. Wilson, C B., C I.E.
The Hon'ble C. P. Ilbert, M A., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Sir S.C., Bayley, K.C.S I., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble T C. Hope, C.S I., C.I.E.
} *Ex-Officio.*

The Hon'ble Sir Auckland Colvin, K.C.M.G.
Pandit Iswarchandra Vidyasagar, C.I.E.
Col. Geo. Chesney, R.E, C.S.I.
Rev. Krishnamohan Banerjea, D.L.
W. A Montriou, Esq.
Nawab Abdool Luteef, Khan Bahadur, C.I.E.
Rai Rajendralala Mitra, Bahadur, D.L., C.I.E.
Raja Harendrakrishna, Bahadur.
Rai Jagadananda Mookerjee, Bahadur.
Baboo Chandrakumar Day, M.D.
A J. Payne, Esq., B.A., M.D.
H F. Blanford, Esq, F.R.S.

Baboo Bhudeb Mookerjee, C I E.
Baboo Prasannakumar Sarbadhikari.
Rev. J. P. Ashton, M.A.
J. Sime, Esq., B.A.
W. K. Waller, Esq., M.D.
A. P. Howell, Esq., C S.
C. H. Tawney, Esq., M.A.
A. O Hume, Esq., C B., C S.
Col. J. G. Medley, R.E.
C. A. Elliott, Esq., C.S., C.S.I.
D. B. Smith, Esq., M D.
Col. W. R. M. Holroyd.
Colin Browning, Esq., M.A.
R. T. H. Griffith, Esq , M.A.
Baboo Bapudeba Shastri, C I.E.
Raja Siva Prasad, C S.I.
The Hon'ble G. C. Paul, B.A , C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Sir C. A. Turner, Kt., C.I.E.
H. Bell, Esq.
J. M. Cunningham, Esq , M.D.
K. Deighton, Esq., M.A.
A. S. Harrison, Esq. B.A., F R A S.
C. B. Clarke, Esq., M A.
Baboo Mahendralal Sarkar, M.D., C.I.E.
Rai Kanai Lal De, Bahadur, F.C S., C.I.E.
J. Beames, Esq. C.S.
The Hon'ble W. W. Hunter, B.A., LL.D., C.S., C.I.E., C.S.I.
A. W. Croft, Esq , M.A., C.I.E.
Col. H S Jarrett.
G. King, Esq , M.B.
J. Anderson, Esq., M.D., F R.S.
Baboo Durgacharan Law. C.I.E.
Baboo Gaurdas Basak.
The Hon'ble H. L. Dampier, C.S., C.I.E.
K McLeod, Esq., M A., M.D.
Murray Thomson, Esq., M.D.
Henry Millett, Esq.
Arthur Phillips, Esq., M.A.
Baboo Annadaprasad Banerjee.
Maulavi Kabir-ud-din Ahmed, Khan Bahadur.
Baboo Krishnakamal Bhattacharyya, B.L.
H. H. Locke, Esq.
J. H. A Branson, Esq.
Baboo Omeschunder Dutt.
The Hon'ble Romeschunder Mitter, B.L.
The Hon'ble H. J. Reynolds, B A., C.S.
Sir L. H. Griffin, C S., F R S., K.C.S.I.
H. B. Medlicott. Esq., M.A , F.G.S. F.R.S.
F S Growse, Esq. M.A., C S., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble J. O'Kinealy, M.A., C.S.
M. S Howell, Esq., C.S.
H. Cayley, Esq.
Maharaja Sir Jotindramohan Tagore, K.C.S.I.

Raja Joykissen Dass, Bahadur, C.S.I.
P. Hordern, Esq., M A
J C Nesfield, Esq , M A
Maulavi Syud Ahmed, Khan Bahadur, C.S.I.
Munshi Ram Chandra.
B. Leslie, Esq , C E
Thakur Giriprasad, of Baiswan.
Baba Khim Singh Bedi, C.I.E.
A. Mackenzie, Esq.. B A., C.S.
T. R. Lewis, Esq . M B.
D. D. Cunningham, Esq , M.B.
The Hon'ble Ameer Ali, M A
Nawab Ashgar Ali, Khan Bahadur, Diler Jung, C S.I.
J. Eliot, Esq., M A
Pandit Mahesachandra Nyayaratna, C.I.E.
Rev. Lalbihari Day.
C. F. Egerton Allen, Esq., B A.
Rev. Father E. Lafont, S.J., C.I.E.
Rev. J. E. Payne.
A. M. Bose, Esq , M A
Babu Kalicharan Banerjee, M.A., B.L.
The Hon'ble H. S. Cunningham.
The Hon'ble H. T. Prinsep, C.S.
The Hon'ble G. H. P Evans.
C. E Bernard, Esq., C.S , C.S.I.
Baboo Mohinimohan Ray.
Col. F. S. Stanton, R.E.
D. M. Barbour, Esq , C.S.
C. J. Lyall, Esq., B.A., C.S., C S.I.
W. C Bonnerjee, Esq.
Raja Saurindramohan Tagore, Mus. Doc , C.I.E.
Rev. Jas. Robertson, M A.
A. Pedler, Esq., F.C.S.
A. E. Gough, Esq , M.A.
The Hon'ble Arthur Wilson.
P. K. Ray, Esq., D.Sc.
G. L. Molesworth, Esq., C.I.E.
A. F. Rudolf Hoernle, Esq., Ph. D.
Baboo Trailokyanath Mitra, M.A., D.L.
W Griffiths, Esq , M A.
Col. J. Herschel, R.E , F.R.S., F.R.A.S.
Baboo Gurudas Banerjee, M.A., D.L.
F. J. Rowe, Esq , M A.
Baboo Rasbihari Ghosh, M.A., B.L.
A. S Lethbridge, Esq., M D.
The Hon'ble Baden-Powell, C.S.
Babu Jagadbandhu Basu, M.D.
Capt A. C. Talbot, B.S.C.
Baboo Suryyakumar Sarbadhikari.
R Harvey, Esq . M D.
Edward Buck, Esq., C S.
A. M. Nash, Esq., M A
The Hon'ble Syud Mahmud.

Babu Krishnabihari Sen, M A.
Rev K. S. Macdonald, M.A.
The Hon'ble W. Tyrrell, C S.
C. P. Carmichael, Esq., C.S.
B. W. Colvin, Esq., C.S.
C. Robertson, Esq., C.S.
J. M. Coates, Esq , M.D.
Babu Hemchunder Banerjee, B.L.
The Hon'ble Muhammad Yousuff, B.L.
W. D. Bruce, Esq., C.E.
W. T. Webb, Esq., M.A.
J. S. Slater, Esq.
J. Wilson, Esq.
Babu Radhikaprasad Mookerjee.
Babu Lalmadhab Mookerjee, L M S.
The Hon'ble L. R. Tottenham, C.S.
Franklin Prestage, Esq
The Hon'ble Kristodas Pal, Rai Bahadur, C.I.E.
The Right Rev. A. P. Bigandet, D D.
Col. The Hon'ble S. T. Trevor, R.E.
D. O'C. Raye, Esq., M.D.
E A. Birch, Esq , M.D.
G. Bellett, Esq , M.A.
S. F Downing, Esq., B.A.
J. Willson, Esq., M.A.
Maulavi Syud Ameer Hossein.
H. L. Harrison, Esq., B.A., C.S.
G. A. Grierson, Esq., C S.
Babu Gaurisankar De, M.A.
S. C. Mackenzie, Esq., M.D.
Babu Dinabandhu Datta.
Maulavi Surajul Islam.
Babu Piyarimohan Mookerjee, M.A., B.L,
W. E. Ward, Esq., M.A., C.S.
The Hon'ble Douglas Straight.
Clarmont Daniell, Esq., C.S.
S A. Hill, Esq., B Sc.
Babu Pramadadas Mitra.
Maulavi Muhammad Sami-ulla Khan.
Col. J. G. Forbes, R.E.
J. W. Neill, Esq., C.S.
J. W. Edgar, Esq., C S.I.
Babu Suryyakumar Adhikari, B.A.
J. J. B. Coles, Esq., M.A.
The Hon'ble H. Beverley, M.A., C S.
Babu Debendranath Ray.
Babu Adharlal Sen, B.A.
Babu Nilmani Mitter.
Prince Muhammad Furrokh Shah.
Maulavi Abul Khair, M.A.
Manmohan Ghosh, Esq.
Kenneth B. Stuart, Esq., M.D., F.R.C.S.
J. R. Reid, Esq., C.S.

Babu Rajkumar Sarbadhikari, B.L.
Raja Uday Pratab Singh of Bhinga.
Col. A. M. Brandeth, R E
W. Walker, M A., M.D., F.R.C S.
Asst. Surgeon Mukund Lal.

PREMCHAND ROYCHAND STUDENTS.

*1880	Majumdar, Nilkantha	...	... Pres. Coll.
*1881	Agasti, Suryyakumar	...	... Ditto.
*1882	Gupta, Asutosh	...	... Ditto.
*1884	Mujumdar, Ramchandra	...	... Ditto.

Ex-students.

1868	Mookerjee, Asutosh	...	... Pres. Coll.
1869	Bose, Anandamohan	...	... Ditto.
1870	De, Gaurisankar	...	... Ditto.
1871	Mitra, Saradacharan	...	... Ditto.
1872	Mitra, Kartikchandra	...	... Ditto.
1873	Mookerjee, Girijabhushan	...	... Ditto.
*1874	Banerjee, Biharilal	...	... Ditto.
*1876	Batavyal, Umeschandra (for 4 years)		... Sans. Coll.
*1877	Mulraj	...	... Lahore Coll.
	Basu, Nandakrishna (for 4 years)		... Pres. Coll.
*1878	Lahiri, Prasannakumar	...	... Ditto.
*1879	Kennedy, Pringle	...	... Teacher.

THE SYNDICATE.

President :

The Vice-Chancellor.

Members :

A. W. Croft, Esq., M.A., C.I.E.
A. E Gough, Esq , M.A.
Pandit Maheschandra Nyayaratna, C.I.E.
W. C. Bonnerjee, Esq.
A. J. Payne, Esq , B.A., M D.
Col. the Hon'ble S. T. Trevor, R E.

* Mouat Medallists.

ARTS.

President :

A. W. Croft, Esq., M.A., C.I.E.

Members :

The Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal
The Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor, North-Western Provinces.
The Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjab.
The Most Rev. the Lord Bishop of Calcutta.
The Hon'ble J. Gibbs, C.S.I., C I E.
The Hon'ble Sir S. C. Bayley, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble T. C. Hope, C.S.I., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Sir Auckland Colvin, K.C.M.G., C.I.E.
Pandit Iswarchandra Vidyasagar, C.I.E.
The Rev. K.M. Banerjea, D.L.
Nawab Abdool Luteef, Khan Bahadur, C I.E.
Rai Rajendralala Mitra, Bahadur, D.L., C.I.E;
Raja Harendra Krishna, Bahadur.
Rai Jagadananda Mookerjee, Bahadur.
H F Blanford, Esq., F.R.S.
Babu Bhoodeb Mookerjee, C.I.E.
Babu Prasannakumar Sarbadhikari.
Rev. J. P. Ashton, M.A.
J. Sime, Esq., B.A.
C. H. Tawney, Esq., M A.
A. O Hume, Esq., C B., C.S.
C. A. Elliott, Esq., C.S., C S.I.
Col. W. R M. Holroyd.
Colin Browning, Esq., M.A.
R T. H. Griffith, Esq., M.A.
Babu Bapudeb Shastri, C.I.E.
Raja Sivaprasad, C.S.I.
K. Deighton, Esq., M. A.
A. S Harrison. Esq , B.A., F.R.A.S.
C. B. Clarke, Esq., M.A.
Babu Mahendralal Sarkar, M.D , C.I.E.
J. Beames, Esq., C.S.
The Hon'ble W. W. Hunter, B.A., L.L.D., C.S., C I.E C.S.I.
Col. H. S. Jarrett.
Babu Durgacharar Law, C.I.E.
Babu Gaurdas Basak.
The Hon'ble H. L. Dampier, C.S., C.I E.
Maulavi Kabir-uddin Ahmed, Khan Bahadur.
Babu Krishnakamal Bhattacharyya, B.L.
Babu Omeshchandra Dutt.
The Hon'ble H. J. Reynolds, B A., C.S.
Sir L. H. Griffin, C.S., F.R.S., K C.S.I.
H. B Medlicott, Esq., M.A , F G S., F.R.S.
F S. Growse, Esq., M A , C.S., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble J. O'Kinealy, M.A., C.S.
M. S. Howell, Esq., C S.
Maharaja Sir Jotindramohan Tagore, K.C.S.I.

Raja Jaykissen Das Bahadur, C S.I.
P. Hordern, Esq., M.A.
J. C. Nesfield, Esq , M.A.
Maulavi Syed Ahmed Khan Bahadur, C.S.I.
Munshi Ramchandra.
Thakur Giriprasad of Baiswan.
Baba Khim Sing Bedi, C.I.E.
A. Mackenzie, Esq., B.A., C.S.
Nawab Ashgar Ali Khan Bahadur, Diler Jung, C.S.I.
J. Eliot, Esq., M.A.
Pandit Maheschandra Nyayaratna, C.I.E.
Rev. Lalbihari Day.
Rev. Father E. Lafont, S.J., C.I.E.
Rev. J. E. Payne.
A M. Bose, Esq., M.A.
Babu Kalicharan Banerjee, M A., B.L.
C. E Bernard, Esq. C.S., C.S.I.
D M. Barbour, Esq., C.S.
C. J Lyall, Esq., B.A., C S., C S.I.
Raja Saurindramohan Tagore, Mus Doc., C.I.E.
Rev Jas Robertson, M A.
A. Pedler, Esq. F C.S.
A E Gough, Esq M.A.
The Hon'ble Arthur Wilson.
P. K. Ray, Esq., D Sc
A F. Rudolf Hoernle, Esq., Ph. D.
W. Griffiths, Esq , M A.
Babu Gurudas Banerjee, M A , D.L.
F. J. Rowe, Esq., M A.
The Hon'ble Baden Powell, C.S.
Captain A. C. Talbot, B.S.C.
E. C. Buck, Esq , C S.
A M Nash, Esq , M.A.
Babu Krishnabihari Sen, M A.
Rev. K. S. Macdonald, M.A.
C. P. Carmichael, Esq., C.S.
B W. Colvin, Esq., C S.
C. Robertson, Esq . C S.
W. T. Webb, Esq., M.A.
J. Wilson, Esq
The Hon'ble Kristodas Pal, Rai Bahadur, C.I.E,
The Right Rev. A P. Bigandet, D D.
G. Bellett, Esq., M.A.
J Willson, Esq , M A.
Maulavi Syud Amir Hossein.
H L. Harrison, Esq B A , C S.
G A Grierson, Esq , B.A , C S.
Babu Gaurisankar De, M A.
W. E Ward, Esq , M.A., C.S.
Clarmont Daniell, Esq., C S.
S. A. Hill, Esq , B. Sc.
Babu Pramadadas Mitra.
Maulavi Muhammad Sami-ullah Khan.

J. W Neil Esq , C. S.
J. W. Edgar, Esq., C S I.
Babu Suryyakumar Adhikari, B A.
J J. B Coles, Esq , M A.
Babu Adharlal Sen, B.A.
Prince Muhammad Furrokh Shah.
Maulavi Abul Khair, M A
J R. Reid, Esq , C S
Raja Uday Pratab Singh of Bhinga

THE FACULTY OF LAW

President

W C Bonnerjee, Esq.

Members

The Hon'ble the Chief Justice of Bengal.
The Hon'ble C. P Ilbert, M A., C I.E
W. A Montriou, Esq
Nawab Abdool Luteef, Khan Bahadur, C I E.
Raja Harendrakrishna, Bahadur.
Rai Jagadananda Mookerjee, Bahadur
A. P Howell, Esq , C S
The Hon'ble G C Paul, B A , C.I E.
The Hon'ble Sir C. A Turner, Kt.
H Bell, Esq
Henry Millett, Esq.
Arthur Phillips, Esq , M A.
Babu Annadaprasad Banerjee.
J H. A. Branson, Esq
The Hon'ble Romeshchunder Mitter, B.L.
The Hon'ble J. O'Kinealy M A , C.S.
The Hon'ble Ameer Ali M A
C F Egerton Allen Esq , B A.
A M Bose, Esq , M A
The Hon'ble H S. Cunningham
The Hon'ble H T Prinsep, C S.
The Hon'ble G H P Evans
Babu Mohinimohan Ray
The Hon'ble Arthur Wilson
Babu Trailokyanath Mitra M A , D. L.
Babu Gurudas Banerjee, M A D L.
Babu Rashbihari Ghosh, M A , D L.
The Hon'ble Syed Mahmud
The Hon'ble W Tyrrell, C S.
Babu Hemchandra Banerjee. B L
Maulavi Muhammad Yousuff, B L.
The Hon'ble L R Tottenham, C.S.
Maulavi Suraj-ul Islam
Babu Piyarimohan Mukerjee, M.A., B.L.
The Hon'ble Douglas Straight.

The Hon'ble H. Beverley, M.A., C.S.
Manmohan Ghosh, Esq
Babu Rajkumar Sarbadhikari, B.L.

THE FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

President :

A. J. PAYNE, ESQ., B. A., M. D.

Members :

Babu Chandrakumar Dey, M.D.
W. K Waller, Esq., M.D.
D. B Smith, Esq., M.D.
J. M. Cunningham, Esq., M.D,
Rai Kanailal De, Bahadur, F C.S., C.I.E.
G. King, Esq., M.B.
J. Anderson, Esq , M.D., F.R.S.
K. McLeod, Esq., M.A., M D.
Murray Thomson, Esq., M.D.
H. Cayley, Esq.
T. R. Lewis, Esq.
D. D Cunningham, Esq., M.B.
A. S. Lethbridge, Esq., M D.
Babu Jagabandhu Basu, M.D.
Babu Suryyakumar Sarbadhikari.
R. Harvey, Esq., M D.
J. M. Coates, Esq , M D.
Babu Lalmadhab Mukerjee, L.M.S.
D. O'C. Raye, Esq., M D.
E. A Birch, Esq , M D.
S. C. Mackenzie, Esq., M.D.
Babu Dinabandhu Datta.
Babu Debendranath Ray, L M S.
Kenneth B Stuart, Esq., MD., F R.C.S.
W Walker, Esq., M.D., M D , F.R.C.S.
Babu Mukundlal.

THE FACULTY OF ENGINEERING.

President :

COL. THE HON'BLE S. T. TREVOR, R.E.

Members :

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief of the Forces in India.
General the Hon'ble T. F. Wilson, C B , G I.E.
Colonel George Chesney, R.E., C.S.I.
H F. Blanford, Esq., F R S.
Colonel J. G. Medley, R.E.

H. H. Locke, Esq.
H. B. Medlicott, Esq., M.A., F.G.S., F R.S.
B. Leslie, Esq., C.E
Colonel F. S. Stanton, R E
G. L. Molesworth, Esq , C.I.E.
Col. J. Herschel, R E., F R.S., F.R A.S.
A. W. Croft, Esq., M A., C.I.E.
John Eliot, Esq., M.A.
W. D. Bruce, Esq., C E.
J S. Slater, Esq.
Babu Radhikaprasad Mukerjee.
Franklin Prestage, Esq.
S. F. Downing, Esq., B A.
Lieutenant-Col J. G. Forbes, R.E,
Babu Nilmani Mitra.
Lieutenant-Col. A. M. Brandeth, R.E.

Registrar.

Charles H. Tawney, Esq., M.A.

SUCCESSION LIST FROM 1857.

Chancellors :

857. The Right Hon'ble Charles John Earl Canning.
.862. The Right Hon'ble the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, K T , G.C B.
1863. The Right Hon'ble Sir John Laird Mair Lawrence, Bart. G.C.B., K S.I.
1869. The Right Hon'ble the Earl of Mayo, K P.
1872. The Right Hon'ble Francis Baron Napier, of Merchistoun K.T
1872. The Hon'ble Thomas George Baring Baron Northbrook, P.C., G.M S I.
1879. The Right Hon'ble Edward Robert Lytton, Bulwer Lytton, Baron Lytton, G.M.S.I.
1880. The Most Hon'ble Sir George Frederick Samuel Robinson, K.G., P.C., Marquess of Ripon.

Vice-Chancellors :

1857. The Hon'ble Sir James William Colvile, Knight.
1859. The Hon'ble William Ritchie.
1862. The Hon'ble Claudius James Erskine.
1863. The Hon'ble Henry Sumner Maine, LL.D.
1867. The Hon'ble W. S. Seton-Karr, C S.
1869. The Hon'ble E. C. Bayley, C.S.I., C.S.
1875. The Hon'ble Arthur Hobhouse, Q.C.
1877. The Hon'ble William Markby.
1878 The Hon'ble Sir Alexander J. Arbuthnot, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
1880. The Hon'ble Arthur Wilson.
1883. The Hon'ble H. J Reynolds, B.A., C.S.

Registrars:

1857.	William Grapel, Esq, M A.	
1858.	H. Scott-Smith, Esq, B A.	
1862.	J. G. Medlicott, Esq., B.A. Rev J. Richards, M.A.	*Officiating.*
1863.	H. Scott-Smith, Esq, B.A.	
1864.	J. Sutcliffe, Esq., M A, *Officiating.*	
1865.	J Sutcliffe, Esq., M.A	
1873.	W. G. Willson, Esq, M A., *Officiating.*	
1873.	J. Sutcliffe, Esq., M.A	
1875.	H Woodrow, Esq., M A. W. G. Willson, Esq., M.A. J. Sutcliffe, Esq, M A.	*Officiating*
1876.	J. Sutcliffe, Esq, M A. A. W. Croft, Esq, M.A.	*Officiating.*
1877.	Charles H. Tawney, Esq., M.A.	
1882.	G. Bellett, Esq, M.A.	
1884.	Charles H Tawney, Esq., M.A., *Officiating.*	
1884.	Charles H. Tawney, Esq., M.A.	

REGULATIONS REGARDING ACADEMICAL COSTUME.

Graduates shall wear a European dress with a College Cap, or a white Chapkan and Trousers, with a Shawl Pagree and black Taz. They also shall wear Gowns and Hoods for the several degrees, as described below—

For the Degree of B.A.

A black silk or stuff Gown. The Hood shall be of black silk or stuff, edged on the inside with a border of dark blue silk.

For the Degree of B.L.

A black silk or stuff Gown. The Hood shall be of black silk or stuff, edged on the inside with a border of green silk.

For the Degree of B.M.

Black silk or stuff Gown. The Hood shall be of black silk or stuff, edged on the inside with a border of scarlet silk.

For the Degree of B.C.E.

A black silk or stuff Gown. The Hood shall be of black silk or stuff, edged on the inside with a border of orange-coloured silk.

For the Degree of M.D. or Master in any of the Faculties.

A black silk or stuff Gown. The Hood shall be of black silk or stuff, with a lining of silk corresponding in colour with the inside border of the Hood for Bachelors of the Faculty.

For the Degree of Doctor-in-law.

A violet silk Gown with full sleeves. The Hood shall be of scarlet silk with a lining of white satin.

Endowments.

PREMCHAND ROYCHAND STUDENTSHIPS.

Premchand Roychand, Esq. of Bombay, in a letter to the Government of India offered to make a donation of two lakhs of Rupees to the Calcutta University, and on the 9th February, 1866, paid over this amount to the Government of India, to be transferred to the University, and held by it as a Body Corporate under section 2 of Act II of 1857. Mr. Premchand Roychand further expressed a hope "that the money should be devoted to some one large object or to a portion of some large object for which it might in itself be insufficient."

The Senate, at a meeting on the 21st July, 1866, accepted Mr. Premchand Roychand's munificent donation, and directed that it should be invested in 5 per cent. Government Securities. The Senate also sanctioned the following plan for appropriating the proceeds of the donation :—

1. Five studentships of Rs. 1,600 a year each, to be called the Premchand Roychand studentships, shall be maintained on the interest of the Endowment.

2. Any M. A. of the University of Calcutta shall be eligible for one of these studentships, during nine years from the time that he passed the Entrance Examination.

3. Each studentship shall be tenable for five years, and one election shall be made annually after Examination, provided any one candidate be declared by the Examiners to be entitled to a Studentship.

4. The Studentships shall be awarded in alternate years for proficiency in Literary and Scientific subjects.

The Literary subjects shall be as follows :—

1. English.
2. Not more than two of the following languages, to be selected by the candidate.

Sanskrit.	Greek.
Arabic	Latin.

3. Comparative Philology.
4. Philosophy.
5. History.

The Scientific subjects shall be as follows :—

1. Pure Mathematics.
2 Mixed Mathematics.
3. Chemistry, Inorganic and Organic.
4. Physical Science including—

Electricity and Magnetism.
Heat.
Physical Optics.

5. Natural Science including—

Geology.
Botany.
Zoology.

5. Candidates must give notice six months before the Examination, of their intention to appear, and must, at the time of giving such notice, state in writing the subjects they intend to take up, and pay a fee of Rs. 32 to the Registrar.

6. The Examiners shall meet together before the Examination, in order to compare their questions. and after the examination, in order to draw up a report (to be printed in the University Minutes) declaring the name of the candidate whom they consider entitled to the Studentship.

7. Should the Examiners in any year report, that no student has in their opinion shewn sufficient proficiency in the subjects of the year to entitle him to a Studentship, it shall be competent to the Syndicate to award the vacant Studentship for proficiency in those subjects in the following or any subsequent year.

8. The names of the Premchand Roychand students, past and present, shall be printed in the Calendar after the names of the Fellows.

DUFF SCHOLARSHIPS.

The subscribers to a fund, raised for the purpose of commemorating the services of the Rev. Dr. Duff, directed the investment of the amount collected (Rs 20,000) in Government Securities; and offered to transfer the same to the University of Calcutta on the following conditions:—

1. The interest of the money shall be applied to establish:—

I.—A Scholarship of Rs. 15 a month. tenable for one year by the student who shall obtain in the First Arts Examination the highest number of marks for Languages.

II.—A Scholarship of Rs. 15 a month. tenable for one year by the student who shall obtain in the First Arts Examination the highest number of marks for Mathematics.

III.—A Scholarship of Rs. 15 a month, tenable for one year by the student who, having been educated for at least one year in the Free Kirk Institution, shall obtain the highest number of marks in all the subjects of the First Arts Examination taken together.

IV.—A Scholarship of Rs. 15 a month, tenable for one year by the student who, being a Christian in religion, and having been educated for at least one year in any of the affiliated Institutions for the education of Europeans and Eurasians shall obtain the highest number of marks in all the subjects of the First Arts Examination taken together.

2. The above Scholarships shall be called "Duff Scholarships," and shall be tenable with any other Scholarships.

3. The surplus of the funds, after paying any small incidental expenses, shall be suffered to accumulate, and used for the purpose of giving rewards to any students of the University, who shall pass

with credit in the Evidences of Revealed Religion, Natural Theology and Moral Philosophy in the Examination for Honours, or for Degree of M. A., such rewards to be called "Duff Prizes."

4. Should the accumulations appear to the Syndicate greater than is necessary to carry out Rule 3, they may add to the value of the Duff Scholarships, or increase their number.

5. The Syndicate shall have the power of putting a fair interpretation on any doubtful point in the above rules.

The Senate, at a meeting on the 21st July, 1866, accepted this benefaction from the subscribers of the Duff Memorial Fund.

ESHAN SCHOLARSHIP.

Baboo Eshan Chundra Bose, of Calcutta, bequeathed, by his will to the University, the sum of Rs 12,000 in Government Securities of the 5 per cent loan, for the purpose of founding a Scholarship, to be awarded annually in accordance with the terms specified in the following extract from the will:

"I direct my said Executors, immediately on my decease, if the same shall not be contributed during my lifetime, to set apart out of my estate, Government Securities of the late East India Company, or of the Government of India, or both of them, for the amount of Rupees twelve thousand, of some 5 per cent. loan, or otherwise that my Executors shall immediately, after my decease, invest a sufficient part of my estate in the purchase of similar Government Securities for Rupees twelve thousand, of some five per cent loan, so as to provide an annual income of Rupees six hundred, and to endorse over and transfer the same to the Government of Bengal, or the President, for the time being, of the Syndicate of the Calcutta University, subject to the trusts hereinafter mentioned concerning the same, that is to say, interest to found a Scholarship in the Calcutta University, to be called 'Eshan's Scholarship,' to be awarded to the first scholar, being a Hindu Native of India, on the B. A. list for the year in the order of merit, in consideration of his continuing his studies at the Calcutta Presidency College with a view to the attainment of the higher Degree of M. A., and to be paid to him upon or in case of his attaining that Degree, but not otherwise."

Scholars.

1869.	Mitra, Kartikchandra	...	...	Presy. Coll.
1870.	Mitra, Saradacharan	...	...	Ditto.
1871.	Basu, Isanchandra	...	...	Ditto.
1872.	Ray, Rajaninath		...	Ditto.
1873.	Mukhopadhyay, Saratchandra		...	Ditto.
1874.	Lahiri, Prasannakumar	...	...	Ditto.
1875.	Sarkar, Nilkanta	...	...	Ditto.
1876.	Gupta, Bipinbihari	...	...	Ditto.
1877.	Sarkar, Chandrasekhar	...	...	Ditto.
1878.	Agasti, Suryyakumar	...	...	Ditto.
1879.	Ray, Atulkrishna	..	...	Ditto.
1880.	Chattopadhyay, Digambar	...	...	Ditto.

1881.	Chandra, Aghornath	...	...	Presy. Coll.
1882.	Majumdar, Ramchandra	...	...	Ditto.
1883.	Ray, Mahendranath	...	...	Ditto.

TAGORE LAW PROFESSORSHIP.

The Hon'ble Prosunno Coomar Tagore, C. S. I., bequeathed, by his will, to the University, a monthly allowance of Rs 1,000, for the purpose of founding a Professorship of Law in connection with the University, to be called the "Tagore Law Professorship." The terms of the bequest are given in the following extract from the will:—

'I am desirous of founding a Law Professorship, to be called 'The Tagore Law Professorship,' and of providing an adequate remuneration for the Professor who shall fill the chair provided by me. I direct that my Trustees or Trustee do, and shall, as soon as may conveniently be after my death, invest in Government Securities such a sum of money taken from my personalty or by degrees from the income of my real estate, at the discretion of my Trustees or Trustee, as will produce the monthly sum of Rs. 1,000, and that when such sum has been invested, the same may be assigned, transferred, and made over to the University of Calcutta to be held upon the following trusts, that is to say: In trust to pay out of the interest accruing due therefrom the annual sum of Rs. 10,000 by equal monthly payments to the 'Tagore Law Professor' for the time being, and in trust to apply the residue of the interests in the manner hereinafter mentioned. And I desire that until such sum shall have been so invested and made over as hereinbefore directed, my said Trustees or Trustee shall either from the proceeds of my personal estate or from the rents, issues, and profits arising from my real property, pay the sum of Rs. 1,000 a month to the University of Calcutta, to be applied by the University in the same manner and for the same purposes as the interest to accrue due from the funds which I have hereinbefore directed to be made over to the University. And I declare that the right of appointing a Professor to the said 'Tagore Law Professorship' and removing or dismissing the incumbent therefrom shall be vested in the Senate of the University. And that the first appointment shall be made so as to begin to take effect not later than the end of one year from the date of my death; my will is that the 'Tagore Law Professor' shall read or deliver at some place within the town of Calcutta one complete Course of Law Lectures without charge to the students and other persons who may attend such lectures. Within six months after the delivery of each course of lectures, the lectures shall be printed, and not less than 500 copies thereof shall be distributed gratuitously. I desire that the expense of such printing and distribution may be defrayed out of the residue of the annual interest of the said fund. Whatever portion of the residue may remain after defraying the expenses I desire that it may be devoted to the printing and publication of approved works on Law or Jurisprudence. It is my will that the said 'Tagore Law Professorship' shall, save as herein provided, be as to the kind of law

which is to be taught and in all other matters and things regulated by and subject to the control of the Senate of the said University."

The Senate has adopted the following scheme for lectures :—

1. That in the month of August in each year, the Faculty of Law shall name four or more subjects, upon one of which (to be selected by himself) the Professor for the following year shall be required to deliver a course of at least twelve lectures.

2 That immediately after the subjects shall have been thus named, advertisements shall be published in such newspapers as the Syndicate may think proper, stating the subjects for the lectures, and inviting candidates for the Professorship.

3. That the candidates shall then send in their names to the Registrar on or before the 1st of January following; and each candidate shall be required to state upon which of the subjects he is willing to lecture.

4. That the election of the Professor shall then take place in the month of March; and that he shall be appointed for one year, only, the Senate being at liberty to re-elect him, if they shall think proper.

PROFESSORS.

1870. Herbert Cowell, Esq.
1871. Herbert Cowell, Esq.
1872. Herbert Cowell, Esq.
1873. Babu Shama Churn Sarkar.
1874. Babu Shama Churn Sarkar.
1875. A. Phillips, Esq.
1876. Babu Rashbihari Ghosh.
1877. E. J. Trevelyan, Esq.
1878. Dr Gooroodass Banerjee.
1879. Dr Trailokyanath Mitra.
1880. Babu Rajkumar Sarbadhikari.
1881. W. F. Agnew, Esq.
1882. Babu Upendranath Mitra.
1883. Dr. J. Jolly.
1884. Ameer Ali, Esq.
1885. Babu Krishnakamal Bhattacharyya.

UNIVERSITY LIBRARY.

Babu Joykissen Mookerjee, of Ooterpara, made a donation of Rs. 5,000 to the University, on the 20th July, 1869, for the purpose of forming a Library. The amount was invested in four per cent. securities till the completion of the University building.

In 1874, the sum of Rs. 3,500 was added to the Library Fund from the surplus income of the University of that year: and the Syndicate, having thus at their disposal more than Rs. 9,000 appointed a Committee to report on the steps it was advisable to take to form a Library. The Committee reported (see Minutes, Vol. XVIII, page 22) that they thought "it desirable to begin with procuring such books as shall render the Calcutta University Library *supplementary to other Libraries now existing in Calcutta.*" The

general principles laid down by the Committee, and the mode of procedure they proposed for adoption, were approved by the Syndicate; and further transfers have, from year to year, been made to the Library fund from the surplus income of the University. Several instalments of books have been received, and the Library now contains, besides English works of reference, and the chief authorities on Indian antiquities, fairly complete sets of the Sanskrit, Arabic, Latin, French and German classics. The following Regulations have been approved by the Syndicate:—

Regulations for the Management of the University Library.

Appointment of the Committee.

1. (*a.*) The Library shall be under the management of a Committee consisting of not less than five Resident Fellows of the University, who shall be appointed annually by the Syndicate. The Registrar shall be *ex-officio* Librarian and Secretary of the Committee

(*b*) Members of the Committee, who may leave India during their year of office, with the intention of not returning before the end of their time of office, shall be considered to have vacated their membership.

(*c.*) Vacancies which may be caused by the retirement or departure of Members, or otherwise, at any time during their year of office, shall be reported to the Syndicate, who may then, at their discretion, nominate other Fellows to the office vacated.

(*d.*) The Syndicate may at any time, at their discretion, appoint additional Members to the Committee

Powers and duties of Committee.

2. (*a.*) It shall be competent to the Committee to make such bye-laws, rules and arrangements, as they may think fit, for holding meetings, and generally for conducting the business pertaining to their office, provided that all such rules and arrangements are consistent with the provisions of the Act of Incorporation, the Bye-laws of the University, and with these present Regulations.

(*b.*) The Committee shall decide on the purchase of books with the moneys placed at their disposal for that purpose by the Syndicate.

(*c.*) The Committee shall establish a regular and authentic record of all books borrowed from the Library and returned to it, together with the name of borrowers the dates of borrowing and returning and such further details as they may deem advisable

Privileges of Fellows.

3. The Library is for the use of Resident Fellows of the University, and they alone have the privilege to use it, subject to the present Regulations and to such further rules and orders as may be agreed to by the Library Committee under Regulation 2 (*a*)

Admission of Non-Fellows.

4 (*a*) Persons residing in Calcutta, not being Fellows of the University, may receive special permission from the Syndicate to use the Library for the purpose of literary research. Such permission will be granted only on the recommendation of the Library Committee.

(*b.*) In recommending any person to the Syndicate under this Regulation, the Library Committee shall specify in writing, for the information of the Syndicate, the grounds on which they base their recommendation.

(*c.*) Persons not being Fellows of the University may consult the Library for the purpose of literary research, without removing the books from the Library, between the hours of half-past ten A. M. and half-past three P. M., on the written recommendation of a Member of the Library Committee to the Librarian, but not otherwise.

Conditions of borrowing and returning books

5. (*a.*) Subject to the exceptions specified in Regulation 7, Fellows and other persons allowed to use the Library under Regulation 4 (*a*) may borrow and temporarily remove such books as they may require, provided that one person shall not at one and the same time have more than ten volumes, in his possession on loan from the Library. In this Regulation the term "volumes" shall include pamphlets and parts of works separately sewn.

(*b.*) No books shall be issued and delivered except to the authorised borrower in person, or to some one having written authority from him to receive it on behalf of the authorised borrower.

(*c*) Every volume borrowed shall be returned to the Library within two calendar months of the date on which it was removed from the Library. In case any borrower fails to return any book within this period, a notice shall be sent to him by the Librarian calling for the return of the book.

(*d.*) If a book called for under the previous section be not returned within one week after the receipt of the Librarian's notice, the person who has borrowed the book from the Library shall be subject to a fine of one rupee for each volume so retained, and to a further fine of an equal amount for each additional week that he may retain it after the expiration of the second week.

(*e.*) Subject to the provisions of Regulations 6, 7, 8 and 9, a book returned to the Library may be again borrowed by the same person, provided that no other Fellow or person entitled to use the Library has lodged with the Librarian an application for the same work. If such application has been made, the book may not be taken out by the original borrower until returned by the second applicant.

Suspension of privileges.

6 The privilege of any Fellow or other person to use the Library shall be suspended, so long as he retains any book which, under these Regulations, he is not entitled to retain, or so long as he leaves unpaid any fine which may have been imposed on him under Regulations 5, 8, and 9.

Books not to be removed.

7. (*a.*) Books which are valuable on account of their rarity or which belong to a series, and which being out of print, it may be difficult or impossible to replace if lost, or books required for constant reference, shall not be removed from the Library.

(*b.*) A list of the works excluded from removal under this Regulation shall be drawn up by the Library Committee, and will be subject to revision and extension from time to time.

Mutilation and disfigurement of books.

8. (*a.*) The Librarian shall report to the Committee all cases in which books have been mutilated, disfigured by writing on the margin or otherwise injured, while in the possession of readers.

(*b.*) Any person guilty of such an offence shall be required to replace the injured, by an uninjured copy of the book, and shall be

liable to the cost of its proper binding and other charges. Further, he shall be fined and suspended from the privileges of the Library at the discretion of the Committee.

Annual inspection of Library.

9. (*a.*) A general inspection of the Library and of the record of books issued and returned, shall be made annually in the first week of April by the Library Committee, or by one or more Members of the Committee deputed by them for that purpose.

(*b*) During this period of inspection the Library shall be closed, and all books whatever and by whomsoever borrowed shall be returned to the Library by the 31st March of each year

(*c*) Any person who fails to return, in accordance with this Regulation, all books borrowed by him, shall be subject to a fine of not less than two rupees for each volume retained, and if such volume is not returned before the expiration of one week after the last day of the inspection, a further fine of an equal amount shall be imposed for each volume for each additional week until that volume is returned or until a copy of the same edition and of equal value is placed in the Library in its stead, and all expenses connected therewith paid by the borrower

Days of opening and closing.

10. The Library shall be closed on Sundays and all public holidays and on all days for holding public examinations. Subject to the exception of Regulation 9, it shall be open on other days between the hours of half-past ten A. M. and half-past three P. M.

MOUAT MEDAL.

The Committee of the Mouat Testimonial Fund made over to the University the sum of Rs. 2,040, to be invested in six per cent. Municipal Debentures, with a request that the University would apply the annual interest to carry out the following purpose :—

1. That an annual Gold Medal be instituted bearing the words "Mouat Medal" on one side.

2. That it be awarded to the Premchand Student of the year, and presented to him publicly at the annual Convocation for conferring degrees.

The Senate at the annual meeting in 1872 thankfully accepted this benefaction for carrying out the object of the Fund.

RADHAKANTA MEDAL

The subscribers to the Radhakanta Memorial made over to the University the residue of the Memorial Fund, after providing for the Bust and Portrait of the deceased Rajah, amounting to Rs 2,000, in Municipal Debentures, with a request that the annual interest on the Debentures might be applied "in awarding a Gold Medal to the best Sanskrit scholar among the successful candidates for the Degree of B. A of each year." At the annual meeting of the Senate in 1873, this benefaction was thankfully accepted.

MEDALLISTS.

1874.	Lahiri, Prasannakumar,	...	Presidency College.
1875.	Das, Jnanendranath,	...	Ditto.
1876.	Bhattacharyya, Haraprasad,	...	Ditto.
1877.	*Chaudhuri, Prasannanarayan,	...	Free Church Instn.
1878.	Nag, Kunjalal,	...	Genl. Assembly's Instn
1879.	Basu, Kedarnath,	...	Ditto.
1880.	Mukhopadhyay, Ramaprasanna,		Presidency College.
1881.	Lahiri, Harihar,	...	Ditto.
1882.	Bandyopadhyay, Rajendrachandra,	...	Ditto.
1883.	Bandyopadhyay, Umacharan,	...	Dacca College.
1884.	Bandyopadhyay, Kalikrishna,	...	Presidency College.

HARISCHANDRA PRIZE.

Raja Harischandra Chaudhuri, a Zemindar of Mymensing made over to the University a six per cent. Municipal Debenture bond for Rs. 2,000, in order to found a prize to be called the "Harischandra Prize," to be awarded to the best student in Mathematics at the B. A. Examination of the year, being a Hindu native of Bengal, in consideration of his prosecuting his studies in Mathematics with a view to the attainment of the Higher Degree of M A., and to be paid to him upon his attaining that Degree in that subject, but not otherwise.

WOODROW MEMORIAL SCHOLARSHIP.

The subscribers to the fund, raised for the purpose of commemorating the services of the late Mr. Woodrow, made over to the University of Calcutta Rs. 4,800 in Government Promissory Notes of the four per. cent Loan, in order to establish a science scholarship to be awarded to the best student in Chemistry and Physics at the B A. Examination of the year, being a native of Bengal, who does not hold any University, Government, or Private scholarship, on condition that he pursue his studies in some well organized Institution for the degree of Master of Arts in science.

SCHOLARSHIP-HOLDERS.

1879.	Datta, Brajaballabh,	...	Krishnagar College.
1880.	Sarkar, Biharilal,	...	Presidency College.
1881.	Guha, Prasannakumar,	...	Dacca College.
1882.	Sen, Kshirodchandra,	...	Ditto.
1883.	Mukhopadhyava, Bisweswar,	...	Patna College.
1884.	Bandyopadhyay, Kshetramohan,		Presidency College.

PACHETE SANSKRIT PRIZE.

Maharaja Nilmani Sing Deo Bahadur, Zemindar of Pachete, made over to the University of Calcutta two Government Promissory Notes of Rs 1,000 each, of the 4½ per cent. Loan of 1879, in order to found a Prize to be called "the *Pachete Sanskrit Prize*" to be awarded to the student who stands highest in Sanskrit among the successful candidates at the First Arts Examination of the year.

HERSCHEL MEDAL.

The Committee of the Herschel Testimonial Fund made over to the University the sum of Rs. 1,800 in 4 per cent Government Promissory Notes on the following conditions:

1. That an annual Gold Medal be instituted bearing the words "Herschel Medal" on one side.
2. That the Medal be presented publicly every year at the annual Convocation for conferring degrees to that candidate among the successful candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Arts who obtains the highest marks in Dynamics and Astronomy.

COBDEN MEDAL.

In March 1879, the Committee of the Cobden Club, London, offered an annual Silver Medal for proficiency in Political Economy

With the concurrence of the Committee, it was arranged that this Medal should be awarded to the successful student who in the annual Examination for Honours in History and Political Economy should obtain the highest number of marks in the latter subject.

MEDALLISTS.

1879.	Sukul, Kalisankar,	...	Presidency College.
1880.	Ghosh, Manmathanath,	...	Free Church Institution.
1881.	Arndt, George,	...	Teacher.
1882	Ghosh, Mahendrakumar,	...	Dacca College.
1884.	Sinha, Prabhachandra,	...	Presidency College.

DWARKANATH MEMORIAL SCHOLARSHIP.

The Committee of the Dwarkanath Memorial Fund on the 9th September 1882 made over to the University of Calcutta the sum of Rupees 5,500, in 4 per cent. Government Promissory notes on the following conditions:

1. That the amount be applied in founding a scholarship to be awarded subject to the following conditions.
2. That the Scholarship shall be awarded to such a successful candidate in the Entrance Examination of the University of Calcutta for the year who being a student of the South Suburban School

obtains the highest number of marks from amongst his fellow students but does not obtain any other Scholarship

3. That should no student from the South Suburban School succeed in passing the Entrance Examination aforesaid, or should such students pass but obtain any other Scholarship, the Scholarship shall be awarded to such a successful candidate in the Entrance Examination who being a student of the Hooghly Collegiate School obtains the highest number of marks from amongst his fellow students, but does not obtain any other Scholarship.

4. That should no student mentioned in Resolution (2) or (3) be eligible for the Scholarship, the Scholarship shall be awarded to such student as the Syndicate of the said University shall select

5. That the Scholarship shall be tenable for two years in one of the Colleges affiliated to the University of Calcutta upon the same terms regarding regularity of attendance and other matters on which Government Junior Scholarships are held.

6. That the holders of the Scholarships for the time being shall be called Dwarkanath Scholars.

7. That the Scholarship shall be paid by monthly sums of Rupees 9 for the 1st eleven months of the year, and the sum of Rupees 11 for the last month.

8. That the amount aforesaid be invested in Government of India Promissory notes of the 4 per cent. loan for Rupees 5,500 and the notes handed over to the authorities of the said University with a request that the Syndicate may give effect to the above Resolutions.

9. That should the interest payable on the Government Securities be reduced, the monthly amount to be paid to the Dwarkanath Scholars shall be proportionately reduced to allow of the amount of interest realised meeting the amount payable to the Scholars.

MAHARAJA SIR J. M. TAGORE'S MEDALS.

Maharaja Sir Jotendromohan Tagore, K. C. S. I. on 13th February 1883 made over to the University of Calcutta the sum of Rs 3,500 in 4 per cent. Government Promissory notes, in order to found two medals a gold and a silver one, to be open to competition among all members of the University studying Law in any affiliated College, who shall have attended 75 per cent. of the lectures of the Tagore Law Professor for the year in which the Examination shall be held.

The names of the two students to be published in the Gazette and the medals to be presented at the annual Convocation.

INSTITUTIONS AFFILIATED TO THE UNIVERSITY.

IN ARTS.

(Up to the B. A Standard)

i. Presidency College, affiliated in 1857.
ii. Hooghly College, 1857.
iii. Dacca College, 1857.
iv. Krishnagar College, 1857.

v. Berhampur College, 1857.
vi. Doveton College, Calcutta, 1857.
vii. St Paul's School, Darjeeling, 1857.
viii. Free Church Institution, Calcutta, 1857.
ix. La Martiniere College, Calcutta, 1857.
x. London Missionary Society's Institution, Bhowanipore, 1857.
xi. Serampore College, 1857.
xii. Agra College, 1860.
xiii. Benares College, 1860.
xiv. Jabalpur High School, 1860.
xv. Sanskrit College, 1860.
xvi. Bishop's College, 1860.
xvii. Ajmere College, 1862.
xviii. Bareilly College, 1862.
xix. Patna College, 1862.
xx. St. Xavier's College, 1862.
xxi. St John's College, Agra, 1862.
xxii. Jaynarain's College, Benares, 1862.
xxiii. Lahore Government College, 1864.
xxiv. Delhi Government College, 1864.
xxv. St Thomas' College, Colombo, 1864.
xxvi. St Stephen's College, Delhi, 1864
xxvii. General Assembly's Institution, Calcutta, 1864.
xxviii. Lahore Mission School, 1864.
xxix. Victoria College, Agra, 1865.
xxx Church Mission School, Amritsar. 1865.
xxxi Bishop Cotton School, Simla, 1866
xxxii. Christ Church School, Cawnpore, 1866.
xxxiii. Canning College, Lucknow, 1867.
xxxiv. La Martiniere College, Lucknow, 1869.
xxxv. Mussoorie School, 1869.
xxxvi. Allahabad High School, 1869.
xxxvii. Muir Central College, Allahabad, 1872.
xxxviii. Ravenshaw College, Katak, 1876.
xxxix. Rajshahye College, 1878.
xl. Trinity College, Kandy, 1878.
xli. Metropolitan Institution, Calcutta, 1879.
xlii. Mahomedan Anglo Oriental College, Aligarh, 1881.
xliii. London Mission College, Benares, 1883.
xliv. City College, Calcutta, 1884.

(Up to the First Arts Standard.)

1. Gowhatty High School, 1866.
2. Calcutta Madrasa, 1867.
3. Sehore High School, 1868.
4. Chittagong College, 1869.
5. St Peter's College, Agra, 1870.
6. London Mission School, Mirzapore, 1872.
7 Midnapur College, 1873.
8. Jaypur Maharajah's College, 1873.
9. Patialah Maharaja's College, 1874
10. Wesley College, Colombo, 1876.
11 Wesleyan Central Institution, Batticaloa, 1877.
12. Residency College, Indore, 1877.

13. Rangpur College, 1877.
14. St. Francis De Sales' School, Nagpur, 1879.
15. Government High School, Rangoon, 1879.
16. Christian Boarding School, Batala, 1880.
17. Rajkumar College, Nowgong, Bundelkhand, 1880.
18. Albert College, 1881.
19. Burdwan Raj College, 1882.
20. Government High School, Fyzabad, 1882.
21. Prince of Wales' College, Moratuwa, 1882.
22. St. George's College, Mussoorie, 1882
23. St. Thomas' College, Murree, 1882.
24. Free Church Institution, Nagpur, 1883.
25. Allahabad High School, Girls' Dept., 1883.
26. Presidency Institution, 1884
27. Rutlam Central College, 1884.

IN LAW.

1. Presidency College, 1857.
2. Hooghly College, 1864.
3. Dacca College, 1864.
4. Krishnagar College, 1864.
5. Berhampur College, 1864.
6 Patna College, 1864.
7. Agra College, 1868.
8. Ravenshaw College, Katak, 1869.
9. Chittagong College, 1869.
10. Canning College, Lucknow, 1870.
11. Muir Central College, Allahabad, 1872.
12 Rajshahye College, 1880.
13. Metropolitan Institution, 1882.
14. Mahomedan Anglo Oriental College, Aligarh, 1883.
15. City College, 1883.

IN MEDICINE.

1. Medical College, Calcutta, 1857.

IN ENGINEERING.

1. Thomason College, Rurki, 1864.
2. Government Engineering College, Howrah, April, 1880.

AFFILIATION.

1. Institutions or departments of Institutions, may be affiliated in Arts, Law, Medicine, and Engineering.

2. The power of affiliating rests, under the sanction of the Governor-General of India in Council, with the Syndicate, to whom all applications for affiliation must be addressed through the Registrar.

In the case of a Government Institution, application must be made by the Director of Public Instruction or other chief educational officer of the province in which the Institution is situated.

In the case of any other Institution, application must be made by the chief controlling authority of such Institution.

Every application must be countersigned by two Members of the Senate, and if thought necessary, in the case of distant Institutions, by the Secretary to the Government of the province in which the Institution is situated.

3. The application must contain—

(*a.*) A declaration that the Institution has the means of educating up to the standard under which it desires to be affiliated

(*b.*) A statement shewing the provisions made for the instruction of the students up to the same standard.

(*c*) Satisfactory assurance that the Institution will be maintained on the proposed footing for five years at least.

4 The Syndicate may, with the sanction of the Governor-General of India in Council, at any time, withdraw the privileges of affiliation from any Institution.

I.

Presidency College.

AFFILIATED, 1857.

The Presidency College was established on the 15th June, 1855, under orders from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors in their Despatch No 62, dated 15th September, 1854, and is under the control of the Director of Public Instruction of Bengal.

The College is open to all classes of the community, and the course of instruction is adapted to the requirements of the University for Degrees in Arts, and Law

General Department.—Students who have passed the University Entrance Examination are admissible to this department.

There is an admission fee of Rs. 10, and the monthly tuition fee is Rs. 12, except in the case of students holding Junior Scholarships, who pay only Rs. 10.

Seven Scholarships, founded in commemoration of the donors whose names they bear, are attached to the College, and are tenable by Graduates in Arts for one year after taking the Degree of B. A., *viz.* :—

The Burdwan Scholarship	...	value Rs.	50	a month.
„ Dwarkanath Tagore ...	...	„ „	50	„
„ Bird Scholarship ...	...	„ „	40	„
„ Ryan Scholarship	...	„ „	40	„
„ Gopimohan Tagore Scholarship		„ „	30	„
Two Hindu College Scholarships	...	„ „	30	„

Law Department.—Students are admissible to this department who have passed the First Examination in Arts. Candidates for admission, who are not already members of the General Department, are required to pay an entrance fee of Rs. 10. During the first year students pay a monthly tuition fee of Rs. 5, and during the second and third years they pay Rs. 10 a month.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

General Department.

Principal and Professor of English Literature ...	Mr. C. H. Tawney, M.A.
Professor of Physical Science ...	Mr J. Eliot, M A.
Professor of Chemistry ...	Mr. A. Pedler, F. C. S.
Professor of Mental and Moral Philosophy and Logic ...	Mr A E Gough, M.A.
Professor of Mathematics ...	Mr. A. Macdonell, M A.
Professors of English Literature...	Mr. F J Rowe, M.A. Mr. W. T. Webb, M.A. Mr. H. M. Percival, M.A.
Professors of History ...	Mr. G. A. Stack. Babu Prasannakumar Sarbadhikari.
Lecturer in Mathematics ...	Babu Bipinbihari Gupta, M.A.
Professor of Sanskrit ...	Babu Rajkrishna Banerjee.
Assistant Professor of Sanskrit ...	Babu Nilmani Mukerjee, M.A.
Teacher of Sanskrit ...	Pandit Harischandra Kabiratna.
Teacher of Arabic and Persian ...	Maulavi Ahmad.

Law Department.

Lecturers on English Law ...	Mr C. H. Reily. Mr J. G Apcar.
Lecturer on Hindu Law ...	Babu Trailokyanath Mitra, M A., D.L.
Lecturer on Mahomedan Law ...	Mr. Ameer Ali, M.A.

II.

Hooghly College.

AFFILIATED, 1857.

This Institution was founded in 1836, and was originally supported from funds bequeathed by Muhammad Mohsin, a wealthy Muhammadan gentleman, who, dying without heirs in the year 1806, left his large property, yielding an annual income of Rs 45,000, to Muhammadan Trustees "for the service of God." Owing to the misappropriation of the funds, Government assumed the office of Trusteeship. The right of assumption was opposed by the original Trustees, but upheld both by the Courts in India and by the Privy Council in England The period of litigation extended over many years, during which the annual income accumulated, forming a surplus of Rs. 8,61,100. The surplus was devoted to the foundation and endowment of the Hooghly College, and was further increased by a portion of the original zemindaree that became avail-

able on the death of one of the Mootawallees of the Hooghly Imambarah, an Institution which also derives its support from Muhammad Mohsin's legacy. The College endowment was further increased by the accumulation of unexpended revenue, until the income amounted to Rs 51,000 per annum In 1873, the Government of India resolved to transfer the whole of the Mohsin endowment to the purpose of Mahomedan education throughout Bengal, and accordingly increased the provincial assignment for education in Bengal by Rs 50,000 a year, in order to meet the expenses of the Hooghly College, which has now become an Institution maintained by the Government.

The College consists of three Departments, an English, an Arabic, and a Law Department, and is under the control of the Director of Public Instruction. Lower Bengal. The English Department is open to all students who have passed the University Entrance Examination, the fees being one rupee per mensem for Muhammadans, and Rs. 6 for all others. In the Law Department the fee is Rs. 5 per mensem for the 1st year class, and Rs. 7 for the 2nd and 3rd year classes.

There are Hindu and Muhammadan Hostels connected with the College; the boarding-fee in the former is Rs. 4 per mensem, and in the latter Rs. 3.

SCHOLARSHIPS, STUDENTSHIPS, &c.

1. One Laha scholarship of Rs. 25 per mensem tenable for one year is awarded annually to a B. A. of the College preparing for Honours in any branch.

2. One Ranee Kutyanee scholarship of Rs. 16 per mensem, tenable for two years, is awarded annually to the most deserving student who has passed the F. A Examination from the College and who has not gained a Government scholarship.

3. One Zemindaree scholarship of Rs. 8 per mensem tenable for two years is awarded annually to the most deserving student who has passed the Entrance Examination from the Collegiate or Branch School, and who has not gained a Government scholarship, preference being given to a student of the latter school.

4. Two Mohsin Junior scholarships each of Rs 8 per mensem tenable for two years at this College are awarded annually

5 Baboo Doorgacharan Laha awards 5 studentships each of Rs. 5 per mensem to students reading in the English Department of the College, and 5 of Rs. 3 each to students of the Collegiate School

6. Nine Mohsin Anglo-Persian scholarships tenable for one year, 3 of Rs 5, 3 of Rs 4, and 3 of Rs 3 per mensem, are awarded annually to the most deserving Muhammadan students of the Collegiate School.

7. Seventeen Free Boardership are attached to the Muhammadan Hostel and are open to all Muhammadan students of the College and Collegiate School who have not gained any Government or Mohsin scholarships.

8. Six Mohsin scholarships tenable for one year, attached to the Arabic Department, are awarded annually, 2 of Rs 8, 2 of Rs. 6, and 2 of Rs. 4 per mensem.

A Thwaytes' Gold medal of the value of about Rs. 48, is awarded annually to the graduate from this College who gains the highest number of marks in Mathematics at the B.A. Examination of each year.

List of Thwaytes' Medallists.

1878. Chandra Narayan Ray.
1879. Sasi Bhushan Adhikari.
1880. Kunja Bihari Ray.
1881. Kanti Bhusan Ghosh.
1882. Rasamay Mitra.
1883. Chandra Bhushan Sen.
1884. Siddheswar Chakrabarti.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal and Professor of Mathematics. ..	W. Griffiths, M.A.
Professor of Logic and English Literature. ..	S. Robson, M.A.
Professor of History and English Literature. ...	Rev. Lal Bihari Dey.
Lecturer on Botany. ...	W. H Gregg. B A., M.B.
Offg. Lecturer in Physical Science.	Brajaballabh Datta, M.A.
Professor of Chemistry. ...	John Holdsworth Fisher, B A.
Lecturer on Mathematics. ...	Kisorimohan Sengupta, M.A.
Assistant Professor of Sanskrit ...	Gopalchandra Gupta.
Assistant Professor of Arabic and Persian. ...	Abdul Ali.
Law Lecturer. ..	Sibnath Banerjee, M A., B L.
Head Master of the Collegiate School	Shibchandra Som.
Head Master of the Branch School.	Kalidas Mukerjee.

List of Principals.

1836. Thomas Alexander Wise, M.D.
1839. James Sutherland, M.A.
1839. James Esdaile, M.D , Offg.
1842. James Sutherland, M.A.
1844. L. Clint, B.A
1846. Captain D. L Richardson.
1848 James Kerr, M A.
1856. Robert Thwaytes, M A.
1859. James Graves, M.A , Offg.
1859. E Lodge, B.A., Offg.
1859. Robert Thwaytes. M A.
1867. S. Lobb, M.A., Offg.
1868. Robert Thwaytes, M.A.
1876. William Griffiths, M.A., Offg.
1880. William Griffiths, M.A.
1883. William Booth, B.A , Offg.
1883. William Griffiths, M.A.

III.

Dacca College.

AFFILIATED, 1857.

The College is supported by Government, and is under the control of the Director of Public Instruction, Lower Bengal

It was originally opened as a school, by the General Committee of Public Instruction, in the year 1835. In 1841 it was converted into a College, when a Principal was appointed, and an increase made to the staff of teachers. The College building was erected partly by public subscription in 1841.

Any undergraduate of the University may be admitted, and instruction is given up to the standard of the M A. Examination in Honours of the University of Calcutta. Lectures in Law also are delivered, and students are prepared for the B. L. Examination.

Students in the General Department pay a monthly fee of Rs. 6 and in the Law Department, of Rs. 7.

A silver medal, called the Donnelly Prize, the value of the interest on Rs. 1,000 subscribed by the native assistants of the late Abkaree Commissioner's office, in memory of the late A. F. Donnelly, Esq., and a prize called the Lewis Prize, the value of the interest of Rs. 500, subscribed by students of the College, in memory of G. Lewis, Esq., one of the former Principals of the College, are awarded annually—the former for proficiency in History and the latter for proficiency in English.

Four Scholarships, of Rs 6 each, are given by the Nawab Ahsanullah, K. B. to Muhammadan students from the Dacca Madrassah, tenable in the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th years respectively.

A scholarship of Rs. 20 a month, the interest on Rs. 6,000, is given by the Koomar Rajendra Narayan Rai Chaudhuri, of Bhawal, in memory of his father, Kali Narayan Ray Chaudhuri, The scholarship is given to a graduate of the College to enable him to read for M A.

Attached to the College and under the control of the Principal is the Raj Chandra Hindu Hostel, founded in memory of the late Babu Raj Chandra Dás, Zemindar and Banker of Dacca. It is supported by an annual contribution from his son, Babu Protáp Chandra Dás, Zemindar and Banker, a monthly capitation grant from the Government of Bengal, and the fees paid by students.

Under the control of the Principal are the Collegiate School and the Survey School. The staff of the former consists of a Head Master, thirteen Anglo-Vernacular Masters, and three P[illegible]dits, the latter, of a Head Master and two Assistant Masters.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

General Department.

Principal. ...	Mr. W. Booth, B.A.
Professor of Logic, Mental and Moral Philosophy. ...	Mr. P. K. Ray, D.Sc.

Professor of History and Political Economy. ...	Mr. S. C. Hill, B.A., B.Sc.
Lecturers on Mathematics. ...	Bábu Saradaranjan Ray, M.A. , Rajkumar Sen, B A.
Lecturer on English. ...	Bábu Nilkantha Majumdar, MA
Medical Officer and Lecturer on Chemistry. ...	Bábu Priyanath Basu, L.M.S.
Asst. Professor Sanskrit.	Bábu Kali Prasanna Bhattacharyya, M.A.
Additional Lecturer in Sanskrit. ...	Bábu Prasanna Chandra Chakrabarti Vidyaratna.
Lecturer on Arabic and Persian. ...	Maulavi Shaikh Golam Sobhan.
Laboratory Assistant. ...	Bábu Suryyanarayan Ghosh.

LAW DEPARTMENT.

Law Lecturer. ...	Babu Rajanikanta Chaudhuri, B.A., B.L.

COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.

Head Master. ...	Bábu Kailáschandra Ghosh.

SURVEY SCHOOL.

Head Master. ...	Bábu Haricharan Nág.

DONNELLY MEDALLISTS.		LEWIS PRIZEMEN.	
1878.	Bipinbihari Sen.	1878.	(None awarded.)
1879.	Mahendrakumár Ghose.	1879.	Hridaynath Majumdar. Saradaprasad Sen. Basantakumar Ghosh.
1880.	Kunjabihari De.	1880.	Kalachand Mitra. Anantakumar Basu.
1881.	Umacharan Banerjee. Girischandra Datta.	1881.	Girischandra Sen. Chandrakumar Chatterjee.
1882.	Kailasgobinda Dás	1882	Umeschandra Ghosh.
1883.	Ramdayal Majumdar.	1883.	Umacharan Banerjee.
1884.	Basantakumar Dasray.	1884.	Bipinbihari Mukerjee.

NAWAB AHSANULLLAH SCHOLARSHIP.

1882. Abdul Hakim, 2nd year.
1883. Rahimuddin, 1st year.

RAI KALI NARAYAN RAI SCHOLARSHIP.

1882. Vacant.

PRINCIPALS.

1841	...	...	J. Ireland, M.A.
1844	...	...	T. Wise, M.D.
1846	...	...	G. Lewis.
1856	...	...	W. Brennand, (*offg.*)
1856	...	...	L. Clint, B.A.

1857	...	...	W. Brennand, (*offg.*)
1857	...	...	W. Brennand.
1873	...	...	A. W Croft, M.A. (*offg.*)
1874	...	...	A. W. Garrett, B.A. (*offg.*)
1875	...	...	A. W. Garrett, B.A.
1875	...	...	A Ewbank, M.A.
1878	...	...	J. v. S Pope, M.A. (*offg.*)
1881	...	...	J. v S. Pope, M.A.
1883	...	...	A. W. Garrett, B.A. (*offg.*)
1884	..	...	R Parry, (*offg.*)
1884	...	...	W. Booth, B.A.

IV.

Krishnagar College.

AFFILIATED, 1857.

This College was founded by Government in 1845, and is under the control of the Director of Public Instruction, Lower Bengal.

Any person who has passed the University Entrance Examination may be admitted. Students pay a monthly fee of Rs. 5.

The College is a handsome building, standing upon 3 bighas of land, and surrounded by an enclosed compound of upwards of 100 more. It was erected in 1856 at a cost of Rs. 66,876; Rs. 17,000 of which was collected by private subscription In consideration of the liberality thus manifested in the district, a donor of Rs. 1,000 is allowed to place a boy, free of expense, at the College in perpetuity, and another, for every Rs. 500 additional he may have subscribed. Part of the ground occupied was purchased by Government; for the remainder, the College is indebted to the munificence of the Maharaja of Nuddea and the Maharani Swarnamayi, of Cossimbazar.

In 1871, the B. A. classes (the third and fourth year classes) were abolished by Sir George Campbell, then Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal; and for some years the College only afforded instruction up to the First Examination in Arts In 1875, however, Sir Richard Temple, on the petition of the chief inhabitants of the district, consented to restore the College to its former status, provided that a considerable share of the increased cost was subscribed for by the community. A sum, amounting to more than Rs. 40,000, was subscribed during the year, and with this endowment the College was re-established on its original footing.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

General Department.

Principal and Professor of English Literature ...	J. Mann, M.A.
Asst. Professor of Sanskrit ..	Babu Nakuleswar Bandyopadhyay.

Lecturer in Physical Science and and Mathematics	...	Babu Gobindalal Set, M.A. (*offg.*)
Lecturer in Chemistry	...	Babu Debendra Nath Mukerjea, M A
Ditto English Literature	...	Debendranath Bose, M A.
Ditto Mathematics	...	Debsankar De, M.A.

Law Department.

Law Lecturer	...	Babu Umanath Ghoshal, B.L. (on leave).
Offg. ditto	...	Babu Tarapada Bandyopadhyay, B L.

Succession List of Principals.

1845.	Capt D. L, Richardson.		1874.	E Lethbridge, M.A.	
1846.	M. G. Rochfort.		1877.	F J Rowe, M.A. (*offg*)	
1855.	E. Lodge, B A.		1879.	W. H Paulson, B.A (*offg*)	
1857.	J. Graves, M A. (*offg.*)		1881.	George Watt, (*offg*)	
1857.	L Clint, B.A.		1881	G A. Stack, (*offg.*)	
1858.	A. Smith, M.A.		1882.	J A. Martin, B A (*offg*)	
1870.	S. Lobb, M.A.		1883.	J. Mann, M.A.	

V.

Berhampore College.

AFFILIATED, 1857.

It was opened as a College in 1853.

It was raised to the status of a College, giving instruction up to the standard of the B.A. Examination of the University of Calcutta in 1865.

A Law Department was added in 1864. The status was, however, reduced in 1872, and instruction is now given up to the First Arts Examination of the University of Calcutta The Law Department was abolished in 1875. It is open to all classes of the community, and any University undergraduate is admissible.

The foundation-stone of the building, one moiety of the cost of which was paid by the community, was laid in 1863, and it was occupied in 1869.

Attached to the College is a Hindoo Hostel, the boarder's fee for which is Rs. 4 a month. Efforts are being made to build a new Hostel in connection with the College. Rai Ragiblochan Roy Bahadur, the generous Dewan of Her Highness the Maharani Swarnamayi of Kasimbazar, died in 1881 leaving the sum of Rs. 15,000 to the Berhampore College, the interest to be used for assisting deserving students. Babu Radha Charan Sen of Jhowkholah near Kasimbazar, an old student of the Berhampore College, died in 1881, also leaving a sum of money to be used for the same purpose.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal	...	W. B. Livingstone.
Asst Professor of Sanskrit	..	Madhabchandra Tarkasiddhanta.
Lecturer on Chemistry and Botany		Benimadhab Basu.
Head Master	..	Nilmani Ganguli.

Ten teachers in the Collegiate School.

Principals.

1853. A. S Harrison, B.A.
1856. A. Smith, M.A
1858. R L. Martin, M.A., Head Master in charge.
1858. S. W. Bradbury, ditto.
1859. R. L. Martin, M A. ditto.
1861. R. Hand
1875. G. Bellett, M.A.
1877. Prasannakumar Sarbadhikari (offg.)
1880. W. B. Livingstone.

VI.

Doveton College.

AFFILIATED, 1857.

This College is attached to the Parental Academic Institution, a day and boarding-school which was established on the 1st March, 1823, by a body of Christian parents who were anxious to secure for their children the benefits of liberal education, its affairs being conducted by a Committee of Management elected chiefly from among the parents.

In 1855 a legacy of rupees Two Lakhs and Thirty Thousand was bequeathed to the Institution by the late Captain John Doveton, which enabled the Committee of Management to extend its sphere of usefulness by the addition, in 1856, of an Infant School or Initiatory Department, and the establishment of a College Department, named in honour of the donor. A few years later a Girls' Department was added.

In 1871 other bequests were made to the Institution by the late Mr. Lawrence Augustus de Souza, of the Firm of Messrs. Thomas de Souza, and Sons of Calcutta. These consist, first, of the interest on a sum of rupees Three Lakhs, made permanently applicable to the maintenance and education of a certain number of boys and girls of East Indian parents of a certain class, who are admitted as boarders on the "Lawrence de Souza Foundation," at the age of 10, and kept at school till the age of 18; and second of the interest on a sum of Rs 15,000 for the establishment of a Scholarship in English literature styled the "Lawrence de Souza Scholarship" It is of the value of Rs. 50 per mensem, and is tenable for one year at the Doveton

College; but it is open to any East Indian boy from any School or College, the successful candidate of one year being at liberty to compete for and hold the Scholarship from year to year until he graduates.

In addition to the above, Mr. L. A de Souza bequeathed a further sum of Rs. 30,000, the interest of which is to be applied towards the education in England of an East Indian youth of ability, with the view of enabling him to compete for the Covenanted Civil Service of India. This is open to any East Indian candidate, whether educated at the Doveton College or elsewhere.

Chairman of Committee of Management.—J. H. Belchambers.

Secretary.—H A. Twidale.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Prin. and Profr. of Classics and Phil.	...	Mr. J J B. Coles, M.A. (*Oxford*)
Profr. of Mathematics and Chemistry.	...	Mr. J Hardie, M A, (*St. Andrew's University*).
Asst. Professors.	...	Mr. J. S. Zemin, King's College, London Mr. F Schuster, Munich University.

List of Principals:

1850.	Rev. A. Morgan.	1869.	R. Dick, M A.
1855.	George Smith. L.L.D.	1869.	Rev. R. Robinson.
1859.	J. W. McCrindle, M.A.	1870.	H Roberts.
1866.	J. Sime, B.A.	1877.	Rev. J. Robertson, M.A,

1881. J. J. B. Coles, M.A.

VII.

St. Paul's School, Darjeeling.

AFFILIATED, 1857.

This School was founded in 1845, and was formerly located in Chowringhee, Calcutta In 1863 the want of a good school in the hills was much felt, and Calcutta being well supplied with schools, the old premises were sold, and with the proceeds an estate was purchased in Darjeeling, and a new school bearing the name as the school in Calcutta was built.

In 1858, two scholarships, worth 20 rupees a month, were founded as a memorial of Bishop Wilson, who had been from the beginning a warm friend to the school One is given every year, and held for two years.

In 1863, Mr. Patrik Arson of Calcutta bequeathed to the school Rs 3,500—Government securities 5 per cent.—to establish an "Arson Scholarship."

The school is managed by a Committee meeting in Calcutta, of which the Bishop of Calcutta is President and the Archdeacon Vice-President. The present Secretary is the Rev. Welbore MacCarthy, senior Chaplain of the Cathedral. There is also a Referee in Darjeeling, who inspects the accounts and consults with the Rector in emergencies.

The course of study is that prescribed by the University for its examinations for degrees in Arts, with the addition of religious training upon the principles of the Church of England.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Mr. R. CARTER, B.A., Queen's College, Oxford ..	*Rector.*
,, G. W. SCOTT, B.A., Calcutta University ...	*1st Assistant.*
,, H H HEARD ...	*2nd Assistant & Drawing Master.*
,, F B. MURPHY ...	*3rd Assistant.*
,, W. F. MOORE ...	*4th Assistant.*
,, A BAGLEY ...	*5th Assistant.*
ASHRAF HUSAIN ...	*Munshi.*

List of Rectors:

1847.	Rev. J. Kyd, M.A.	1864.	Rev. J. C. Nesfield, M.A.
1849.	Rev. S Slater	1866.	Rev. G. M. Wilson, M.A.
1852.	Rev. J. Richards, M.A.	1877.	Rev. L F. Phillips, M.A. (*offg.*)
1855.	Rev. G. Pridham, B.C.L.	1878.	Mr. R. Carter, B.A.
1859.	Rev. W. Ayerst, M.A.		
1862.	Rev. F. C. Cardew, M.A.		

VIII.

Free Church Institution, Calcutta.

AFFILIATED, 1857.

Originally established by Dr. Duff in August, 1830, for the education of native youths under the name of the General Assembly's Institution, and since 1843 designated the Free Church Institution, being supported by the Free Church of Scotland

The Institution since 1875 has been in a handsome new edifice, Nimtollah Street, which has been erected at a cost of upwards of £15,000.

It consists of two departments—a College Department and a Preparatory School.

In the College Department all the branches of a higher education, in English Literature, Science, Philosophy, with Bengali and Sanskrit,

are taught, in immediate connection with systematic instruction in the doctrines and evidences of natural and revealed religion.

Scholarships.

1. There is an endowment of Rs 8 per month for small Scholarships of Rs. 5 per month each, which are allotted only to those who pass the University Examinations.

2. There are two endowed Theological Scholarships, of Rs 16 per month each called "the Duff Scholarships" designed for students who are candidates for the Christian ministry.

3. There is also an endowed "Hawkins Scholarship," of Rs. 8 per month, founded by the liberality of the gentleman whose name it bears.

Annual Prize.

1. Endowed Prizes:—The Hawkins Gold Medal of Rs. 80, to the most successful in the Institution.

The Macdonald Prize.

The Ewart Memorial Prize of Rs. 50.

The Kelloe Prize of Rs. 40 founded by the late Mr. Buchan of Kelloe.

These are usually allotted for the best essays on prescribed subjects.

2. Besides these, prizes for general Scholarship and regular attendance are awarded in all the classes; with several more for special exercises or essays.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Rev. James Robertson, M A., Principal, *Europe.*
" John Hector, M.A.
" Roderick N. Macdonald, M.A.
" W. McCulloch.
H. Stephen, Esq., M.A.
A Thomson, Esq., M.A.
Babu Umesh Chandra Chatterjee.
" Haridas Gargari, M.A.
Pandit Brajanath Sarma.

IX.

La Martiniere, Calcutta.

AFFILATED, 1857.

La Martiniere of Calcutta, together with similar Institutions at Lucknow and Lyons, was founded by General Claude Martin, a native of the latter place, and a General in the service of the King of Oudh.

General Martin bequeathed a large sum of money to be devoted to the establishment of a school for the Christian inhabitants of Calcutta, under the direction of the Supreme Court. The School was opened on the 1st March, 1836, and was according to the provision in General Martin's will, named "La Martiniere."

By decrees of the Supreme and High Courts, a body of Governors has been constituted, consisting of the Governor-General, the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, the Chief Justice of the High Court, the Bishop of Calcutta the Commander-in-Chief, the Members of Council, the two Senior Barrister Judges of the High Court, the Advocate-General for the time being, and the Chairman of the Justices of Calcutta. The *ex-officio* Governors elect annually four other Governors, who, with one of the *ex-officio* Governors, form a Board of Acting Governors, to whom the general control of the Institution is entrusted.

By the decree of the Supreme Court, there must be upon the Foundation not less than 75 boys and 40 girls. The Foundationers are entirely supported from the funds of the School, and receive an apprentice-fee or other allowance on leaving the School.

The Foundationers are chosen from amongst the Christian population of Calcutta; and must not be at the time of election less than four, or more than ten, years of age.

Boarders and Day Scholars are also received on payment of a monthly fee.

Acting Governors.

Col. D. B. Young.
H L Harrison, Esq., B A, C S.
The Ven'ble Archdeacon B T. Atlay.
The Rev. G. G. Gillan, M.A.
The Hon'ble L. R. Tottenham.

Secretary and Medical Officer.

H. Cayley, Esq., Surgeon-Major, Indian Medical Service.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Head Master, Rev. A. W. Atkinson, M.A., Dublin.

Senior Assistant Masters.

1. Leonard Hall, Esq., B.A., Scholar of St. John's College, Camb.
2. G. Macpherson, Esq., M.A., Aberdeen.
3. J. H. Ellis, Esq.

X.

London Missionary Society's Institution, Bhowanipore.

AFFILIATED, 1857.

This Institution was founded by the London Missionary Society in the year 1838. In 1854 the large and handsome building now used, consisting of a library, a hall, and sixteen class-rooms, was first opened.

The Institution is divided into three departments, *viz.*, a College Department for undergraduates of the University, a School Department, and a Theological class for training Christian natives for missionary work.

The course of study comprehends English, Sanskrit, and Bengali Literature, Mental and Moral Philosophy, Mathematics, History, and Geography, together with the Sacred Scriptures and Christian evidences.

The number of students and scholars amounts to more than 700. A branch school at Behala, four miles to the south-west of Calcutta contains 150 boys.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Rev. W Johnson, B A., Principal.
" J. P. Ashton, M.A.
" J F Taylor, B A.
Babu Gangadhar Banerjee, M A.
Pandit Ramkumar Chakrabarti.
Babu Debendranath Ray, B A
Sixteen Teachers in the School Department.

XI.

Serampore College.

AFFILIATED, 1857.

This Institution was founded in 1818 under the patronage of the Marquis of Hastings, then Governor-General of India, by the Revs. Dr. Carey, Dr. Marshman, and W Ward, who, together with Colonel Krefting the Danish Governor of Serampore, and J. C. Marshman, Esq., formed the First Council.

In 1821 it received a munificent donation from the King of Denmark consisting of certain premises to the north-west of the College, and this act of liberality was followed in 1828 by the grant of a Royal Charter giving perpetuity to the Institution and its endowments. At the cession of Serampore to the East India Company, this Charter was confirmed at the especial request of the Danish Sovereign

The ground on which the College stands was purchased chiefly by subscription; the entire expense of the buildings, amounting to about £15,000, was met out of the private funds of the Serampore Missionaries who were the first promoters of the undertaking After the death of Dr. Marshman, the funds for carrying on the operations of the College were provided partly by the endowments, but chiefly by the liberality of J C. Marshman, Esq., the only surviving member of the original Council. On his departure from India in 1856 the College was placed under the general direction of the Baptist Missionary Society, which has since contributed towards its support and become identified with its operations.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Rev. E S Summers, B.A., Principal.
„ L. Tucker. M.A.
„ T. Edwards.
Babu Bhagabati Churn Ghose
„ Jadabchandra Bhattacharyya.

XII.

Agra College.

AFFILIATED, 1860.

The Agra College was founded in 1823, and was originally endowed by the late Gungadhar Pundit with the revenues of certain villages in the Agra, Aligarh, and Mathura districts, amounting to Rs 22,600 a year. Subsequently the Government added to its income, and raised it to its present status.

In addition to its tuition fees, it receives a grant of Rs. 10,000 a year from the Government, and one of Rs 8,000 a year from the Agra Municipality.

A sum, amounting to a lac of rupees has also been subscribed lately by native noblemen and gentlemen in the North-Western Provinces for the maintenance of scholarships; and there are other local scholarships which are paid out of the interest of Rs. 22,500 invested in Government Promissory Notes. The Maharajas of Gwalior and Bhurtpore maintain scholarships of their own. The College is now an aided Institution, and is managed by a local Committee, consisting of official and non-official members The College consists of two Departments, the College proper and the School. The staff of the former consists of a Principal and four Professors, and the latter is taught by a Head Master and seventeen Anglo-Vernacular teachers, Pandits, and Munshis.

A Law Class in connexion with the College has been opened lately, and is assisted by the leading members of the local bar.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal ...	Mr. A. Thomson.
Professor of English Literature, and Lecturer in Law ...	Mr. C. A Andrews, M A. (Cambridge) Barrister-at-Law.
Professor of Mathematics and Science	Babu Ramnath Chattopadhyay, M.A.
Professor of Sanskrit, and Lecturer in Law .	Babu Ramaprasada Bhattacharyya, M A . B.L.
Professor of Arabic and Persian ..	Maulavi Usuf Ali.
Head Master ...	Mr. A. Vernon.

XIII.

Benares College.

AFFILIATED, 1860.

Benares College is supported by Government, and is under the control of the Director of Public Instruction, North-Western Provinces and Oudh. It is divided into two departments, the Sanskrit College and the English College, under the immediate charge and superintendence of the Principal.

I.—SANSKRIT COLLEGE.

The Benares Sanskrit College was founded in 1791, for the cultivation of the language, literature, and, as inseparably connected with these, the religion of the Hindus. It teaches Grammar, Literature, Law, Philosophy, and Mathematics. No tuition or entrance fee is exacted. The number of students on the roll of this College is 430. Monthly Government Scholarships amounting to Rs 100 per mensem, are awarded to deserving students, and an annual donation of Rs. 100 from the Maharajah of Benares is bestowed in prizes. There is also a small endowment by Radhabibi, the interest of which is given as a scholarship. An annual prize of Rs. 52 called the "Ripon Gold Bracelet prize" is awarded to the student who stands first in the Acharyya Examination.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Pandit Harinath Dube,	...	Professor of Poetry.
„ Ramamisra Sastri.	..	Ditto Grammar.
„ Kailaschandra Bhattacharyya,		Ditto Logic.
„ Sitalprasad Tiwari,	...	Ditto Law.
„ Bechanarám Tiwari,	...	Ditto Sankhya.
„ Bapu Deva Sastri, C.I.E.	...	Ditto Mathematics.
„ Venketesh Sastri,	...	Ditto Hindu Astronomy.
„ Devakrishna Misra,	...	Ditto Sahitya.

ASSISTANT PROFESSORS.

Pandit Damodar Sastri,	...	Asst Professor of Grammar.
„ Bhawaniprasád Dikshit,	...	Ditto „ Logic.
„ Rámkrishna Sastri,	...	Ditto „ Sankhya.
„ Gangádhara Sastri,	...	Ditto „ Mathematics.

II.—ENGLISH COLLEGE.

This College, teaching Arts and Mathematics up to the M. A. standard, has a School Department attached. There are 60 students in the College, and 515 in the School Departments. The tuition fees vary from Rs. 5 to 3 in the College, and from Rs 1-8-0 to 0-6-0 in the School Department. Each class has its fixed rate of fee. The College and School are accessible to all classes on payment of an entrance fee of 1 rupee. Government Scholarships are awarded according to

the results of the University and departmental Examinations. There are also local Scholarships amounting to about Rs. 100 per mensem.

Connected with this College is the boarding-house for the district students. The number of Boarders at present is about 80. Many of them get Government stipends.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

College Department.

Dr. G. Thibaut,	...	Principal.
Mr. J Kibble, M.A.	...	Prof of English Literature
Pandit Lakshmisankar Misra, M.A.		Ditto Physical Science.
Babu Umeśáchandra Sanyal, M.A.		Ditto Mathematics.
Maulavi Abdullah,	...	Ditto Arabic.
Pandit Vindhyaprasád Sukla,	...	Ditto Sanskrit.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

School Department.

1 Head Master.	2 Pandits.
14 English Teachers.	3 Maulavis.
1 Writing Master.	

XIV.

Jabalpur High School.

(FOUNDED, 1836.)

AFFILIATED, 1860.

This Institution originally located in Sagar, but transferred to Jabalpur in May, 1873, is supported by Government, and is under the control of the Inspector-General of Education, Central Provinces. The School teaches up to the First Examination in Arts from a Standard two years below Entrance. All students who pass the High School Scholarship Examination, a local standard, are admitted on payment of an entrance and monthly tuition fee In the College classes the fee is two rupees; in the School, one rupee. The entrance fee is one rupee.

Connected with the School is a boarding-house, in which the majority of the students are provided with free quarters.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

President	...	...	W. Young.
1st Assistant	...	...	J H Firth.
2nd ditto	...	...	K C. Datta
3rd ditto	...	...	Dwarkanath Sarkar
4th ditto	...	...	Lala Kunjbihari Lal.
5th ditto	,,	...	B. Ghantaya.

XV.

Sanskrit College, Calcutta.

AFFILIATED, 1860.

This is a Government Institution.

It was founded in 1824 for the encouragement of the study of the Sanskrit language and literature, and at first Sanskrit was studied exclusively. At present English is taught here up to the F A. Standard and Sanskrit to the standard prescribed for the Honour Examination in Sanskrit as also for the Sanskrit Title Examination in several branches

The College is open to Hindus, occupying a respectable position in Hindu society, irrespective of caste. The schooling fee is Rs. 5 per month in the College Department, and Re. 3 in the School Department. The privilege of the lower fee of Rs. 2 is conceded to 20 students of the College Department and Rs 1 to 100 students of the School Department who are descendants of *bonâ fide pandits.* There are three Graduate Scholarships of Rs. 50, 35, and 25 respectively, and there are fourteen senior Scholarships, varying from Rs 10 to Rs. 20 per month There are also eight junior Scholarships of Rs. 8 each.

A valuable Sanskrit library of manuscripts and printed works is attached to the College, and a Government grant of Rs. 600 per annum is applied to the purchase of standard English and Sanskrit works.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Offg. Principal	... ...	Pandit Mahesachandra Nyayaratna, C.I E

English.

Lecturer	... ...	Babu Sibchandra Gui, M A., B.L
Ditto	... ...	„ Bireswar Chatterjee, M A.,B.L.
Head Master	... ...	„ Jadunath Mukerjee
Second ditto	... ...	„ Jadunath Majumdar, M.A.
Third ditto	... ...	„ Siddheswar Banerjee, B A.

And three other English Masters.

Sanskrit.

Professor of Philosophy and Rhetoric	... ...	Pandit Mahesachandra Nyayaratna, C.I.E.
Professor of Literature and Grammar	..	„ Chandrakanta Tarkalankara.
Professor of Law	...	„ Madhusudan Smritiratna.
Asst. Professor of Rhetoric and Grammar	... ..	„ Rajendrachandra Sastri, M.A.
Asst. Professor of Logic	...	„ Kamakshanatha Tarkabagisa.

And six other Pandits.

XVI.

Bishop's College.

(FOUNDED, 1820.)

AFFILIATED, 1860.

This College, founded by Dr. Middleton, the first Bishop of Calcutta, is under the management of the Incorporated Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts. It was designed by its founder to be a Missionary Institution promoting in various ways the spread of the Christian religion among the native population of India, especially by instructing native and other Christian youths in the doctrines and discipline of the Church, in order to their becoming preachers, catechists, and schoolmasters In accordance with this, its primary object, only those are admitted students who are candidates for the Christian ministry or for other missionary offices.

Foundation.

One Fellowship,—founded by the late Rev. John Natt.
Twenty-one Scholarships,—founded by various Societies and individuals.

Visitor.

THE RIGHT REV. THE LORD BISHOP OF CALCUTTA.

Principal.

REV. JOHN W. COE, D.D.

List of Principals.

1821.	W. Hodge Mill, D.D.	1867.	Thomas Skelton, M.A.
1841.	G. Undy Withers, D.D.	1873.	Robert M. Stewart, M.A.
1849.	William Kay, D.D.	1875.	Rev. John W. Coe, D.D.

XVII.

Ajmere College.

AFFILIATED, 1862.

This Institution was opened originally as a School, which, after having been closed for several years, was re-established on a wider basis in the year 1851. On April 1st, 1868, it was raised to the status of a College, the instructive staff being at the same time augmented and improved to meet its wants

The endowment is the "Thomason Scholarship" of Rs. 8 per month for the most proficient scholar in mathematics. An annual

donation of Rs 500 from His Highness the Maharajah of Jeypore is distributed into Junior Scholarships. Connected with the College are a well-supported library, and commodious boarding houses for the reception of pupils from the District Schools.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal	... ...	F L. Reid.
Head Master	... ..	T. Harris, B A
Teacher of Mathematics	...	Syamsundar Lal, B. A.
Asst. ditto ditto	... ...	Pandit Amoluck Chand.

And ten Junior Masters.

Head Sanskrit and Hindi Teacher Misra Salug Ram Shastri
Head Arabic and Persian Teacher Maulavi Muhammad Hussen.
And six Junior Oriental Teachers.

Connected with the College is a Branch School in the City of Ajmere, opened on 1st May, 1876.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF,

Head Master ... ... M. Hazari Mull.

And two English Teachers, seven Oriental Teachers, and two Monitors.

XVIII.

Bareilly Collegiate School.

AFFILIATED, 1862.

The School is supported by Government, and is under the control of the Director of Public Instruction, North-Western Provinces and Oudh It was opened as a School in 1836 and constituted a College in 1852.

The F. A. Class was re-opened in 1884.

The School is open to all classes on payment of an entrance and monthly tuition fee.

The fee varies from 6 ans. to 12 ans.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Head Master ... ... E. A. Phillips.

XIX.

Patna College.

AFFILIATED, 1862.

This College is supported by Government, and is under the control of the Director of Public Instruction, Bengal.

It was opened as a Collegiate School in 1862, and raised to a College in 1864. All students are admissible who have passed the University Entrance Examination, and instruction is given up to the standard of the B A Examination of the University of Calcutta.

A Law Department was added in May, 1864, and a Lecturer was appointed.

There is an admission fee of Rs. 6; and a monthly tuition fee of Rs. 6 in the General Department; and of Rs 7 in the Law Department. Two Junior Scholarships, each of the value of Rs 10 per month, and tenable for two years, were founded by Harbullub Narayan of Soneburs. They can be held only by those students from the Bhagulpore High School or Monghyr Zila School who fail to gain Government Scholarships.

There is also a Pearson Scholarship of Rs. 8, tenable for two years which is available only for students from Mozufferpore Zila School.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

General Department.

Principal	...	Mr. A. Ewbank, M.A.
Professor	..	Mr M. Mowat, M A.
Professor	...	Mr. M. Prothero, B A.
Asst Lecturer on Science	..	Babu N N. Basu, M A.
Asst Professor of Sanskrit	...	Pandit Chhoto Ram Tiwari.
Head Maulavi	...	Maulavi Alim Khan.

Law Department.

Law Lecturer	...	Babu Nabinchandra De, B.L.

XX.

St. Xavier's College.

AFFILIATED, 1862.

This Institution was established under the direction of the Society of Jesus, in January 1860, in the large building, No. 10, Park Street formerly appropriated by the late Dr. Carew for St. John's College. Since 1868, the adjoining house enlarged and improved, forms part of the College.

Its object is to give to Catholic youths a full course of libera education, and to train up their hearts to virtue. Pupils of other religious persuasions are also admitted on the same principle of non-interference as the old St. Xavier's College which broke up in 1846.

The College has an Infant class, a Lower and an Upper School Departments, averaging over 400 pupils, and a College Department of about 90 to 100 students The course of studies embraces all subjects up to the M. A. Standard.

Competitions are held during the year, and medals and prizes in books are awarded to the best scholars at the Christmas Examination.

A solar spectroscopic observatory, a meteorological observatory, and a splendid museum of Physical Science Instruments are attached to the College.

The College Department of St. Xavier's has been removed to No. 288 Bow Bazar, and the following is the Staff for the year 1884.

INSTUCTIVE STAFF.

Very Rev. V. Marchal, S J., Rector.
Rev. E. H. Younan, S. J., Prefect of Studies.

Professors and Masters.

COLLEGE DEPARTMENT.

Religious Instruction ...	Rev. V. Marchal, S. J.
English	Rev. A. Correya, S. J. Rev. R. Deefholts, S. J. Rev. S. Carbery, S. J.
Latin	Rev H. Seitz, S. J.
Sanskrit	Pundit O C. Tarkalankara.
Persian	Maulavi Mearajuddin Ahmed.
Mathematics	Rev. E. H. Younan, S. J. Rev. J B Dumont, S. J.
Logic and Philosophy ...	Rev J B. Hoffman, S. J.
Physical Science	Rev. E Lafont, S J. Rev. E. H. Younan, S. J.
Chemistry	Rev. J. B. Dumont, S. J.
History	Rev. H. Seitz, S. J.

XXI.

St. John's College, Agra.

AFFILIATED, 1862.

This College was established in 1850 in connection with the Mission of the Church Missionary Society at Agra, chiefly at the instance of an influential body of Civilians and Military officers then forming the Committee of the Local Church Missionary Association, who wished to have an Educational Institution of a high order connected with the Mission.

The large and handsome Gothic building in which the classes are now held, erected from the design of Major Kittoe, was completed in 1853.

Scholarships.

1. The College is endowed with two Scholarships founded in memory of the late Mr. Thomason and bearing his name, value Rs. 10 per month each and tenable for one year. These Scholarships are assigned at the annual Christmas Examination to the two most proficient students in English literature.

2 There are also two endowed Theological Scholarships founded in 1861, value Rs. 5 per month, and tenable for one year, assigned to the two students who show themselves best acquainted with the doctrines and principles of the Christian religion.

3. Other Scholarships, to the value of nearly Rs. 40 per month, are given from the general funds of the College for proficiency in English, Mathematics, Hindi, and Persian.

Fees.

Every student is required to pay 2 rupees fee at entrance; and schooling fees ranging from annas 4 to Rs. 5 per month according to the income of his parent or guardian.

Principals.

1850.	Rev. T. Valpy French. M. A.
1858.	„ H. W. Shackel, M A.
1861.	„ J. Barton, M.A.
1863.	„ C. Ellard Vines, M.A.
1878.	„ J. A. Lloyd, M.A.

Instructive Staff.

Principal	Rev. G. E. A. Pargiter, M.A.
Vice-Principal	Rev. H Lewis.
Head Master	Mr. A H. Wright.
Professor of Mathematics ...	Baboo Kaliprosanna Roy. M.A.
Assistant ditto	Babu Dami Lall, B.A.
Assistant Master, Haileybury lecturer	Mr. Samuel Thomas.
Assistant Master	Babu Muttra Dass.
Maulavi	Abdul Mahbud.
Pandit	Kali Das.

And others.

XXII.

Joy Narain's College, Benares.

AFFILIATED, 1862.

A free school was founded in the year 1817 by Raja Joy Narain Ghosaul, Bahadur, in gratitude for his recovery from a protracted illness.

He endowed it with a monthly sum of Rs. 200, to which Government added an endowment grant of Rs 252-12 per mensem.

The founder appointed the Committee of the Sigra (Benares) Church Missionary Association, for the time being, trustees with directions that they should "appoint such members as shall be able to satisfy the inquiries of the learned of this city on subjects of science, history, and religion."

In 1858 the spacious school-room, provided by Joy Narain, having been found insufficient for the number of students, the present building was erected, at the same time the School was raised to a College, and named after the founder.

The College Department was closed in 1875.

Scholarships.

Thomason ..	...	...	...	Rs.	52
Vankatacharyya	...	...	...	"	260
Munshi Situl Singh	.	...	...	"	200
Raja Satyananda Ghoshal		...	...	"	60
Ditto ditto a gold medal, value		...	...	"	100
Dr. Muir's Sanskrit ditto		...	...	"	200

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal	... ...	Rev Brocklesby Davis, M A late fellow St Peter's College, Cambridge
Head Master	... ...	Timothy Luther.
Second ditto	... ...	Bisheshwar Pandya.

And ten English Teachers and 23 Teachers for the classical and vernacular languages of India.

XXIII.

Lahore Government College.

AFFILIATED, 1864.

This institution was opened in 1864, and is under the control of the Director of Public Instruction, Panjab.

It is affiliated to the Calcutta University, but receives considerable grants for scholarships from the Panjab University College By sanction of the Government, it prepares students both for the Panjab

University College and the Calcutta University Examinations; and the Arts scheme of the former has been so arranged as to make it possible for students to read for the examinations of both Institutions at the same time.

The Delhi Government College has been incorporated with it since 1st April 1877. All students passing the Matriculation Examination of the Calcutta University, or the Panjab University College, are admitted on payment of a monthly tuition fee of Rs 2. The number of students on the 1st March 1878 was 120, distributed over five classes.

A gold and a silver medal, in memory of the late Mr. Arnold are given to those students in the Panjab who pass highest in the M.A. and B. A. Examinations of the Calcutta University respectively.

Besides Scholarships and medals, prizes for general proficiency are awarded annually in all the classes.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal and Professor of English Literature		G. W. Leitner, M A., Ph. D., LL D., Barrister-at-Law.
Officiating ditto ditto		Mr. J. Sime, B.A.
Professor of Mental Science and History		C R Stulpnagel, Ph. D.
Officiating ditto ditto	...	Mr F H Cope, B.A.
Professor of Mathematics	...	Mr T. C. Lewis, M.A.
Professor of Natural Science	...	Mr. J. C. Oman.
Assistant Professor	...	Babu Sasibhushan Mukerjee, MA., B.L.
Officiating ditto ditto	...	Lala Sagar Chand B A.
Assistant Professor of Arabic	...	Maulavi Muhammad Hussain.
Assistant Professor of Sanskrit	...	Pandit Bhagwan Das.

XXIV.

Delhi Government College.

AFFILIATED, 1864.

An Oriental College, founded in 1792, and supported by the voluntary contributions of Muhammadan gentlemen, acquired a large accession of income in 1829 by the munificent gift of Rs 1,70,000 of the late Nawab Itmad-ud-Dowlah, formerly Minister at Lucknow. The College was then divided into two departments, an Oriental and English; and in 1841 Mr. F. Boutros was appointed first Principal; in 1855 the Instruction, up to that time under the supreme direction of a Managing Committee, was placed under the control of the Director of Public Instruction for the North-West Provinces. In 1857 the very valuable Oriental Library was plundered and destroyed by the mutineers, after which, in 1858, a new school was founded, which is now, by affiliation to the Calcutta University the present Delhi College. Students pay fees of Rs. 2 and Rs. 5.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal ...	...	R. Dick, M A. (*offg*).
Assistant Professor...	...	Babu Isanchandra Ghosh (*offg.*)
Arabic and Persian Professor	...	Maulavi Ziauddin Khan (*offg.*)
Sanskrit Teacher ...	..	Pandit Kashinath Kanti (*offg.*)

This College is also affiliated to the Punjab University College, and prepares its students for the examinations of that Institution as well as for those of the Calcutta University.

The College has connected with it, under the management of the Principal, a District School, teaching up to the Entrance Examination, four Anglo-Vernacular Schools, and six purely Vernacular Schools.

Former Principals.

F. Boutros.
A. Sprenger, M.D.
J. Cargill, B.A.
F. Taylor, M A.
E. Willmot, B.A.
C. R. Cooke, B.A.
J. Sime, B.A.

XXV.

The College of St. Thomas the Apostle, Colombo, Ceylon.

Founded by the Right Reverend James Chapman, D.D., First Bishop of Colombo, A.D. 1851.

AFFILIATED, 1864.

Visitor	...	The Lord Bishop of Colombo.
Warden	...	The Rev. Edward Francis Miller, M.A., (St. John's, Cantab).
Sub-Warden	...	(Vacant)
Lecturers	...	The Warden. The Rev. Geo A. H. Arndt, M.A. A. W. DeMel, M.A.

COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.

HEAD MASTER.

The Rev. George A. H. Arndt, M A.

ASSISTANT MASTERS.

F. H. Pereira.
A. W. DeMel, M.A.
F. Stephens.
J. E. Grenier.
J F. Philips
G. S Schneider.
C. L. Meurling.

The College Course includes Divinity, Classics, Mathematics, History, Logic, Philosophy and the English Language. The Subjects read during each year include those required by the Syndicate of the University of Calcutta for the Examination in Arts.

In connection with the College there are the following Scholarships, Studentships, and Exhibitions.

The 'Edinburgh' Scholarship.

The 'Gregorys' Scholarship,

founded by Sampson Rajapakse Mudliyar, each of the value of Rs. 480 per annum, tenable for three years, and open to all inhabitants of Ceylon between the ages of 16 and 21;

The Divinity Studentships,

each of the annual value of Rs. 300, open to young men intending to take Holy Orders, or otherwise devote themselves to Mission work in the Diocese; and

Four Prince of Wales Exhibitions,

founded for the purpose of aiding the children of poor and deserving parents in obtaining a higher education than their means would otherwise admit of.

Every pupil of the Collegiate School who has passed the Entrance Examination, must either enter the College or cease his connection with the Institution.

XXVI.

St. Stephen's College, Delhi.

AFFILIATED, 1864.

This College was established in 1864 in connection with the S. P. G. Mission School which had for some years been affiliated to the Calcutta University. Shortly after this date it was amalgamated with the Delhi Government College, and did not itself prepare students for the higher examinations. After the abolition of the Government College in 1877, when it was found that local enterprise was not likely to succeed in establishing an institution in its place, it was decided to open classes at the Mission College for the F. A. and B. A. Examinations, provisionally for the students of the School, and ultimately, should circumstances render it possible, for students from other than Mission Schools.

PRINCIPALS.

1859.	Rev. T. Skelton	Queen's College, Cambridge.
1863.	Rev. R. R. Winter	Hertford College, Oxford.
1865.	Rev. J. C. Whittey	Queen's College, Cambridge.
1868.	Rev. J. H. Crowfoot	Jesus College, Oxford.
1871.	Rev. R. R. Winter	Hertford College, Oxford.

*1877.	Rev. J. D M. Murray	St John's College, Cambridge.
*1878.	Rev. H. C. Carlyon	Sydney College, Cambridge
*1880.	Rev. E. Bickersteth	Pembroke College, Cambridge.
*1881.	Rev. S. S. Allnutt	St John's College, Cambridge

* Members of the Cambridge University Mission established at Dehli in 1877, in connexion with the S P. G. Mission.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal	...	Rev. S S. Allnutt, M A., Cambridge Mission.
Professors	...	Rev. G. A. Lefroy, B.A., do. do. Rev. H E. Carlyon, M.A., do. do. A. C. Maitland, Esq.
Science Professor	...	Babu Nrityagopal Bose, M.A.
Head Master	...	Pandit Janaki Nath.
Maulavi ..	...	Maulavi Shah Jehan.
Assistant Master	...	Lala Ram Chandra.

XXVII.

The General Assembly's Institution, Calcutta.

AFFILIATED, 1864.

This Institution was established in 1830, by the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland. It is the oldest Institution of the kind in India, for it was here that the system, now all but universally followed, was first tried—of imparting the highest forms of knowledge, including sound Christian instruction, through the medium of the English language. Before this experiment, Bengali or Sanskrit had been exclusively favoured in Bengal by the Government, by Oriental Scholars, and even by Missionaries themselves. The new system was introduced by Dr Duff, who began his Missionary labours by founding this Institution. Valuable help in the way of procuring pupils was given at the commencement by the famous Rajah Ram Mohan Roy. The success of the Institution soon surpassed all expectations. The Governor-General declared publicly that it had produced "unparalleled results." After having been carried on for some years in various hired premises, the Institution was removed in 1839 to the present building, which is most conveniently situated in Cornwallis Square, in the very centre of the Hindu population.

The Institution was temporally closed in 1844, in consequence of the secession of the Missionaries with the Free Church But it was re-opened in 1846 by the Church of Scotland, under the superintendence of the late Rev. Dr. Ogilvie, by whom it was carried on uninterruptedly, and with great efficiency, till his death in 1871. Dr. Ogilvie was succeeded by Dr. Robert Jardine who retired in 1876; after which Mr. James Wilson officiated as Principal for the next two years.

The General Assembly's Institution is divided into two departments,—the College Department and the School Department.

The College Department, which has been affiliated in the Faculty of Arts to the University of Calcutta since 1864, was attended in 1883 by more than 400 students, divided into five classes, and paying a monthly fee of Rs 5 each In these classes the regular subjects of the University curriculum are taught, embracing the English language and Literature, the Sanskrit language and Literature, History, Mathematics, pure and applied, Chemistry, Physics, Botany and Physiology, Mental Philosophy, and the doctrines and evidences of the Christian religion

The School Department was attended in 1883 by 690 pupils, divided into fourteen classes, and paying fees in the different classes from 8 annas to Rs. 2-8 a month. Instruction is given in these classes in English, Bengali, and Sanskrit, History and Geography, Arithmetic, Algebra, and Geometry, according to the degree of advancement which they have attained. Careful attention is also given to instruction in religious knowledge.

The Government Grant to the General Assembly's College has been raised since 1881 from Rs. 350 to Rs 600 a month in consequence of the large increase in the number of students.

Scholarships and Prizes.

1. The Macfarlane Gold Medal is awarded every year to the student of the fourth-year class who shows the greatest proficiency in all the College examinations of the year.

2. The Ogilvie Memorial Scholarship, of at least Rs. 5 per mensem, is awarded every alternate year to the student of the second-year class who takes the highest position in all the College examinations, and succeeds in passing the F. A Examination of the University. This Scholarship is tenable in the General Assembly's College for the two years after passing the First Examination in Arts

3. The Macleod Memorial Scholarship is awarded to a Christian student, who being an under-graduate of the Calcutta University, is preparing for the ministry of the Christian Church

4. The Gregory Gold Medal is given for Scripture knowledge.

5. Several prizes and scholarships are awarded for general proficiency in the College examinations.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal	Rev. W. Macfarlane, M.A.
Professors of English Literature, Logic and Philosophy ...	„ J. Edwards, M.A. „ J. Morrison, B.A. „ W. Sutherland, M.A., *offg.*
Professor of Mathematics ...	Babu Gaurisankar De, M.A.
Professor of Physics and Chemistry	„ N. L Dey, M.A.
Professor of Physiology and Botany	Dr. K. P. Sengupta.
Professor of History ...	(Vacant).
Professor of Sanskrit ...	Pandit Bireswar Vidyaratna.
Professor of Sanskrit ...	Babu Kailaschandra Bhattacharyya.

XXVIII.

Lahore Mission School.

AFFILIATED, 1864.

This Institution was founded on the 19th December, 1849, soon after the annexation of the Panjab and is the oldest English School in the province.

The four religions represented in the School are the Hindu, Mussulman, Sikh, and Christian. The greater part are Hindus. The number of Sikhs is small, owing to the fact that they compose a small part of the community

The instructive staff consists of the Rev. C. D. Forman, M.A., Principal; C. B. Newton, B.A.; Mr. R. C. Dass, Head Master; and seventeen other Teachers.

XXIX.

Victoria College, Agra.

AFFILIATED, 1865.

This School was founded in 1862 by Pandit Bunsee Dhar and other respectable natives of Agra. It is managed by a Committee of native gentlemen, presided over by Judge Keene as Patron of the Institution; the chief supporters being the Maharajahs of Jeypore, Ulwar, and Bhartpore, and Pandit Ajodhya Nath, the late Secretary. The Government also gives a liberal grant-in-aid

The entrance fee is Re. 1. The monthly tuition fee varies with the income of the parents. Free scholars, however, are admissible without the payment of the latter fee.

Prizes and Scholarships.

There are two endowed Scholarships of Rs. 5 and 4 each, the former founded by the Maharajah of Jeypore, in commemoration of the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and called the Jeypore-Wales Scholarship, and the latter out of the subscriptions collected by the Secretary from other friends of the Institution. Other Scholarships to the amount of Rs 20 per mensem are given half-yearly to the most proficient student of the three senior classes.

Secretaries.

1862. Pandit Ajodhya Nath.
1869. Lala Bahal Rai.
1873. Pandit Jagan Nath.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Head Master ...	...	Mr. S Sharman, B.A.
1st Asst and Math. Master	...	Babu Murli Dhar.
2nd Assistant ...	...	Mr E. Williams.
Sanskrit Teacher ...	...	Pandit Jugal Kishore.
Persian Teacher ...	...	Maulavi Goolzar Ali.

Eight other Anglo-Vernacular Teachers, one Munshi, and one Pandit.

XXX.

Christ Church School, Amritsar.

AFFILIATED, 1865.

Description not furnished.

XXXI.

Bishop Cotton School, Simla.

AFFILIATED, 1866.

This School was founded by Bishop Cotton in 1863, under the name of the Simla Public School. At first it was placed at Jutog, four miles from Simla. In 1866 the name was changed to its present form. In 1868 the School was removed from Jutog to Simla, where it now is. The building is adapted for 150 boys, with the necessary masters At present there are about 130 boys on the books The lower classes of the School receive instruction in Latin, English Scripture, and elementary Mathematics.

In the upper classes boys are prepared for Roorkee, the Survey, and the Calcutta Entrance Examinations. The government of the School is vested in the following Board :—

Visitor.

His Excellency the Viceroy of India.

Governors (ex-officio).

The Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjab.
The Most Reverend the Lord Bishop of Calcutta.
The Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Lahore.
The Commissioner of Umballa.

Four Local Governors elected.

The Venerable Archdeacon Matthew.
J. Walker, Esq.
F. Peterson, Esq.
W. Coldstream, Esq.

TUITIONAL STAFF.

Head Master	...	Rev. S. Slater, D.D.
1st Assistant Master	...	Rev. G. W. Tomkins, M.A., Jesus College, Cambridge.
2nd ditto ditto	...	Mr E J. Chanter.
3rd ditto ditto	...	Mr. R. J. Taylor.
4th ditto ditto	...	Mr. W H. Lett.

There are 20 Exhibitions of the value of Rs 10 a month each, in the gift of the Governors.

XXXII.

Christ Church Mission School, Cawnpore.

AFFILIATED, 1866.

This School was established after the mutiny, in connection with the Local S P. G. Mission, and is supported mainly by the Government grant-in-aid and the S. P. G.

Scholarships of the value of Rs. 50 a month are distributed among deserving pupils, and special Scholarships, named after the late Bishop Cotton, have been founded for promoting the study of Scripture.

The salaries of the Principal and the Head Master are paid by the S. P. G.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal	...	...	Rev. S. B Barrell, B A.
Offg. Principal	...	...	,, D. H G. Dunne.
Head Master	...	...	Mr. R. Thomas.

And thirteen Assistant Teachers, who are old pupils of the School.

XXXIII.

Canning College, Lucknow.

AFFILIATED, 1867.

This College, founded by the Talookars of Oudh in memory of the late Earl Canning, was opened on the 1st of May, 1864. The Institution comprises four departments,—the College Proper, a Law Department, an English School, and an Oriental Department, in which only Sanskrit, Persian, and Arabic are taught.

Canning College is supported by the Talookdars of Oudh, aided by Government. By a *sunnud* duly executed, the Talookdars unanimously endowed the College in perpetuity with a percentage of the revenues of their talooks. This sum, amounting on an average to forty-one thousand rupees per annum, is collected by the officers of Government, and is deposited in the Government Treasury for the use of the College. A Government grant-in-aid to the amount of twenty-five thousand rupees is also enjoyed by the College, so that its total income from endowment, grant-in-aid, and fees, aggregates seventy-one thousand rupees per annum.

The Institution is open to all classes, and its object, as declared by the rules, is to impart instruction in the English language and literature, in Mathematics and Science, in Law, in the Oriental classical languages, and the vernacular languages of the Province of Oudh. Its management is vested in a Committee, consisting of the Commissioner of Lucknow, the Deputy Commissioner, the Inspector of Schools, Oudh Circle, the District Judge, the Executive Engineer, the Principal, and the representatives of the Talookdars.

The students of the Entrance and Preparatory Entrance classes pay a fee of one rupee per mensem. The fee for the College classes is Rs 3 for the F. A. classes, and Rs. 5 for the B. A. and M A. classes. The Committee reserve to themselves the right of admitting Oudh students to the free list, or of admitting them on a modified fee.

In addition to Government scholarships, there are local scholarships to the value of Rs. 150 per mensem.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal ...	...	Mr Michael J. White, M.A.
Professor of Science	...	Mr. J. Gall, M.A., LL.B. (Lond.)
Profr. of English Literature	...	Mr A H Pirie.
Law Lecturer ..	...	Babu Rajkumar Sarvadhikari, B.L.
Professor of Sanskrit	...	Babu Rajkumar Sarvadhikari, B.L.
Professor of Persian	...	Munshi Ramkissen.
Head Master of School	...	Babu Saratchandra Mookerjee, M.A., B.L.

XXXIV.

La Martiniere College, Lucknow.

AFFILIATED, 1869.

This Institution was established in 1840, pursuant to the will of Claude Martin, a native of France, and a Major-General in the service of the Honorable East India Company. He was born at Lyons, 1735; died at Lucknow, 13th September, 1800; and was buried within the building.

For the support of the College at Lucknow, the sum of sicca rupees eight hundred and sixteen thousand four hundred and forty-four was decreed by the High Court of Judicature out of the estate of the founder.

The pupils consist of foundationers (100), boarders (100), and day scholars (about 40). A foundationer is educated and maintained free of charge to his friends Boarders pay for board, lodging, and education, at rates varying according to the means of the parents, from Rs. 15 to Rs. 35 per mensem.

The general management of the affairs of the Institution is vested in a Visitor and *ex-officio* Governors. The Chief Commissioner of Oudh is *ex-officio* Visitor, and the Judicial and the Financial Commissioners, with the General commanding at Lucknow, and the Commissioners of Lucknow, are *ex-officio* Governors.

The educational staff consists of a Principal, Head Master, and six Assistant Masters, besides Native Teachers.

Prizes and Scholarships.

The former consist of books, mathematical instruments, &c., and are distributed to the most deserving boys in each class on prize-day, 1st December in each year; the latter are two in number, value Rs. 50 per mensem each, and are bestowed on the two most deserving lads, who have passed the Roorkee Entrance Examination, to enable them to pursue their studies at that College. Each Scholarship is tenable for 18 months.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal	...	...	Mr. T G. Sykes, B.A.
Head Master	...	...	Mr. J. Gannon, B.A.
Assistant ditto	...	...	Mr. T. Reid, M.A.

XXXV.

Mussoorie School.

AFFILIATED, 1869.

This School was founded by the late Rev. R. N. Maddock, M.A in 1850. In 1867 (Jan. 1st) it was transferred by purchase to the Diocesan Board of Education; the funds for the purpose being raised by subscriptions in answer to an appeal to the Indian public by the late Bishop Cotton. Mr. Maddock gave to the School a sufficient sum to found three annual exhibitions of the value of Rs. 200, 125 and 75, respectively. The School is under the control of the Diocesan Board of Education.

There is also a Scholarship known as the Bishop's Theological Scholarship, to be held by a pupil of the School from the time of his passing the Entrance Examination until that of taking his B. A. degree in due course.

The value is Rs 300 per annum, and is primarily intended for such as intend to take holy orders.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Head Master	...	Rev. A. Stokes, M.A.
2nd ditto	...	„ T A Rambart, B.A.
Head Assistant ditto	...	Mr. H. Allen.
Assistant ditto	...	„ F. C. Schurr. „ A. G Wolfe. „ A. D. Turner.

XXXVI.

Allahabad High School.

AFFILIATED, 1869.

This Institution was founded in 1861, and is conducted upon the principles of the Church of England, but it is made available for the children of European and Eurasian parents of all denominations; instruction in the distinctive formularies of the Church not being compulsory.

The School is under the auspices of the Calcutta Diocesan Board of Education, and is managed by a Local Committee, of which the Civil Chaplain is *ex-officio* member. Boys are prepared for the Entrance Examination of the University of Calcutta, and for the Thomason College, Roorkee.

The fees for day-scholars are Rs. 5 per month, and for boarders Rs. 25 and Rs. 30, according to age.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Head Master ...	... Mr. W C. Horst, B.A.
Second ditto ...	... „ G. J Wright
Assistant Masters	... „ H. E Smyth.
	„ A. E. Wordsworth.
	„ F. P. McTighe.
Munshi ...	... Janki Pershad.

XXXVII.

Muir Central College, Allahabad.

AFFILIATED, 1872.

In 1870-71, Sir William Muir, then Lieutenant-Governor, acceding to a generally expressed wish, invited the co-operation of the Chiefs and Feudatories of the North-Western Provinces and territories adjacent in founding a Central College at Allahabad, the seat of Government. His proposal having been warmly responded to, the College was temporarily opened in a hired building on the 1st July, 1872.

This Institution admits all classes of students who have passed the University Entrance Examination, and is affiliated in Arts and Law. The Course of Instruction embraces the University requirements for degrees in those branches.

In order also to meet the needs of those who, by their attainments, are unable to compete for the High Court Pleaderships and the University B. L Degree, there is an Urdu Law Class for students seeking to pass the High Court Examination for Pleaderships in the subordinate Courts of the Provinces, Oudh, and the Panjab.

Oriental classes will shortly be added to the General Department, to carry on those who have passed the middle class vernacular examination, which corresponds in all respects to the University Matriculation test in English, to another equally answering to the University First Arts standard.

A handsome stone structure is being erected for the accommodation of the College on a site immediately to the north of the Alfred Park and donations to the amount of more than 1½ lakhs of rupees have already been received towards its cost. The foundation-stone was laid by Lord Northbrook, Viceroy and Governor-General in December, 1873.

A fund of sixty-three thousand rupees in Government four per cent. notes, endowed by H. H. the Nawab of Rampore, the Maharajahs of Vizianagram, Rewah, Punnah, Chirkaree, and others, furnishes fourteen local Scholarships, ranging in value from twenty to ten rupees monthly. These are tenable with Government Scholarships. There are also four minor stipends.

The late Nawab Ali Azghar Khan, C. S. I., of Rampore, by a *waqf nama* dated 13th November, 1872, endowed scholarships to the value of Rs. 50 monthly "to be given to those students who pass in Arabic."

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

General Department.

Principal	Mr. A. S Harrison, B A.
Profr. of History and Philosophy	„ W H Wright, B.A.
Ditto Mathematics ...	„ W N Boutflower, B.A.
Ditto Physical Science ...	„ S. A Hill, B. Sc.
Ditto Oriental Literature ...	Maulavi Zakaullah.
Ditto Sanskrit ...	Pandit Aditya Ram, M.A.

Law Department.

Professor of Law	Mr. C. H. Hill, B.A.
Sub-Professor	Pandit Ajodhyanath.

XXXVIII.

Ravenshaw College, Katak.

AFFILIATED, 1876.

This College is supported by Government and is under the control of the Director of Public Instruction, Lower Provinces.

It was opened as a Zilla School in 1841; raised to a High School in 1868, and to the status of a full College in February 1876 Instruction is given up to the M A. Examination in Honours of the University of Calcutta. Students pay a monthly fee of Rs. 4 in the General Department, and Rs. 5 in the Honour and Law classes.

A Law Department was added in 1871 and affiliated in 1881.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal	Mr. S. Ager.
Assistant Professor	Abinas Chandra Chatterjee, B.A.
Lecturer in English	Upendranath Maitra, M.A.
Ditto in Mathematics ...	Kalipada Basu, M A
Ditto in Science	Jogeschandra Ray, M A.
Ditto in Sanskrit	Ramprasanna Tarkaratna.
Head Master	Ramdas Chakravarti.

Law Department.

Law Lecturer	Madhusudan Das, M.A., B.L.

XXXIX.

Rajshahye College.

AFFILIATED, 1878.

The College is under the control of the Director of Public Instruction, Lower Bengal.

It is a Government Institution, originally established as a Zilla School in 1836. In 1873, it was raised to a Second Grade College (High School), and in 1878, to a First Grade College, the additional expenditure on this account being met partly by a State contribution, and partly by local subscriptions, and the proceeds of an estate granted in perpetuity to Government by Raja Hara Náth Ray, Bahadur of Dubalhati. Instruction is given up to the standard of the B. A. Examination of the Calcutta University. Lectures in Law are delivered and students are prepared for the B. L. Examination. The students in the General Department and also those in the Law Department pay a monthly fee of Rs. 3. There is one Free Studentship called the Mayo Free Studentship tenable for two years, open to the students in the 3rd-year class.

An annual prize of Rs. 80 called the Mohini Mohan Ray Prize is awarded to the student who most successfully passes the B A. Examination in the first division, or to a graduate of the College who passes the M. A. with honours in any subject.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

General Department.

Principal and Professor of English Literature	Mr. A. Clarke Edwards, M.A.
Professor of Natural Science and Philosophy	Mr. P. B. Mukherjee, B.Sc.
Professor of History and Logic ..	Babu Hara Govinda Sen.
Lecturer on Chemistry and Physics	Mr. P. Brühl.
Asst. Professor of Mathematics ...	Babu Rajmohan Sen, M A
Asst Professor of Sanskrit ...	Babu Baikunthanath Tarkabhushana
Head Master, Collegiate School ...	Babu Kalikumar Das, B.A.
2nd Master, ditto	Babu Loknath Chakravarti, B.A

And nine other Assistant Masters, two Pandits, and a Persian Teacher.

Law Department.

Law Lecturer	Babu Mahendranath Sanyal, B L.

XL.

Trinity College, Kandy, Ceylon.

AFFILIATED, 1878.

This Institution was established by the Church Missionary Society in 1872, with the special object of reaching the higher classes of up-country Singhalese.

New Lecture-rooms and Dormitories have lately been erected, partly by a donation from the Church Missionary Society, and partly by private subscriptions. There is accommodation for about fifty boarders, and three Resident Assistant Tutors.

COLLEGE STAFF.

Principal	... ...	Rev. J. G. Garrett, M.A., Ex. Sch. Senr. Modr., T.C.D.
Vice-Principal	... ...	Rev. J. Field.

Assistant Masters.

Mr. J. W. Weerakoon
Mr. J. Hartwell Moore, late Professor of languages at the Nacional College, Concepcion del Uruguay, South America.
Mr. C. O. Siebel.

TRINITY COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.

Head Master ... ... The Principal.

Assistant Masters.

Mr. H. C. Jayesinghe.
,, A. M. Jayewardene.
,, A. Bartholomewz.
,, J. G. Tennekoon.
,, R. M. Jayawardene.
,, A. G. Nicholas.
,, T. P. Fry
,, H. J. R. Perera.

The College course comprises all subjects required for Calcutta University degree, as well as Cambridge Local Senior and Junior Examinations.

The following scholarships are open to students:—

Prince of Wales Scholarship, annual value Rs. 400, the gift of the Low Country Singhalese Prince of Wales Reception Fund Committee, open to Singhalese students of all creeds and denominations.

The Childers Theological Scholarship value Rs. 90 per annum.

Divinity Scholarships:—

Four Divinity Studentships, each of the annual value of Rs. 240, have been given to the College by the Church Missionary Society, for the purpose of training agents for the Society.

An annual examination for admission into the Divinity School is held in June each year.

Free Scholarships :—

A limited number of free scholarships are available for sons of deserving agents of the C M S., the appointment to which rests with the South Ceylon Conference.

Boarding Fees. English table, Rs 25 per mensem.
Singhalese table, Rs. 10 per mensem.

College and school fees varying according to class from Re. 1 to Rs. 10.

XLI.

Metropolitan Institution, Calcutta.

AFFILIATED, 1879.

This Institution was originally founded in 1859, under the name of the Calcutta Training School, by Babus Thakurdas Chakravarti, Madhavachandra Dhara, Patitpavana Sen, Gangacharan Sen, Jadavachandra Palit, and Baistavacharan Addi, with the late Babu Syamacharan Mullick as its patron. It continued up to 1861 under the management of a Committee of native gentlemen consisting of the founders and a few other additional members. In 1864 the management devolved entirely on Pandit Iswarchandra Vidyasagar, and the present name of the Institution was substituted for the Calcutta Training School.

The Institution consists of three departments—a College Department, a Preparatory School, and a Vernacular Department. It has also a branch Preparatory School at Shampukur, which was opened in January 1874.

College Department.

In this Department the course of instruction is adapted to the requirements of the University for Degrees in Arts and Law.

(*a*) *General Department.* There is an admission fee of Rs. 5, and the monthly tuition fee is Rs. 3.

(*b.*) Two scholarships, tenable for one year, are attached to this Department, one of Rs. 50, and the other of Rs 30 a month, to be awarded to pupils, who shall pass the B. A. Examination in the first division, and shall compete for the next M. A. Examination

Law Department. Candidates for admission, who are not already members of the General Department, are required to pay an entrance fee of Rs. 5. The monthly tuition fee is Rs 3, for the 1st-year class, Rs 4, for the 2nd-year class, and Rs. 5, for the 3rd-year class.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal	Babu Suryyakumar Adhikari, B A.
Professors of English Literature	Babu Prasannakumar Lahiri, M.A. Mr. N. N. Ghose.

Professor of Mathematics ...	Babu Baidyanath Basu, M A.
Professor of Physical Science ...	BabuRamanimohan Chaterje, M.A.
Professor of Mental and Moral Philosophy and Logic	Babu Khudiram Basu, B.A.
Professor of History and Political Economy	Babu Jnanendralal Ray, M.A.
Professor of Sanskrit ...	Pandit Nabinchandra Vidyaratna.

Law Department.

Lecturers on English Law ...	Mr. K. M. Chaterje, ,, N. N. Ghose
Lecturer, Hindu Law, Mahomedan Law, Land Tenures &c.	Babu Golapchandra Sarkar, M.A., B.L.

School Department.

This Department imparts instruction up to the University Entrance Course There is an admission fee of Rs. 3 ; and the monthly tuition fee is Rs. 3.

Besides the Superintendent, Babu Brajanath De, there are 21 Teachers, 6 Pandits and one Writing Master in the College School. In the Branch School there are 10 Teachers and 4 Pandits, besides the Superintendent Babu Mahendranath Gupta, B.A.

Vernacular Department.

This Department teaches boys Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic in Bengali. The admission fee is Re. 1 ; and the tuition fee is Re. 1 per month.

There are three Pandits and one Superintendent in this Department.

XLII.

The Mahomedan Anglo-Oriental College, Aligarh.

AFFILIATED, 1881.

This Institution has been established by the educated and more advanced portion of the Muhammadans of Upper India, under the leadership of Syed Ahmed Khan, Bahadur, C. S. I. The objects in view are to place the benefits of a liberal education within the reach of the Muhammadan community, who have markedly failed to avail themselves of Government Educational Institutions, and to reconcile the Muhammadans to the study of Western Science and Literature by founding a scheme adapted to meet the special educational wants of the Muhammadan community. However the Institution is catholic in its character and is open to students of every creed and race.

This Institution was first opened as a school in June 1875, and in January 1878 it was converted into a College and was, from the

beginning of that year, affiliated to the Calcutta University up to the standard of the First Arts Examination In Arts the College has been affiliated to the University up to the B. A. standard from the 1st of January 1881, and in Law it has been affiliated up to the B. L. standard from the 1st of January 1883.

The College consists of two departments: (1) The English Department—in which all subjects are taught in the English language, and Arabic, Persian, or Sanskrit is taken as the Second Language. (2). The Oriental Department—in which Arabic and Persian form the Classics, and Arts and Sciences are taught in Urdu; while English forms the Second Language

The College is under the guidance and control of the following three Committees :—

1. *The College Fund Committee*, with which rests the financial management of the College

2. *The Committee of Directors of Instruction*, which consists of three branches :

a. The Directors of Instruction in various Languages and secular learning.

b. The Directors of Instruction in the Sunni Theology.

c. The Directors of Instruction in the Shia Theology.

3 *The Managing Committee.*

The College Fund Committee has established two separate funds for this College, which are known by the names of the Capital and Building Funds respectively.

The Capital fund consists of—

1. Government Promissory notes and immovable property purchased from the sums raised by private subscriptions.

2 Government Promissory note for Rs. 10,000, granted by the Right Honorable the Earl of Northbrook, the late Viceroy and Governor-General of India, for the foundation of certain scholarships for the Muhammadan students of the College.

3. Interest accruing on the Government Promissory note for Rs. 30,000, deposited by His Highness Nawab Muhammad Kalb-i-Ali Khan Bahadur, G.C.S.I , of Rampore.

4. Government Promissory note for Rs. 10,000 granted by the late Maharaja of Patiala, for the foundation of Scholarships.

5. Government Promissory note for Rs. 5,000, granted by Nakhuda Muhammad Ali Roghay of Bombay.

6. Permanent jagir of the annual income of Rs. 3,600, granted by the Government of H. H. the Nizam of Hyderabad.

7. Another permanent jagir of the annual income of Rs. 2,400 lately granted by the Government of H. H. the Nizam of Hyderabad.

8 Permanent jagir of the annual income of Rs 1,200, granted by His Excellency the late Sir Salar Jung, Bahadur, G.C S.I.

9. Permanent endowment of Rs. 1,800 a year made by the late Maharaja of Patiala.

10. Permanent endowment of Rs 600 a year made by Raja Amir Hassan Khan Bahadur, Talukdar of Mahmudabad, Oudh, from his taluk.

11. Permanent endowment amounting to Rs. 240 a year made by the late Maharaja of Vizianagram for the foundation of Scholarships.

12. Annual donation of Rs. 500 granted by His Excellency the Marquis of Ripon, Viceroy and Governor-General of India for the period of his stay in India.

The building Fund has been established for the construction of the College and Boarding-house buildings which are now in course of erection The cost of the construction of the College alone is estimated at Rs 246,111.

The Tuitional fees range from 1 to 5 rupees, except in special cases. But in College classes the minimum fee is Rs. 3.

Boarders have to pay for their board and lodging. Their number at the close of 1883 was 171.

The College receives an annual grant of Rs. 12,000 from the Government.

Scholarships varying from Rs. 4 to Rs, 18 per mensem are tenable both in School and College classes, and from Rs. 20 to Rs 25 in the M. A. class.

A scholarship of Rs. 10 a month, founded by the College Committee, in commemoration of Sir William Muir, L L D, K.C.S I, late Lieutenant-Governor of the N. W. Provinces, is tenable by the best Arabic scholar for one year.

A scholarship of Rs. 16 a month founded by Haji Ismail Khan of Dataoli; in commemoration of the visit of Sir Alfred C. Lyall, K.C.B., C S I, Lieutenant-Governor N. W Provinces

A scholarship of Rs 10 a month founded by W. W. Hunter, LL D., C S I. in memory of his father A. G Hunter

The following scholarships bearing the names of their donors are also given :—

Northbrook scholarships for College classes only—varying from Rs 10 to Rs. 18 a month

Four Mahindar Singh scholarships—varying from Rs. 4 to Rs. 12 a month.

Three Vizianagram scholarships—varying from Rs. 4 to Rs. 10 a month.

Two Mahomed Amin Roghay scholarships—value each Rs. 10 and Rs. 12 respectively

One Sher Singh scholarship—value Rs 6 a month.

A silver medal is awarded every year in the name of Sir John Strachey, G.C.S.I., and another in the name of Mr G. L. Lang, Collector and Magistrate of Aligarh.

A gold medal is also awarded every year to the student who passes the B. A. Examination from this College in the 1st class and secures the highest marks.

Visitors.

Sir William Muir, L L.D., K.C.S.I.
Sir John Strachey, G.C.S.I.

Directive Staff.

College Fund Committee.

Kunwar Lutf Ali Khan,—President.
Raja Syed Bakir Ali Khan. C I E.—Vice-President.
Syed Ahmed Khan Bahadur, C S.I.,—Life Honorary Secretary.

Directors of Instruction in various languages and secular Learning.

K. Deighton, Esq.,—President.
Maulavi Mahomed Sami-ullah Khan Bahadur,—Vice-President.
Syed Ahmed Khan Bahadur, C.S.I., Honorary Secretary.

Directors of Instruction in Sunni Theology.

Mahomed Inayat-ullah Khan,—President
Maulavi Mahomed Sami-ullah Khan Bahadur,—Honorary Secretary.

Directors of Instruction in Shia Theology.

Maulvi Syed Ali Mahomed Mujtahid,—President.
Maulavi Chiragh Ali,—Honorary Secretary.

MANAGING COMMITTEE.

Maulavi Mahomed Karim,—President.
Mahomed Ismail Khan,—Vice-President.
Maulavi Mahomed Sami-ullah Khan Bahadur,—Life Honorary Secretary.
Syed Ahmed Khan Bahadur, C.S.I.,—Honorary Secretary.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

College Department.

Principal	Mr. Theodore Beck, B.A.
Professor of English Literature ...	„ A. A. I. Nesbitt, M.A.
Professor of Logic, Philosophy and History	Maulavi Amjad Ali, M A.
Professor of Mathematics ...	Munshi Govind Prashad, M A.
Arabic Professor, Sunni Sect ...	Maulavi Mahomed Akbar.
Arabic Professor, Shia Sect ...	Maulavi Syed Abbas Hosain.
Assistant Arabic Professor ...	Maulavi Shibly.
Sanskrit Teacher	Pandit Shib Shankar.

School Department.

Head Master	Mr. W. C. Herst, B.A.
Second ditto	Babu Bhawanichandra Chakrabarti, B A.
Third ditto	Munshi Bakhtawar Lal, B.A.
Fourth ditto	Babu Asutosh Bhattacharyya, B.A.

Four other English Teachers. Five Arabic and Persian Teachers. One Hindi Teacher and one English Teacher for the boarding-house.

XLIII.

London Mission College, Benares.

AFFILIATED, 1871.

This College is the result of the gradual growth of a small vernacular school formed in the Sikraul suburb of Benares, by the Rev. M. T. Adam in 1821, the year after the Benares Mission of the London Missionary Society was established by him. In 1823 this School was succeeded by another founded by him in the Kashipur portion of Benares. Such schools gradually multiplied until in 1840 they were eight in number and contained 405 pupils. Early in 1844 a superior Educational Establishment was opened under the name of the Central School in the heart of the city; and in November 1845 its standard was raised by the addition of an English Department. During the next twenty-five years it gradually absorbed into itself the smaller schools; and its educational character steadily advanced until it reached the Entrance standard of the Calcutta University. In 1870 it was removed to a suburb of the city and united with another school which had rapidly sprung up there In the following year this amalgamated institution was affiliated under the name of the London Mission High School up to the First Arts standard of the Calcutta University. During the succeeding twelve years its progress continued; and early in 1883 it was affiliated under the name of the London Mission College up to the B. A. standard of the Calcutta University.

The number of students on the rolls is about four hundred and fifty. Instruction is given in Christianity and in general secular subjects from the Alphabet in English and in the vernaculars up to the B. A. standard.

The late Maharaja of Vizianagram, K.C.S.I., endowed the institution with a sum of money for the annual purchase of a gold medal of the value of eight pounds, to be called the "Vizianagram medal," to which is attached a small monthly scholarship. In addition, the College awards several scholarships to deserving students, tenable for twelve months.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal...	Rev. John Hewlett, M. A.
Professor of History and English Literature	Rev G. M Bulloch.
Acting ditto	Rev. T. Insell.
Head Master of the Upper Department	Rev. Kashinath Dutt.
Head Master of the Lower Department	Babu Chhotkan Lal.
Professor of Mathematics ...	Babu Gopal Lal Mitra, B L.
Professor of Science ...	Babu Damodar Das, B A.
Professor of Sanskrit ...	Pandit Vishwanath Shastri.
Professor of Persian and Arabic ...	MaulaviMahammad Ilahi Bakhsh.

Besides these, there are fourteen teachers of English, two Pandits, two Munshis, and one teacher of Bengali.

PRINCIPALS.

1871. Rev M. A. Sherring, M.A., L.L.B.
1876. Rev. J A. Lambert.
1879. Rev. M. A Sherring, M A ; L.L.B.
1880. Rev. G M. Bulloch.
1881. Rev. John Hewlett, M A.

XLIV.

The City College, Calcutta.

AFFILIATED, 1866.

This Institution was founded as a School under the name of the City School in January 1879 The aim of the Institution from the beginning has been to impart education on a broader basis than is usually adopted; so that it should embrace not only intellectual training and a proper enforcement of discipline, but also the improvement of character and the healthy development of all the faculties of the mind The success of the Institution and a desire further to develope and carry out their ideas regarding education led the Managing Committee to add a College Department which has been affiliated to the Calcutta University up to the Standard of the First Arts Examination from January, 1881 and up to the B. A. Standard from January 1884

Particular attention is paid to the moral training of the students and special classes at which attendance at present is voluntary, are held in gymnastics, drawing, music and science. All the classes are open to students of the institution without any extra payment, except the drawing class for which a small fee of 4 annas a month is charged. The drawing class is also open to outsiders on a payment of Re. 1 per month. With a view to give practical training to those who may be anxious to avail themselves of it, a carpentry class has been opened for the students of the Institution.

Fortnightly lectures are delivered to students with a view to impart general information and to create in their minds an interest in things outside the immediate range of their class studies. The Library and the Reading Room in connection with the Institution also help in furthering this object.

Besides the annual and other periodical examinations, special or Honor Examinations are held in the subjects studied in the different classes, at which the more advanced students compete, and by which aptitude in special subjects is encouraged. Monthly returns as to the progress of the pupils are sent to their guardians whose suggestions and co-operation are also invited.

The Institution consists of a College and a School Department.

College Department.

It teaches up to the standard of the B.A. Examination. There is an admission fee of Rs. 5 and a monthly tuition fee of Rs. 3.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Babu Umeschandra Datta, B.A., Principal.
" Kalisankar Sukul, M A.
" Herambachandra Maitra, M A.
" Jadabchandra Chakravarti, M A.
" Rajendranath Chatterjee, M.A.
" Brajendranath Sil, M A
Pandit Baradakanta, Vidyaratna.

School Department.

This Department imparts instruction up to the University Entrance Course. The schooling fee is Rs. 3 and admission fee Rs. 2.

Prizes are given to meritorious students according to the results of the annual and special Examinations and examinations in special subjects. There is also a limited number of scholarships and free studentships awarded to students passing the University Examinations.

Law Classes.

The College has been affiliated in Law from the 1st January, 1883, and teaches up to the standard of the B.L. Examination. The Lecturers are Mr. C. C. Dutt, Barrister at Law and Babu Upendranath Mitra, M.A., B.L.

1.

Gauhati High School.

AFFILIATED, 1866.

This School is supported by Government, and is under the control of the Inspector of Schools in Assam.

In 1834, a Zila School was opened at Gauhati for giving instruction in English and Bengali. This Zila School was raised in May, 1866, to a High School, when it was affiliated in Arts to the Calcutta University up to the First Examination in Arts. In 1870 it was affiliated in Law, and a Law Lecturer was appointed.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Head Master	...	...	Srinath Sen.
2nd ditto	..	...	Chandramohan Goswami.
3rd ditto	...	...	Dinanath Sen, B.A.
Head Pandit	...	...	Pandit Nabakumar Bhattacharyya.

And six English Teachers and one Pandit.

2.

Calcutta Madrasah.

AFFILIATED, 1867.

This Institution was founded by Warren Hastings in 1781, with the view of enabling Muhammadans of Bengal to acquire such a knowledge of Arabic literature and law as would qualify them for the Judicial Department, and was endowed by him with a zamindari yielding an estimated rental of Rs. 29,000. In July, 1819, the zamindari was resumed, and the rental was commuted to a fixed annual charge on the treasury of Rs 30,000.

In 1873, the interest of the Muhammad Muhsin Legacy, amounting to Rs 51,000, which had hitherto been expended on the Hooghly College, was set free and was devoted to Muhammadan education in Bengal. Several new Madrasahs were founded; and the sum of Rs. 35,000, *plus* the schooling fees, changed afterwards to Rs. 31,000 was fixed as the annual charge of the Calcutta Madrasah and Colingah Branch School.

The Institution consists of three departments and a Branch School. In the *Arabic Department*, Arabic and Persian literature, logic, rhetoric, and Muhammadan law are taught. The course extends over six years. Of modern sciences, arithmetic and geometry (taught in the vernacular) were made compulsory in 1874, and arrangements have been made to allow students to take up some of the English subjects taught in the Anglo-Persian Department. The monthly fee is eight annas; average number of students, 230. The *Anglo-Persian* Department is a collegiate school, and teaches up to the Entrance Examination. The monthly fee is Re. 1; average number, 380. The College Department is a second grade College (established in 1884) and teaches up to the F. A. standard. The monthly fee is Rs 2.

The *Branch School* is a middle-class English School, and has an Oriental Department attached to it, which prepares students for the Madrasah. The monthly fee is 8 and 4 annas; average number of students, 390.

There are 16 Muhsin scholarships of Rs 10, 8, 6, 4 respectively awarded in the Arabic Department; 6 Muhsin scholarships of Rs. 5, 4, 3 respectively in the Anglo-Persian Department; and a Scindia and Bhopal scholarship of Rs. 3. Two junior Muhsin scholarships of Rs. 10, tenable for two years, are annually awarded to successful Entrance students.

In the Branch School there are four Muhsin scholarships of Rs. 3, two tenable in the Arabic and two in the Anglo-Persian Department of the Madrasah.

In the College Department there are the following scholarships. 2 Muhsin scholarships and 3 other scholarships, each of Rs. 10, and tenable for two years by students reading for the F. A. Examination; also 2 scholarships of Rs 10 each tenable for two years by passed students of the Madrasah, reading for the B. A. degree in any College of Calcutta.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal	Dr. A. F. Rudolf Hoernle.
Assistant Professor	Mr. G. Lorimer.
Head Maulavi, Arabic Department	Maulavi Abdul Hai.
Head Master Anglo-Persian do....	Mr. W. Billing.
Head Master, Branch School	Mr. E. Cleghorn.

Fourteen Maulavis, eighteen English Teachers, one Pandit.

Former Principals.

Col. S D. Riley.	Capt. E. St. George.
A. Sprenger, M.A.	J. Sutcliffe, M. A.
Capt. W. N. Lees, L.L.D.	H. Blochmann, M.A.

3.

Sehore High School.

AFFILIATED, 1868.

This School was founded in October, 1839, by Launcelot Wilkinson, Esq., Bombay Civil Service, Political Agent of Bhopal, for the instruction of the Malwa youths in the vernaculars only, the funds being supplied by the Begum of Bhopal and the neighbouring Chiefs

In 1849 it was re-organized by Captain J. D. Cunningham, and a large and commodious building in the Saracenic style, erected at a cost of Rs. 30,000, supplied by the Begum and Chiefs of the district.

In February, 1857, an English Department was added to the School, the Begum of Bhopal subscribing Rs. 4,545-7-3, and the neighbouring Chiefs Rs 3,448-3-1, per annum towards its support.

It was eventually, at the solicitation of Lieutenant-Colonel Willoughby Osborne, C. B., Political Agent of Bhopal, placed on the same footing as other Government schools, and subjected to the inspection of the Government Inspector of Schools for the adjoining circle; and lastly, at his solicitation, it was affiliated to the Calcutta University, December 23rd, 1867.

It owes its support to subscriptions and donations from the Begum of Bhopal and the Chiefs surrounding, supplemented by an annual subscription from Government of Rs. 5,127 4-5.

There are two scholarships in each department, of the monthly value of Rs. 6 and Rs. 4 each, tenable for one year.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Head Master	A. Mears.
2nd English Master	Deo Pershad.
3rd ditto...	Ramvallubh
Head Pandit	Gunesh Shastri.
Head Maulavi	Syed Mahomed.

With two junior English Teachers, five Pandits, and four Maulavis.

4.

Chittagong College.

AFFILIATED, 1869.

The College is supported by Government, and is under the control of the Director of Public Instruction, Lower Provinces.

It was originally opened as a School in the year 1836. In January, 1869, it was converted into a High School, and some increase was made to the staff of teachers.

Students in the General Department, pay a monthly fee of Rs. 3, and in the Law Department (preparing for the Senior Pleadership Examination) a monthly fee of Rs. 5.

The Goluk Babu's scholarship of Rs. 8 per month, tenable for two years, is awarded to the best student, who fails to obtain a Government Junior Scholarship, on passing the Entrance Examination from any school in the Chittagong District.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Head Master and Law Lecturer			Babu Chandramohan Majumdar, M A., B.L.
Second Master	...	...	,, Rajkumar Sen, B A.
Third Master	...	...	,, Gaurmohan Basak.
Senior Pandit	...	...	,, Piyarimohan Bhattacharyya.

And nine other Masters, one Pandit and two Maulavis.

5.

St. Peter's College, Agra.

AFFILIATED, 1870.

This Institution was founded in 1846 by Bishop Borgi, of the order of Capuchins, in a spacious building erected by means of contributions from Catholics in Europe and India, together with a large grant from the funds of the Agra Mission. It was already known before the Mutiny as one of the best seminaries in the North-Western Provinces. Having been plundered by the Mutineers in July, 1857, it re-opened in January, 1858. Since its foundation, St. Peter's College has been under the patronage of the Vicars Apostolic of the Agra Mission, and the management of two priests as Rector and Vice-Rector, assisted by a staff of teachers, both religious and laymen. Though by far the greater number of the pupils are Roman Catholics, children of other religious persuasions are admitted on the principle of non-interference. The course of studies embraces all the subjects required for the Calcutta University Examination in Arts, the first and second departments of the Thomason College at Roorkee, and the survey. The fee for boarders is Rs. 15 a month, besides an

annual charge of Rs. 10 for the use of books, stationery, and medical attendance; that for day-scholars is Rs. 4 a month for tuition, and Rs 5 a year for the use of books and stationery. The average number of boarders is 50, and of day-scholars, 35: St Peter's College has been in receipt of a grant-in-aid from the Educational Department, North-Western Provinces, ever since 1856, when it was fixed at Rs. 125 a month; and it remained so till 1867, when it was raised to Rs. 250. Written examinations are held three times a year, and reports of the progress, health, and conduct of the boys are sent to their parents.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal	Rev. Fr. Genesius, O. C.
History and General Geography	Very Rev. Fr. Cornelius, O. C.
Mathematics and Physical Geography ...	Rev. Fr. Lawence McCarthy, O. C.
English and Latin Classes ...	Mr M Dunn, B A.
Junior Masters	Brother John, Drawing. Mr P. Maclean. Mr J. Flynn.
Munshi	F. Lewis.

6.

London Mission School, Mirzapur.

AFFILIATED, 1872.

This Institution was formed by the union of two schools which had existed in connection with this Mission, one on its premises since its commencement in 1838, and the other in the city since 1862. The Institution was afterwards enlarged by several small Vernacular schools being incorporated with it.

The present building was opened in 1868 Its style is gothic. It is conveniently situated in the heart of the city.

The Institution is divided into three Departments—Anglo-Vernacular, Persian and Urdu, Sanskrit and Hindi. instruction is given in the Anglo-Vernacular Department up to the First Arts standard of the Calcutta University.

The expenditure of the Institution is met by a grant from the London Missionary Society, the scholars' fees, subscriptions and a Government grant-in aid.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal	...	... Rev. L. A Lambart.
Head Master	...	... Mr. G. Wright.

SIX Assistant English Teachers, three Maulavis, three Pandits.

7.

Midnapur College.

AFFILIATED, 1873.

This Institution was founded as a Zilla School in 1834, and was converted into a High School in 1873. Since Government Orders of the 16th October, 1877, changing the nomenclature of Government Schools it has been called Midnapur 2nd Grade College. It is supported partly by Government and partly by the interest of an Endowment Fund, raised by the people of the District of Midnapur. Like all other Government Institutions of the kind, it is under the control of the Director of Public Instruction and a District School Committee.

It consists of a College and School Department. Into the former, such students are admitted as have passed the University Entrance Examination and intended to study for the First Examination in Arts. The schooling fee in the College Department is Rs. 5 a month, and that in the School Department varies from one rupee in the lowest to three rupees in the highest class.

A Law Department was also opened in 1873, and a Law Lecturer was appointed.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Head Master	...	...	Babu Syamacharan Das. [B.L.
2nd ditto	...	...	,, Isanchandra Datta, M.A.,
3rd ditto	...	...	,, Haricharan Ray, M.A.
Head Pandit	...	..	,, Brajanath Goswami.

With eight other English Teachers, one Pandit, and one Persian Teacher.

8.

Jaypur Maharaja's College.

AFFILIATED, 1873.

This College was founded in the year 1844. It originally consisted of four departments, in which English, Sanskrit. Arabic, and Persian were respectively taught. Within a few years the number of pupils rose, till in 1875 it presented a total of eight hundred and thirty-two The Institution is entirely supported by the Jaypur State, the sum of rupees twenty-four thousand being annually expended towards its maintenance. The College sent up its first batch of candidates for the Entrance Examination in the year 1867, and the results of successive years having shown that the sphere of its work might be considerably enlarged and its usefulness increased, an application was made to the Syndicate for its affiliation to the University of Calcutta, and sanction to the proposal was obtained from the Government of India in March, 1873. A College Department teaching up to the standard of the First Examination in Arts, was, accordingly, constituted, and a competent staff of Professors appointed to undertake its management.

Instruction in the Institution is given *gratis*, while to provide for the higher requirements and tastes of the upper classes, a separate school is maintained in connection with the College, to which the sons of the leading Rajpoots resort At present the Institution is divided into three departments, *viz.*, an English Department, in which the course of instruction is adapted to the requirements of the Calcutta University; a Hindi Department where English constitutes the second language; and a Persian Department. In the two latter, the course is specially contrived to fit the pupils to become efficient servants of the Raj.

Scholarships of the value of rupees two hundred *per mensem* are awarded to the under-graduates in the College and the most deserving pupils in the other departments of the Institution.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal	...	..	Babu Dinanath Mukerjee, B.A.
Head Master	...	...	„ Chandranath Ray.
Second Master	...	...	„ Amritalal De, B.L.
Third Master and Teacher of Physical Science	...	...	„ Meghnad Bhattacharyya, B.A.
Head Maulavi	...	...	Maulavi Rashid-ud-din.
Second Maulavi	...	...	„ Abd-ur-Rahman.
Sanskrit Teachers	...	...	Pandit Gobind Ram. „ Nanoo Lal.

And eleven other English Teachers and eleven Maulavis and four Hindi teachers.

Principals.

1844. Pandit Sheodin.
1855. Munshi Kishen Sharup.
1865. Kantichandra Mukerjee.
1876. Krishnabihari Sen, M.A.
1877. Dinanath Mukerjee, B.A. (*offg.*)
1879. Chandranath Basu, M A.
1880. Dinanath Mukerjee, B.A.

9.

Patiala Maharajah's College.

AFFILIATED, 1874.

This School originally established by His Highness Maharajah Narinder Singh, was thoroughly reorganised by His Highness Maharajah Mahinder Singh, the late Maharajah of Patiala, in 1870, who, when he was invested with the full powers of Government, established an Educational Department under the control of a Director of Public Instruction.

Education is now given in the English, Persian, Arabic and Sanskrit languages. In January 1874 this School was affiliated to the Calcutta University. The School is also affiliated to the Panjab University College, and prepares its students for the examinations of that Institution, as well as for those of the Calcutta University. The School is entirely maintained by funds paid by His Highness the Maharajah from his Treasury, and the schooling fee varies with the income of the parents. Annual prizes and monthly scholarships to the value of Rs. 6,500 are awarded to the deserving pupils of the School. Poor boys are admitted free and receive stipends for their maintenance. A Gold Medal, of Rs. 70 is annually awarded by His Excellency Lord Northbrook to the first boys of the school for general proficiency, in commemoration of his visit to Patiala, and laying the foundation-stone of the Mahinder College in March 1875.

Under the orders of the Council of Regency, a First Arts class was opened in the year 1880 and a Principal appointed also. In the English Department, instruction is now given up to the standard of the First Examination in Arts of the Calcutta University and the Proficiency Examination of the Panjab University College.

The Sanskrit, Persian and Arabic Departments train up students for the following Examinations of the latter University :—the Shastri, Bisharada, Prâgya, and Entrance Examinations in Sanskrit ; the Munshi Fazil, Munshi Alim, Munshi, and Entrance Examinations, in Persian ; the Maulavi Fazil, Maulavi Alim, Maulavi, and Entrance Examinations in Arabic.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal...	Babu Lala Dwarkadas, M.A.
Head Master	„ Harimohan Basu.
Second Master	„ Lala Din Dayal.
First Mathematical Teacher ...	Pandit Ganeshilal.
First Persian Teacher ...	Maulavi Yusuf Ali.
First Arabic Teacher ...	Maulavi Mahomed Husain Khan
First Persian Teacher English Dept.	Munshi Shadi Ram.
Sanskrit Teacher	Pandit Ramkrishen.
Ditto	Pandit Nandlal.

And 25 other Teachers in the several Departments, English, Persian, Sanskrit, Arabic and Gurmukhi.

10.

Wesley College, Colombo.

AFFILIATED, 1876.

This College was founded in 1874. The classes are divided into two divisions, Upper and Lower. The first four classes read the subjects prescribed yearly by the Syndicate of the University of Calcutta for the First Arts and Entrance Examinations, in English, Latin, History, Geography, Mathematics, Logic and Chemistry. The course also includes Divinity, Botany, Physiology and Geology.

"The Gogerly Scholarship," of the value of Rs. 120 a year, tenable for two years, is open to competition by all students of the College.

Incorporated with the College is an Anglo-Vernacular normal Institution for the training of Mission teachers.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Visitor	The Rev. John Scott.
Principal	The Rev. T. Moscrop.
Vice-Principal	The Rev. E Sankey Burnett.
Honorary Tutors	The Rev. E. Strutt and P. B. Persiera.
Assistant Tutors	O. Chellappa, C. P. Dias, A. W. Siebel, J. A. Wijayakoon and three others.
Sinhalese Pandit	D. H Starke.

Former Principal.

1874. Rev. S. R. Wilkin.

11.

Wesleyan Central Institution, Batticaloa, Ceylon.

AFFILIATED, 1877.

This Institution is supported by the funds of the Wesleyan Mission, and educates at present up to the First Arts standard.

Pupils from this Institution may compete for the "Crowther Scholarship," of the annual value of Rs 100

They may also compete for two annual scholarships, of the value of Rs 120 and Rs 80, called the "Kilner Scholarships", and for one of the annual value of Rs 60, called the "Squance Scholarship"

From the Upper School, Christian young men may be sent to a Central Training Institution in which they receive a free education whilst being trained for future Mission service.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Superintendent	...	...	Rev. W R Winston.
Principal...	...	...	Rev J. West

12

Residency College, Indore.

AFFILIATED, 1877

This College was established in 1876. It has special classes for the sons of native chiefs The revenue is derived from local funds, fees and the interest of an accumulated fund There are upwards of 200 students on the rolls

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal...	...	...	Mr Jas W Alexander
Professor	...	...	Babu Guru Pershad, M A.
Head Master	...	...	Mr N M Khory
Second Master	...	...	Babu Makarsdhwaja Sinha.

And nine other teachers.

13

Rungpur College.

AFFILIATED, 1877

In 1875, Sir Richard Temple, Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal proposed to convert the Zila School of Rungpur into a High School,

on condition that one-third of the cost should be borne locally. The amount required was raised by subscription, and the college classes were opened in January, 1877.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Head Master	...	... Chandranath Bhattacharyya.
Head Pandit	...	... Syamacharan Chatterji.

14.

St. Francis de Sales' School, Nagpur.

AFFILIATED, 1879.

This Institution was founded in 1867 by the Society of St. Francis de Sales.

It receives a Government grant-in-aid of Rs. 200 a month

The object of this College is to educate Catholic youth, but it is at the same time open to children of other persuasions on the principle of non interference. The course of studies embrace all the subjects required for the F. A. Examination of the Calcutta University.

Prizes are annually awarded to the best scholars.

Fees.

The students of the College pay an entrance fee of Rs. 5.

The schooling fees range from Rs. 5 to annas 8.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal and Professor of Mathematics and Natural Science	...	Rev. C. Pelvat.
Professor of English and History	...	Rev. J. M. Girard.
Professor of Classics ...	...	Rev. P. J. Dunoyer.
Professor of Mathematics	...	Rev. E. Bonaventure.

And ten other Assistant Masters.

15.

Government High School, Rangoon.

AFFILIATED, 1879.

College Department.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal ...	...	J. Henry Gilbert.
Mathematical Master	...	A. R. Hayes, M.A, Trinity Hall, Cambridge
Professor of Pali ...	...	E. Forchhammer, Ph D., Leipsig.

Science Master ... ... R. Romains, D. Sc., Edinburgh.

HIGH SCHOOL DEPARTMENT.

Temporary Instructive Staff.

A. W. Buchanan. Taw, Sain Kho.

A monthly fee of 4 rupees is charged throughout the College and High School classes.

Attached to the School is a boarding establishment accommodating about 150 boarders (chiefly Burmese) under the direct management of the Principal and resident Masters.

16.

Batala Christian Boys' Boarding School and College.

AFFILIATED, 1880.

This establishment was opened in April, 1878 for the reception of the sons of Native Christians of a class that should be able to pay fees. It is intended to afford to students advantages of such an education as may fit them for future Government employment or professional careers The establishment is a Church Missionary Institution. It was affiliated in 1880 to the Calcutta University. Students prepare in it for the First Arts Examination.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Honorary Principal	...	Rev F. H. Baring, M.A.
Assistant Professor	...	Babu J. C. Singha
Ditto ...	...	Maulavi Qudrat-ullah.

17.

The Rajkumar College, Nowgong, Bundelkhand.

This College was founded in 1872, by the Chiefs of Bundelkhand as a memorial to Lord Mayo. Through the exertions of Dr. J. P. Stratton, Political Agent in Bundelkhand it was opened in July 1875. The pupils are for the most part cadets of the noble families of Bundelkhand, but there are also several young Chiefs and Chiefs' sons on the rolls. The cost of the establishment is defrayed from the monthly subscriptions made by the Chiefs of the Bundelkhand Agency, Government contributing the pay of the Principal only. The objects with which this College was founded were primarily to impart instruction to the sons of the Chiefs, and secondly to make the College the centre of education in Bundelkhand and the examining power of all the native schools in the different States.

Instruction is given in English, Sanskrit, Persian, Hindi and Urdu.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal...	...	...	Mr. A P. Mitchell, (*offg.*)
Head Master	...	...	„ Roshan Lal, B.A.
Head Maulavi	...	...	„ Jamait Ali.
Assistant ditto	...	...	„ Kazim Hossein.
Head Pandit	...	...	„ Kamala Datta Dube.
Assistant ditto	...	...	„ Mukundlal Shastri.

And three other English Teachers.

18.

Albert College.

This Institution belongs to the Indian Reform Association. It was founded in the year 1872, with the object of imparting education to students of the middle classes at moderate and convenient rates. The College has been a self-supporting one from the beginning, being maintained entirely from fees. It consists of two departments, the English and the Vernacular, containing thirteen classes many of which are divided into sections. The College Department which was opened in 1881, teaching up to the standard of the First Examination in Arts. In the Vernacular classes both English and Bengali are taught, but the latter is used as the principal medium of instruction Besides the branches rendered compulsory by University requirements, the College insists upon regular instruction in the principles of ethics, separate hours being set apart for lectures on that subject There are classes also for music, drawing and elementary Science.

An admission fee of Rupees 3 is charged on all students of the College Department, and the monthly tuition fee is Rs. 3. In the School Department the rates of fees vary from one Rupee in the lowest classes to three rupees in the highest

There are two scholarships attached to the Institution.

(1) The Maharaja of Jeypore Scholarship of Rs. 8 *per mensem* tenable for two years.

(2) Raja Sourindra Mohan Tagore Scholarship of Rs. 5 *per mensem* tenable for two years.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Rector, Krishnabihari Sen, M. A.
Srischandra Laha, B. A.
Jaykrishna Sen, M A.
Gangadhar Das, M. A.
Pandit Matilal Vidyaratna.

And seventeen other Teachers.

19.

Burdwan Raj College.

AFFILIATED, 1882.

This Institution was established as a free school in the year 1817, and is one of a number of charitable and other institutions which are supported and maintained by the income of the Maharaja's Devutter property. It consists of four Departments, *viz*, A College Department teaching the F. A. Ceurse, a Collegiate School teaching the Matriculation standard, a Middle Class Vernacular School, and a Persian Department.

Instruction in all the Departments is given gratis, and although fines are not uncommonly levied to enforce regularity and discourage misconduct, they are entirely at the disposal of the Principal, and their chief, if not only, use is to render pecuniary aid to students really deserving of charity.

To discourage the abuse of the advantage of a free tuition offered by itself, the College has made a point of observing very strictly indeed the rule that no transfer letters are obtainable, by students whose names have stood for some months on the rolls of the College Department without the payment of a fine varying with circumstances from ten to fifteen rupees This fine too is disposed of by the Principal and employed for the same charitable purpose as all other fines.

Two scholarships of Rs. 10 a month each and tenable for two years, are awarded to successful F. A. candidates from the College in order to enable them to study for the next higher examination in other Colleges.

Instruction is sought to be given with a due sense of the importance of moral training, and prizes are annually awarded for good conduct as well as for general proficiency in the subjects taught.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

1. *College Department.*

Principal	...	.. Babu Kunja Lal Nag, M.A.
Professor	...	... ,, Ram Narayan Datta, B.A.

2. *Collegiate School.*

Head Master	...	... Mr. W. V. Dunsmure.
Second Master	...	... Babu Jitendranath Chatterjee, B.A.
Third Master	...	... ,, Nrisinha Murari Panja, B.A.
Senior Pundit	...	... ,, Janakinath Bhattacharyya.

And nine other Teachers.

3. *Bengali School.*

Head Pandit	...	... Babu Pran Krishna Pandit.

And two other Teachers.

4. *Persian Department.*

Maulavi	...	... Munshi Mahomedi.

20.

Government High School, Fyzabad.

AFFILIATED, 1882.

This Institution was founded by the Taluqdars of the District in 1860 It is now entirely supported by Government, and is under the control of the Director of Public Instruction, N W Provinces and Oudh. Instruction is given up to the First Arts Examination—and there are a few local scholarships for students in the F. A. class. There is a boarding-house attached to the School, under the supervision of a resident Master, in which free quarters are given to students from out-stations.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Head Master (*on leave*)	...	Mr. H O. Budden.
Offg Head Master	...	„ J A. D'Cruz. B A.
Ditto Second Master	...	Babu Ramratan Lal.
Third Master ..	...	„ Gyaprasad, B.A.
Persian Teacher ...	...	Munshi Tej Rai.

And eight junior Teachers.

21.

Prince of Wales' College, Moratowa.

AFFILIATED, 1882.

Description not furnished.

22.

St. George's College, Mussoorie.

AFFILIATED, 1883.

This College, generally known as the Manor House, was founded by Bishop Carli in 1853 The Institution is under the control of the Vicar Apostolic of the Agra Mission by whom it is mainly supported. The object of the Mission is to afford a liberal education to Catholic youth, but pupils of other persuasions whose religion is not interfered with are also admitted. The course of studies has been based upon the standards required for the Entrance Examination of the Thomason Civil Engineering College Roorkee, the Survey of India, and the F A. of the Calcutta University. The College receives a Government grant-in-aid of Rs 250 per mensem.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal	...	Rev. Fr. Julius, O. C.
Head Master and Professor of Mathematics	...	„ J Sheehan.

Professor of English Literature and Classics ...	Rev. G. Barlow, B.A.
Professor of Mathematics, and .. Physical Science ...	Rev. G. W. Johns, B.A.
Assistant Master ...	„ E Baptist.
Assistant ditto ...	„ P. McTighe.
Assistant ditto ...	„ C Waddington.
Munshi ...	Kumar Ali

23.

St. Thomas's College, Murree.

AFFILIATED, 1883.

This College is situated on one of the healthiest and most pleasant sites of Murree, known as Knockion. Its grounds, more than twenty-three acres in extent, are well wooded, with spots suitable for gardening and level plots for playgrounds. It was opened on the 1st of February 1882, by His Lordship the Right Reverend Dr. P Tosi, O. C., R C. Bishop of the Panjab. The cost to the Mission of establishing it and maintaining it during the first two years of its existence was Rs. 40,000. During the same period, the average number of boys on the rolls was 65 The College was affiliated to the Calcutta University up to the F A standard, on the 1st of January 1883, and on the 1st of April in the same year, it received a grant-in-aid from the Punjab Government.

Boys are prepared not only for the Calcutta University but also for several other Indian Examinations. Music, Drawing, French, etc , are taught as extra subjects

The fees for boarders vary between Rs. 30 and Rs 35 a month, and for day-scholars between Rs. 6 and Rs. 12.

The Institution is open to Catholics and Prostestants alike, and the religion of the latter is in no way interfered with.

STAFF.

Rector and Professor	The Very Rev. Fr. Michael Ryan, O. C.
Vice-Rector and Professor ...	The Rev. Fr. Felix Hickson, O. C.
Chaplain	The Rev. Fr. Bartholomew, O. C
Senior Professor	Mr. Benjamin Paul.
Professor	„ Joseph Odgers.
Assistant Master	The Rev. Br. Francis Deyer, T. O S F.
Ditto	Mr. William Baker.
Ditto	„ John O'Brien
Caterer	Br. Michael Angelo, O C.
Matron	Mrs. Odgers.
Hospital Nurse	Mrs. Berrill.
Medical Officer	Dr. T. E L. Bate.

24.

Free Church Institution, Nagpur.

This building, situated at the west end of the city on the margin of the Juma Tulao, accommodates the High School and College classes of the Institution It was erected at an expense of Rs. 24,000, £1200 being contributed by the late Miss Mary Barclay of Edinburgh, while the remainder was raised by special donations from friends in India It is a large and substantial sandstone structure having a Central Hall 66 by 33 feet and 30 feet to the highest part of the roof with a wing on both sides, each containing two class rooms separated by a corridor.

The Institution was opened on the 1st April 1861, after having drafted into it the pupils of one small Anglo-Vernacular and six Vernacular Schools, by which, from 1845, when the Mission was founded, educational operations had been carried on in the city of Nagpur. In 1868, the Institution began to send candidates to the Entrance Examination, first of Bombay and then of the Calcutta University of Calcutta. At the beginning of 1883. a College class, teaching up to the standard of the First Arts Examination was formed and is now hopefully going on.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal	Rev. J. G Cooper.
Professor of English and Logic ..	„ D. Whitton.
Ditto of Physics	Mr Petrus Nordfors.
Ditto of Mathematics and Persian	„ Khurshedji Framji, B A.
Ditto of Sanskrit	„ Sadashiva Jairam, B.A.

25.

Allahabad High School Girls' Department.

AFFILIATED, 1883.

Description not furnished.

26.

Presidency Institution.

AFFILIATED, 1884.

This Institution has been in existence since 1880. It passed under present management in January 1882. It consists of two Departments. the College Department comprising for the present the F. A. classes only, and the School Department consisting of nine graduated classes and teaching up to the Entrance standard of the Calcutta University. Besides intellectual training, particular care is taken to ensure the moral and physical well-being of the students. Facilities are also afforded for techinical education.

INSTRUCTINE STAFF.

Professor of English Literature...	Babu Surendranath Banerjee. B.A.
Lecturer in Physical Science ...	„ Gobindachandra Das, M.A.
Lecturer in Mathematics and Logic	„ Bhupati Chakrabarti. M.A.
Lecturer in History ...	„ Jogindranath Sen, M A.
Joint Professors of Sanskrit ...	Pandit Tarakumar Kabiratna, „ Kalikrishna Bhattacharya.

27.

Rutlam Central College.

AFFILIATED, 1884.

This Institution was founded by Mir Shahamat Ali, C.S.I., the late Superintendent of the Rutlam State. It was opened in 1874 by General Sir Henry Daly, K.C.B.

It is the centre of a number of schools in the State, which are in a way affiliated to the main Institution. These schools are divided into Branch Schools, District Schools, Jagirdar, Aided and Zenana Schools, and amount in number to thirty-eight, with a daily attendance of 1,255, students.

The College comprises four Departments—English, Persian, Hindi and Sanskrit—and has a total daily attendance of 375 students

No fees are taken, the College being wholly supported at the cost of His Highness the Maharajah of Rutlam.

In connection with the College, is a Rajkumar class attended by the young Chiefs of the State, to whom instruction is given in English and Hindi.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Superintendent of State Education	Mr. Herbert Sherring.
Inspector of Schools ...	Pandit Naranjan Nath.
Head Master of the English Department .	Babu Punam Chandra Banerjea, B.A.
Head Master of the Persian Department	Maulavi Abdul Haq.
Head Master of the Hindi Department ..	Pandit Ganga Sahib.
Head Master of the Sanskrit Department. ..	Babu Vishnu Shastri.

And sixteen Assistant Masters.

1.

Medical College of Bengal.

AFFILIATED, 1857.

1. The Medical College of Bengal was founded by Lord William Bentinck in the year 1835.

The government of the College and Hospital is vested in the Principal, aided by a Consultative Council, composed of all the Professors, subject to the general control of the Director of Public Instruction.

THE PRIMARY OR ENGLISH CLASS.

This class consists of scholarship-holders, free students, and paying students. The number of free students in the College is limited to ten. Free presentations are made entirely with reference to the ability of applicants, as shown by the position they may have held in Arts at the University.

Paying students are required to pay an admission fee of Rs. 15 and Rs 30 per session during their stay in the College

They are required to follow the curriculum of the College as laid down for the primary or English class, and are subject to the same rules regarding discipline.

Students who do not intend to graduate at the Calcutta University, or who are desirous of attending single courses of lectures, may enter as casual students: they are not required to follow the College curriculum but in other respects are amenable to the College regulations. If they enter for more than a single course of lectures, they are required to comply with the rules which regulate the admission of other applicants to the primary class.

Casual students pay in advance fees of Rs. 40 for each course of lectures, and Rs. 60 for each six months' attendance on the different departments of hospital practice.

The expenditure on scholarships of the primary class is limited to Rs. 400 a month, and this sum is ordinarily distributed among the students of the five years as follows:—

To students of the 4th and 5th* years, 20 Senior Scholarships, at Rs. 12 a month, ...	Rs.	240	0	0
To students of the 3rd year, 10 Junior Scholarships, at Rs 8 a month, ...	,,	80	0	0
To students of the 2nd year, 10 Junior Scholarships, at Rs 8 a month, ...	,,	80	0	0
Total per mensem, ...	Rs.	400	0	0

For students of the 5th year, the Goodeve Scholarship is also available.

The Senior Scholarships are awarded according to the results of the "First Licentiate Examination" But they are not awarded to students who gain University Scholarships at such Examination They are tenable for two years on condition that the conduct and progress of the holder are satisfactory

The Junior Scholarships are awarded upon the results of the College examination at the end of the 1st year. They are tenable for two years on the same condition as above.

In the event of a scholarship being forfeited, the amount already drawn is not liable to be refunded by the holder.

Any scholarship falling vacant by the death, resignation, &c., of the holder, may be awarded to students of the same term, next in order of merit, who may be without a scholarship, and may be possessed of the requisite qualifications.

The Goodeve Scholarship (value Rs. 12 a month) may be held in conjunction without any scholarship awarded under these rules.

Students of this class, excepting casual students, are required to follow the subjoined curriculum, which is framed for obtaining the Calcutta University Licence in Medicine and Surgery.

Curriculum of Studies for the Primary Class.

First Year.	Second Year.	Third Year.	Fourth Year.	Fifth Year.
Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy. Chemistry. Botany. Dissections.	Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy. General Anatomy and Physiology. Dissections. Chemistry. Botany. Materia Medica. Practical Pharmacy.	Comparative Anatomy and Zoology. Dissections. Practical Chemistry. General Anatomy and Physiology.	Medicine. Surgery (including operations). Midwifery. Medical Jurisprudence. Dissection of regions and performance of surgical operations on the dead body.	Medicine Surgery (including operations). Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery. Midwifery Medical Jurisprudence. Dentistry. Dissections of regions and performance of Surgical operations on the dead body Pathology. Hygiene.
		Hospital and Dispensary Attendance.		*Practical Midwifery.*
		Medl. Wards, 6 months, Surgl. Wards, ditto, } With Clinical Lecture and Clinical Instruction.	Medl. Wards 6 months, Surgl. Wards, ditto, } With Clinical Lecture and Clinical Instruction.	Medl Wards, 3 months, Surgl. do. do., Eye Infirmary ditto., Outdoor dispensary, } With Clinical Lecture and Clinical Instruction.

NOTE.—Students are recommended also to attend lectures on Surgery and Medicine, or any of the junior subjects with which they may not feel themselves familiar during their third year.

PRESENT STAFF OF PRIMARY OR ENGLISH CLASS.

Principal...	J. M. Coates, M D.
Professor of General Anatomy and Physiology	D. D Cunningham, M.B.
" Comparative Anatomy	J. Anderson, M.D.
" Anatomy ...	D. O'Connell Raye, M B.
" Botany ...	G. King, M B.
" Materia Medica ...	J. F. P. McConnell, M.B.
" Chemistry ...	C. J. H. Warden.
" Medicine ...	J. M. Coates, M.D.
" Surgery ...	K. McLeod, A.M., M. D.
" Midwifery ..	R. Harvey, M B
" Medical Jurisprudence	S. C. Mackenzie, M.D.
" Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery	H. Cayley.
" Pathology ...	D. D. Cunningham, M.B.
" Hygiene ...	R Lidderdale, M.D.
" Dentistry ...	W T. Woods.
First Demonstrator of Anatomy ...	Gobindachandra Chatterjee.
2nd ditto ditto	Rajmohan Banerjee.

SUCCESSION LISTS.

Principals.

1853.	M. J. Bramley.	1868.	N. Chevers, M D.
1855.	J. McRae, M.D.	1872.	D. B Smith, M.D.
1856	T. W. Wilson, M D.	1873.	N. Chevers, M.D.
1857.	W. C. B. Eatwell, M.D.	1876.	D. B. Smith, M D.
1860.	S. B. Partridge, (offg.)	1877.	J M. Coates, M D. (offg)
1861.	N. Chevers, M D.	1878.	D B. Smith, M.D.
1865.	C. R. Francis, M.B. (offg.)	1880.	J. M. Coates, M.D.
1866.	J. Ewart, M D. (offg.)		

Secretaries.

1837.	David Hare.	1854.	E. Goodeve.
1841.	F. J. Mouat, M. D.	1855.	F. N. Macnamara, M.D.

1

Thomason Civil Engineering College, Roorkee.

N. W. P.

AFFILIATED, 1864.

The Thomason College was founded in 1847 by the Hon'ble James Thomason, Lieutenant-Governor, N. W. P. It is designed to sup-

ply the Public Works Survey Departments with Assistant Engineers, Overseers, Sub-Overseers, Estimators, Draughtsmen and Head Artificers, and to furnish professional works either on loan or purchase through its Library, Press, and Book Depôt.

The College contains three principal classes, *viz.*, an "Engineer Class," an "Upper Subordinate Class," and "Lower Subordinate Class," open to candidates of ranks and classes—intended to recruit the Engineer, Upper Subordinate, and Lower Subordinate Departments of the Public Work Department. It also conducts examinations of outsiders for several grades of the P. W. D.

Engineer Class.

The Course lasts two years, when the passed students receive certificates as Assistant Engineers of the P. W. D. A certain number specified yearly of the passed students, preference being given to natives of N. W. P and the Panjab receive appointments as Apprentice Engineers on Rs. 100 a month: the remaining passed students are not guaranteed appointments. Candidates for this class must be between the ages of 18 and 22, and must all pass a *competitive* entrance examination in language, literature, history, mathematics and elementary drawing and physical science.

All European students pay a college fee of Rs. 10 monthly. Three scholarships of Rs. 50, one of Rs. 40, and one of Rs. 35 per mensem, tenable for two years, are annually open to native students. Several valuable prizes are given annually; one of Rs. 1,000 to the best student; one of Rs. 250 and one of Rs. 100 for the two best native students; besides two prizes of Rs. 100 and five of Rs. 50, open to all.

Upper Subordinate Class.

The College Course lasts two years, when the passed students receive certificates as Sub-Engineers or Overseers of the P. W D., and are then sent for a year's probation on to the Public Works as "Apprentice Overseers," after which, if approved, they are appointed 1st, 2nd, or 3rd grade Overseers in the P. W. D.

All candidates for admission must pass a *competitive* entrance examination in English reading and writing, arithmetic, elementary geometry mensuration, and drawing, and in Urdu and Hindi, and Civilian candidates must be between the ages of 18 and 24.

Soldier students receive a "college allowance" of Rs 11 monthly. Three scholarships of Rs. 30 each, and three of Rs 25 each per mensem, are annually allotted to English Civil students and three of Rs. 10 each to native students, all tenable for two years.

Students of third grade, if not stipend-holders, pay a college fee of Rs. 1-8 monthly. College prizes in each of the principal subjects of the course are annually given.

During the "apprentice year," a "staff allowance" is given to soldier students, raising their pay to a total of Rs. 10, together with free quarters and the usual "family allowances." Second and third grade apprentices receive salaries of Rs 60 and 40 respectively; free quarters are also given to those of the second grade.

Lower Subordinate Class.

This Class, intended for natives of India only, consists of Soldiers and Civilians. Most of the students remain for one and a half years only at College, and if successful, receive certificates as Sub-Overseers, Estimators, Draughtsmen of 1st, 2nd or 3rd grade, according to qualification, and are appointed to the P. W D., according as vacancies occur: there is no guarantee of appointment.

The Entrance Examination is competitive, and in the Urdu language. For Military candidates it comprises reading, writing, and arithmetic; and for Civilian candidates, for class A, elementary mathematics, Indian history, and geography, and the use of English figures and words. For Class B, a recommendation by an Executive Engineer that the candidate is a useful man is required, and they are examined in arithmetic and writing. Civilian candidates for class A, must not be more than 22, nor less than 18, years of age. Military students receive a "college allowance" of Rs. 5 monthly.

There are sixteen scholarships of Rs 5 a month for Class A.; twelve of Rs. 10 for Class B., and six of Rs 5 for Military men, and the senior men of Class A. receive Rs. 5 each from the Education Branch, all tenable during stay at College. There are also six scholarships of Rs. 20 a month for five months for men returning to perfect themselves in drawing. Non-stipend-holders pay a college fee of Rs. 1-8. College prizes in each of the principal subjects of the course are annually awarded.

Courses of Study in principal Classes.

These vary very much, but include mathematics, civil engineering, surveying, drawing, and Urdu for all the above principal classes,—the extent read being of course very different in each class,—besides experimental science and photography for the Engineer class.

Native Military Surveying Class.

A class of 15 native N. C. O. and sepoys of the Q. O. Guides Corps are annually passed through a ten months' course in simple Military Engineering and Surveying.

Fees.

[With the exception of the small college fees above noted, the instruction in College is entirely gratuitous.]

Outside Examinations.

The College holds also examinations, and grants certificates (of qualification only) for the grades of Assistant Engineer, Sub-Engineer, 1st grade Overseer, Assistant Examiners of Accounts, and 4th grade Accountant of the P. W. D., for all candidates who present themselves under certain rules.

Subsidiary Departments.

These are—

1. A free PUBLIC LIBRARY containing over 13,500 volumes.

2. A large PRESS which executes printing, binding, lithographs, and woodcuts, for the College, Government, and public.

3. A BOOK DEPOT for sale of the College publications and Text-books.

4 A VOLUNTEER COMPANY: all European Civilian students are enrolled in the College Volunteer Company.

Staff.

The principal Staff of the College is as follows :—

Principal	Lt. Col. M. Brandreth, R.E.
Assistant Principals	Capt. J. H. C. Harrison, R.E., (*on leave*). ,, G. P Onslow, R.E. ,, R. V. Phillpotts, R.E.
Professor of Experimental Science	Mr. Murray Thomson, M.D., F.R.S.E., and Fel. U.C. (*Acting in Muir College, Allahabad.*)
Head Master, Upper Subordinate Class ..	Mr. C. C. Sullivan.
Drawing Master, Upper and Lower Subordinate Class ...	Mr. G. T. Sparke.
Five Assistant Masters, Upper Subordinate Class	[Various.]
Head Master, Lower Subordinate Class ...	Lala Behari Lal.
Seven Assistant Masters, ditto ...	[Various.]

For further detailed information, see the Thomason College Calendar published at Roorkee, N. W. P. price Rs. 4-12.

2.

Government Engineering College, Howrah.

AFFILIATED, 1880.

The College was opened on the 5th April 1880, and is under the control of the Director of Public Instruction of Bengal. All classes of the community are admitted, and the course of instruction is adapted to the requirements of the following :

(1) Civil Engineers.
(2) Mechanical Engineers.
(3.) Civil Overseers.
(4) Mechanical Overseers.

Pupils for the two higher classes are admitted on producing a certificate of having passed the University Entrance Examination. their theoretical course, including three hours daily in the shops, is completed in four years, and the fifth or last year is spent by Civil Engineers at Akra to learn brick-making, and on works in actual course of instruction, by Mechanical Engineers, in supervising actual work in the shops.

For admittance to the lower classes there is an Entrance Examination, but any candidate who has passed the University Entrance Examination in English and Mathematics is admitted without further test. The theoretical course for these classes, including 4 hours daily in the shops, continues for 3½ years and the remaining 1½ year is spent by Civil Overseers, as by Civil Engineers, whereas Mechanical Overseers work entirely in the shops during the last year and a half

With regard to fees and scholarships the following is extracted from the resolution issued with the Calcutta Gazette, dated 17th December, 1879.

In regard to the charge for education at the institution, the Lieutenant-Governor has decided, after careful consideration, that the fee for the two higher engineering classes shall be Rs. 8 per mensem during the four years of their instruction in class, but that existing students of the Civil Engineering Department of the Presidency College, who may elect one of the engineering courses in the new institution, may be allowed to continue their studies on a payment of Rs. 5 a month. For Civil Overseers the charge will be Rs. 3 per mensem during the 3½ years of their instruction in class, and for draftsmen the fee will be the same. No fee will be charged to any student after the completion of his theoretical course. The Mechanical Overseer class will consist exclusively of regular apprentices, who must be boarders; and the charge will be for Europeans and Eurasians, up to 30 in number, Rs. 5 each per mensem, and for natives up to 40 in number Rs. 3 per mensem; but apprentices may be received in excess of that number on payment, if Europeans and Eurasians, of the full fee of Rs. 15 per mensem, and if natives, of Rs. 8 per mensem. Existing Dehree students who join the institution will be allowed to continue on the terms on which they were originally received

The Lieutenant-Governor has decided that one scholarship of Rs. 20, three of Rs 15, and six of Rs 10, tenable for two years, shall be given annually to students entering the Engineer classes of the institution; and that scholarships of the same number and value shall be again competed for at the end of the second year's course; provided that the number of scholarships awarded does not exceed one half the number of candidates presenting themselves for examination. These scholarships will be given independently of the scholarships now open to those who pass the Entrance Examination of the University. For the Civil Overseer classes ten scholarships of Rs. 7 per mensem, tenable for 3½ years, subject to diligence and good conduct, will also be granted annually; provided, as in the Engineer classes, the number of scholarships awarded does not exceed one half the number of candidates.

In lieu of the five stipends of Rs. 50 a month, tenable for two years, which are at present given to the best five students of the Civil Engineering College who pass the final examination, either ten stipends of Rs. 50, or else four of Rs. 50 and ten of Rs. 30 each, will be granted to those engineer students at the new institution who pass the best examination at the end of the fourth year. Similarly, at the end of the 3½ years' course of Civil Overseers, either ten stipends of Rs. 20, or else four of Rs. 20, and ten of Rs 12

tenable for 1½ years will be granted. These stipends will be paid by the Public Works Department, and will be liable to forfeiture in case of misconduct.

To Mechanical Overseers, as apprentices, the system of scholarships will not be applicable An equivalent for this will be provided by allowing those who make the best progress a share in the value of the work done by them after the expiration of the first year of their apprenticeship.

It will be obligatory in the case of apprentices (class 4) that they should board on the premises, and the boarding system will be extended as far as possible, so as to include all other students who may desire to take advantage of it Any boarding-house, that may thus be established for other than apprentices, will be conducted on the principle of paying its own expenses, rent only excepted. It is hoped that a boarding charge of Rs 20 a month for Europeans and Eurasians in the Engineer classes, and Rs 15 in the Overseer classes, and a uniform charge of Rs. 8 for the native boarders will be found sufficient.

In addition there are two scholarships, each worth Rs 10 a month, attached to this College, which were founded in memory of the late Major-General Forbes. These scholarships are tenable for one year, and are awarded after the annual College Examination in May to the most deserving students in the second-year Engineer class.

Instructive Staff.

Principal and Professor of Civil Engineering	Mr. S F. Downing, B.A., L.C.E. Dublin.
Professor of Engineering ...	„ J. S Slater, C.E. *on furlough.*
Superintendent of Work Shop ...	„ C. Cox.
Professor of Civil Engineering ...	„ E. F Mondy.
Professor of Mathematics ..	„ J. H Gilliland, B.A.
Professor of Chemistry and Physical Science	(Vacant.)
Professor of Drawing ...	Mr. J. T. Bartlett.
Teacher	„ C. Gilmore
Assistant Teacher	Babu Dwarkanath Dutt.

Note.—There is every probability that the course for this class will be reduced to one year or a year and a half, and very considerably altered.

Graduates.

HONORARY D. L.

H. R H. ALBERT EDWARD PRINCE OF WALES, K. G. ...	1875
Monier Williams	1876
Rev K M. Banerjea	1876
Rajendralala Mitra	1876

D. L.

Bandyopadhyay, Gurudas	...	1877	Presidency College.
Mitra, Trailokyanath	...	1877	Ditto.
Ray, Bipinchandra	...	1883	Ditto.
Ghosh, Rasbihari	...	1884	Ditto.

HONOURS IN LAW.

Mitra, Trailokyanath	...	1867	Presidency College.
Ghosh, Rasbihari	...	1871	Ditto.
Bandyopadhyay, Gurudas	...	1876	Ditto.
Ray, Bipinchandra	...	1878	Ditto.
Bhattacharyya, Jogindranath	...	1880	Ditto.
Ray, Satischandra	...	1883	Ditto.

B. L

In Alphabetical Order.

Abdul Bari	...	1872	Presidency College.
Adya, Asutosh	...	1869	Hughli College
Aich, Radhakanta	...	1876	Presidency College.
Aikath, Saradakumar	...	1879	Patna College.
Akhileswar Prasad	...	1878	Dittto.
Ali, Ahmad	...	1883	Ditto.
Ameer Ali	...	1869	Hughli College.
Awadh Kisor	...	1882	Patna College.
Bagchi, Annadaprasad	..	1874	Presidency College.
„ Brajagopal	...	1879	Ditto
„ Durganath	...	1869	Berhampore College.
„ Harischandra	...	1869	Dacca College.
„ Upendranath	...	1879	Presidency College.
Bandyopadhyay, Aghornath	...	1875	Ditto.
„ Abinaschandra	..	1867	Ditto.
„ Abinaschandra	...	1868	Ditto.
„ Asutosh	...	1879	Ditto
„ Asutosh No. 1.	...	1883	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Bamacharan	...	1866	Presidency College.
„ Banawarilal	...	1883	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Bhairabchandra	..	1863	Presidency College.
„ Bhubanmohan	..	1873	Ditto.
„ Bidhubhushan	...	1876	Ditto.

Bandyopadhyay,	Bidhubhushan ...	1879	Presidency College.
,,	Bidhubhushan ...	1882	Hughli College.
,,	Biharilal ...	1875	Presidency College.
,,	Binodbihari ...	1873	Ditto.
,,	Chandmohan ...	1878	Dacca College.
,,	Dinabandhu ...	1883	Presidency College.
,,	Gangadhar ...	1874	Dttto.
,,	Gopalchandra ...	1875	Ditto.
,,	GopalchandraNo2	1873	Krishnagar College.
,,	Gopikrishna ...	1875	Hughli College.
,,	Gopinath ...	1864	Presidency College.
,,	Gurudas ...	1866	Ditto.
,,	Haricharan ...	1870	Ditto.
,,	Harinath ...	1880	Ditto.
,,	Hemchandra ...	1866	Ditto.
,,	Indranath ...	1871	Ditto.
,,	Jadunath ...	1874	Ditto.
,,	Jagatchandra ...	1870	Ditto.
,,	Jyotishchandra ..	1881	Ditto.
,,	Kailaschandra ...	1868	Ditto.
,,	Kailaschandra ...	1870	Patna College.
,,	Kalicharan ...	1870	Presidency College.
,,	Kantibhushan ...	1882	Hughli College.
,,	Kantichandra ...	1873	Presidency College.
,,	Karunamay ...	1869	Ditto.
,,	Kedarnath ...	1875	Ditto.
,,	Kedarnath, Sr. ...	1883	Patna College.
,,	Mahadeb ...	1882	Presidency College.
,,	Mahendranath ..	1875	Ditto.
,,	Mahendranath ...	1869	Ditto.
,,	Mahendranath ...	1877	Ditto.
,,	Mahendranath ...	1878	Ditto.
,,	Maheschandra ..	1873	Patna College.
,,	Nabinchandra ...	1870	Ditto.
,,	Nandalal ...	1881	Presidency College.
,,	Nilmadhab ...	1868	Ditto.
,,	Nilratan ...	1874	Hughli College.
,,	Nistaran ...	1877	Presidency College.
,,	Nibaranchandra ..	1876	Ditto.
,,	Paresnath ...	1864	Ditto.
,,	Pramadacharan...	1869	Ditto.
,,	Pramathanath ...	1867	Ditto.
,,	Priyanath ...	1870	Ditto.
,,	Rajkrishna ...	1878	Ditto.
,,	Ramlal ...	1869	Ditto.
,,	Ramnarayan ...	1874	Ditto.
,,	Ramtaran ...	1875	Ditto.
,,	Rebatichandra ...	1871	Ditto.
,,	Saratchandra ...	1869	Ditto.
,,	Sasibhushan ...	1869	Ditto.
,,	Satyadayal ...	1869	Ditto.
,,	Shibchandra ...	1869	Patna College
,,	Sibnath ...	1872	Presidency College.

Bandyopadhyay, Surendranath	...	1883	Presidency College.
,, Sureschandra	...	1883	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Syamacharan	...	1873	Patna College.
,, Taradas	...	1875	Krishnagar College.
,, Tarapada	...	1869	Ditto.
,, Taraprasanna	...	1870	Presidency College.
,, Tinkari	...	1877	Ditto.
Banerjea P. N.	...	1869	Ditto.
Bardan, Mohinimohan	...	1866	Ditto.
Basak, Gobindachandra	...	1870	Dacca College.
,, Gobindachandra	...	1875	Ditto.
,, Jagatdurlabh	...	1871	Presidency College.
,, Rasbihari	...	1880	Ditto.
,, Rohinikumar	...	1870	Dacca College.
Basu, Akshaykumar	...	1872	Presidency College.
,, Amarnath	...	1865	Ditto.
,, Ambikacharan	...	1863	Ditto.
,, Anantakumar	...	1879	Ditto.
,, Anantakumar	...	1883	Dacca College.
,, Annadaprasad	...	1875	Presidency College.
,, Asminikumar	...	1880	Dacca College.
,, Asutosh	...	1883	Presidency College.
,, Atulchandra	...	1874	Ditto.
,, Bavantakumar	...	1872	Ditto.
,, Bhupendranath	...	1883	Ditto.
,, Biharilal	...	1870	Ditto.
,, Bijaygopal	...	1882	Ditto.
,, Bijaykrishna	...	1871	Ditto.
,, Bipinkrishna	...	1872	Ditto.
,, Birajaprasad	...	1868	Ditto.
,, Bishnupada	...	1876	Ditto.
,, Chandranath	...	1867	Ditto.
,, Dakshinaprasad	...	1864	Ditto.
,, Debendrabijay	..	1882	Ditto.
,, Debendralal	...	1864	Ditto.
,, Debendranarayan	...	1860	Ditto.
,, Dinanath	...	1870	Ditto.
,, Durgadas	...	1879	Ditto.
,, Durgaram	...	1873	Ditto.
,, Girischandra	...	1873	Ditto.
,, Grischandra	...	1883	Ditto.
,, Gopalchandra	...	1868	Ditto.
,, Gopalchandra	...	1876	Ditto.
,, Hariballabh	...	1870	Ditto.
,, Hemchandra	...	1874	Ditto.
,, Isanchandra	...	1874	Ditto.
,, Jogindrachandra	...	1873	Ditto.
,, Jogindranath (No. 1)	...	1869	Ditto.
,, Jogindranath	...	1869	Ditto.
,, Jogindranath	...	1882	Ditto.
,, Kalikumar	...	1870	Berhampore College.
,, Karunadas	...	1868	Presidency College.
,, Kedarnath	...	1883	Ditto.

Basu, Kesabkumar ...	1873	Krishnagar College
„ Kritantakumar ...	1881	Presidency College.
„ Kshetramohan ...	1870	Ditto.
„ Kunjabihari ...	1871	Hughli College.
„ Lalitkumar ...	1875	Presidency College
„ Latubihari ...	1883	Metropolitan College.
„ Mahendranath ...	1870	Presidency College.
„ Mahitchandra ...	1872	Ditto.
„ Manmathakumar ...	1876	Ditto.
„ Mathuranath ...	1868	Ditto.
„ Matilal ...	1883	Hughli College.
„ Nabinchandra ...	1871	Presidency College
„ Nimaichandra ...	1870	Ditto.
„ Nepalchandra ...	1870	Ditto.
„ Paresnath ...	1874	Ditto.
„ Pramathanath ...	1877	Ditto.
„ Prasannakumar ...	1862	Ditto.
„ Prasannakumar ...	1874	Ditto.
„ Pratapchandra ...	1873	Ditto.
„ Pulinbihari ...	1882	Ditto.
„ Rajaninath ...	1872	Ditto.
„ Rajendrakumar ...	1867	Ditto.
„ Rakhalchandra ..	1883	Ditto.
„ Rameschandra ...	1864	Ditto.
„ Saradaprasad ..	1878	Ditto.
„ Saratchandra ...	1876	Dacca College.
„ Sasibhushan ...	1866	Presidency College.
„ Sasibhushan ...	1870	Hughli College.
„ Sasibhushan ...	1874	Ditto.
„ Sibaram ...	1883	Presidency College.
„ Syamkisor ...	1869	Ditto.
„ Tarakchandra ...	1881	Dacca College.
„ Trailokyanath ...	1870	Presidency College.
„ Trailokyanath ...	1872	Ditto.
„ Trailokyanath ...	1882	Ditto.
„ Udaychandra ...	1870	Ditto.
„ Upendranath ...	1873	Ditto.
Batavyal, Atulchandra ...	1880	Ditto.
Bhaduri, Lalbihari ...	1881	Ditto
Bhagwan, Sahay ...	1879	Patna College.
Bhanja, Kalidas ...	1870	Presidency College.
Bhar, Trailokyanath ...	1868	Ditto.
Bhatta, Napharchandra ..	1864	Ditto
Bhattacharyya, Beniprasad ...	1877	Canng. Col , Lucknow.
„ Chandrakumar .	1883	Presidency College.
„ Dwarkanath ...	1868	Ditto.
„ Dwarkanath ...	1871	Patna College.
„ Haranath ...	1870	Presidency College.
„ Jadunath ...	1869	Krishnagar College.
„ Jogindranath ...	1874	Presidency College.
„ Jugadas ...	1882	Ditto.
„ Krishnakamal ...	1872	Ditto.
„ Mahendranath ..	1871	Ditto.

Bhattacharyya, Mahendranath ...	1881	Presidency College.
,, Maheswar ...	1882	Ditto.
,, Prasannakumar ...	1875	Ditto.
,, Radhakisor ...	1877	Ditto.
,, Rajkumar ...	1883	Ditto.
,, Ramaprasad ...	1883	Ditto.
,, Srischandra ...	1879	Ditto.
,, Tarinikanta ..	1868	Ditto.
Bhaumik, Krishnachaitanya ...	1869	Ditto.
Bhupson, Singh ...	1871	Ditto.
Bisi, Kesabnath ...	1867	Ditto.
Biswas, Asutosh ...	1876	Ditto.
,, Bhubanmohan ...	1880	Ditto.
,, Dandadhari ...	1881	Ditto.
,, Prankrishna ...	1875	Ditto.
,, Rudrakanta ...	1866	Ditto.
Chaki, Benimadhab ...	1883	Ditto.
Chakrabarti, Adityachandra ...	1877	Dacca College.
,, Akhilchandra ...	1874	Presidency College.
,, Chandramohan ...	1872	Patna College.
,, Dwarkanath ...	1882	Presidency College.
,, Girindramohan ...	1868	Ditto.
,, Girischandra ...	1865	Ditto.
,, Gopalchandra ...	1871	Ditto.
,, Harachandra ...	1877	Dacca College.
,, Haranchandra ...	1879	Presidency College.
,, Harachandra ...	1883	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Haricharan ...	1871	Dacca College.
,, Harimohan ...	1869	Presidency College.
,, Indranarayan ...	1881	Patna College.
,, Isanchandra ...	1869	Ditto.
,, Iswarchandra ...	1863	Ditto.
,, Jogindranath ...	1880	Ditto.
,, Jogindranath ...	1883	Presidency College.
,, Ramgopal ...	1873	Krishnagar College.
,, Syamacharan ...	1866	Presidency College.
,, Syamaldas ...	1872	Patna College.
,, Syamacharan ...	1883	Presidency College.
,, Syamamohan ...	1870	Ditto.
,, Taranath ...	1870	Ditto.
Chandra, Brajendranath ...	1870	Ditto.
,, Jogneswar ...	1870	Berhampore College.
,, Priyanath ...	1879	Presidency College.
Chattopadhyay, Aghornath ...	1871	Ditto
,, Akshaykumar ...	1873	Patna College.
,, Amarendranath ...	1868	Presidency College.
,, Amirtalal ...	1862	Ditto.
,, Amritalal ...	1882	Ditto.
,, Atulchandra ...	1873	Ditto.
,, Banamali ...	1880	Ditto.
,, Bankimchandra ..	1869	Ditto.
,, Bhagabanchandra	1868	Ditto.
,, Biharilal ...	1883	Ditto.

Chattopadhyay,	Bipinbihari ...	1876	Presidency College.
,,	Bipradas ...	1870	Ditto.
,,	Bireswar ...	1871	Ditto.
,,	Bishnuchandra ...	1875	Ditto.
,,	Bishnupada ...	1883	Hughli College.
,,	Digambar ...	1882	Presidency College.
,,	Dwarkanath ...	1880	Patna College.
,,	Girischandra ...	1868	Presidency College.
,,	GirischandraNo.2	1868	Ditto
,,	Gopalchandra ...	1875	Ditto.
,,	Gopalchandra ...	1883	Metropolitan Institution.
,,	Harakrishna ...	1870	Presidency College.
,,	Haridas ...	1878	Ditto.
,,	Hemchandra ...	1868	Hughli College.
,,	Iswarchandra ...	1879	Patna College.
,,	Jadunath ...	1861	Presidency College.
,,	Jogeschandra ...	1873	Krishnagar College.
,,	Kalidhan ...	1871	Presidency College.
,,	Kaliprasanna ...	1868	Ditto.
,,	Kedarnath ...	1881	Ditto.
,,	Kirtichandra ...	1863	Patna College.
,,	Kisorimohan ..	1869	Presidency College.
,,	Krishnachandra ..	1865	Ditto.
,,	Krishnalal .	1880	Ditto.
,,	Manmathanath ...	1879	Ditto.
,,	Mohinimohan ...	1882	Ditto
,,	Nilkanta ...	1874	Ditto.
,,	Nityagopal ...	1876	Ditto.
,,	Paresnath ...	1878	Ditto.
,,	Pitambar ...	1869	Hughli College.
,,	Pankajakumar ...	1881	Ditto.
,,	Prabhatchandra ...	1878	Presidency College.
,,	Pramathanath ...	1880	Patna College
,,	Pratapchandra ...	1860	Presidency College.
,,	Pratulchandra ...	1870	Ditto.
,,	Priyanath ...	1879	Ditto.
,,	Rajanikanta ...	1883	Ditto.
,,	Sajanikanta ...	1874	Krishnagar College.
,,	Saratchandra ...	1879	Presidency College
,,	Saratchandra .	1882	Ditto.
,,	Sashibhushan ...	1871	Ditto.
,,	Sibchandra ...	1867	Ditto.
,,	Srigopal ...	1871	Krishnagar College.
,,	Srikrishna ...	1881	Presidency College.
,,	Sripati ...	1880	Ditto.
,,	Sureschandra ...	1882	Ditto.
,,	Umakanta ...	1868	Ditto.
,,	Umeschandra ...	1873	Hughli College
,,	Upendrachandra..	1883	Metropolitan Institution.
,,	Upendranath ...	1874	Presidency College.
Chandhuri,	Akshaychandra ...	1875	Ditto.
,,	Apurbakrishna ...	1873	Ditto.
,,	Binodbihari ...	1869	Ditto.

Chaudhuri, Girischandra	...	1865	Presidency College.
,, Girischandra	...	1876	Ditto.
,, Jadabchandra	...	1880	Ditto
,, Jogindrachandra	...	1879	Krishnagar College.
,, Jogindranath	...	1869	Presidency College.
,, Kaliram	...	1880	Ditto.
,, Narendranath	...	1871	Ditto.
,, Prasannanarayan	...	1879	Ditto.
,, Purnachandra	...	1877	Ditto.
,, Rajanikanta	...	1872	Dacca College.
,, Sasibhushan	...	1874	Hughli College.
,, Sirischandra	.	1873	Presidency College.
,, Srikumar	...	1875	Patna College.
,, Tarapada	...	1883	Presidency College.
Currie, F	...	1873	Ditto.
Dan, Mahendranath	...	1882	Ditto.
Das, Akshaycharan	...	1883	Ditto.
,, Baikanthanath	..	1871	Dacca College
,, Bhairabchandra	...	1873	Presidency College.
,, Bipinbihari	...	1874	Ditto
,, Bipinbihari	...	1879	Ditto.
,, Brajendramohan	...	1877	Patna College.
,, Chandrakumar	...	1866	Presidency College.
,, Dhairyyanrayan	...	1882	Ditto.
,, Dinanath	...	1870	Ditto.
,, Gorachand	...	1871	Ditto.
,, Gobindachandra	...	1870	Dacca College.
,, Gobindachandra	...	1883	Presidency College.
,, Haricharan	...	1878	Ditto.
,, Hariprasad	...	1871	Ditto.
,, Harischandra	...	1870	Ditto.
,, Hemnath	...	1871	Ditto.
,, Iswarchandra	...	1871	Ditto.
,, Jadunath	...	1868	Ditto.
,, Jagatchandra	...	1871	Ditto.
,, Jagatmohan	...	1876	Dacca College.
Jannendranath	...	1877	Presidency College.
,, Kamalanath	..	1882	Dacca College.
,, Krishnachandra	...	1868	Presidency College.
,, Kshetramohan	...	1881	Ditto.
,, Lakshminarayan	..	1869	Ditto
,, Lalmohan	...	1872	Ditto.
,, Madhusudan	...	1878	Ditto.
,, Mahendranath	...	1874	Ditto.
,, Nabinchandra	...	1877	Ditto.
,, Nilmani	...	1868	Ditto.
,, Parbaticharan	...	1867	Ditto.
,, Raghunath	...	1877	Ditto.
,, Rasikchandra	...	1882	Ditto.
,, Sarbananda	...	1871	Ditto.
,, Suryyanarayan	...	1876	Ditto.
,, Tarakchandra	...	1879	Ditto.
,, Taraprasnna	...	1863	Ditto.

Das, Taraprasanna	...	1882	Dacca College.
,, Taraprasanna	...	1883	Presidency College.
,, Umeschandra	...	1876	Ditto.
Datta, Akshaychandra	...	1867	Ditto.
,, Ambikachandra	..	1877	Ditto.
,, Aparnacharan	...	1874	Ditto.
,, Asminikumar	...	1880	Krishnagar College.
,, Baidyanath	...	1874	Presidency College.
,, Baishnabcharan	...	1875	Ditto.
,, Balaichand	..	1870	Ditto.
,, Benimadhab	..	1869	Ditto.
,, Bharatchandra	..	1873	Ditto.
,, Bhabanicharan	..	1864	Ditto.
,, Bhabanicharan	..	1871	Ditto.
,, Bipinbihari	.	1869	Ditto.
,, Bipinbihari	...	1876	Ditto.
,, Brajaballabh	...	1883	Hughli College
,, Charuchandra	...	1870	Presidency College.
, Girischandra	...	1877	Ditto.
,, Isanchandra	...	1873	Ditto
,, Jagadbandhu	...	1870	Ditto.
,, Janakinath	...	1873	Ditto.
,, Kailaschandra	..	1875	Dacca College.
,, Kalikadas	...	1861	Presidency College.
,, Kamalkrishna	...	1880	Ditto.
,, Lalbihari	...	1880	Ditto.
,, Lalgopal	...	1865	Ditto.
,, Mahendranath	...	1879	Ditto.
,, Manmohan	...	1879	Ditto.
,, Mohinimohan	...	1882	Ditto.
,, Mohinimohan	...	1882	Hughli College
,, Nandalal	...	1879	Presidency College.
,, Narasinha	...	1872	Ditto.
,, Narendrakrishna	...	1882	Ditto.
,, Priyanath (No. 2)	...	1871	Ditto.
,, Priyanath	...	1873	Ditto.
,, Purnachandra	...	1877	Ditto.
,, Purnachandra	...	1878	Ditto.
,, Rajendranath	...	1877	Ditto.
,, Ramgopal	...	1869	Berhampore College.
,, Ramlal	...	1876	Presidency College.
,, Ramlal	...	1879	Ditto.
,, Sasibhushan	...	1870	Ditto.
,, Surendrakrishna	...	1873	Ditto.
,, Taraknath	...	1861	Ditto.
,, Taraknath	...	1882	Ditto.
,, Trailokyanath	...	1871	Ditto.
,, Umacharan	...	1868	Ditto.
,, Upendranath	...	1882	Ditto.
De, Adwaitaprasad	...	1879	Ditto.
,, Amritalal	...	1870	Ditto.
,, Ambikacharan	...	1877	Muir-Central College.
,, Asutosh	...	1879	Presidency College.

De, Bipinbihari	...	1883	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Brajendralal	...	1881	Presidency College.
,, Dulalchandra	..	1870	Ditto.
,, Gaurcharan	...	1873	Dacca College.
,, Gaurisankar	...	1868	Presidency College.
,, Gobindachandra	...	1873	Ditto.
,, Jadabchandra	...	1860	Ditto.
,, Jogeschandra	...	1873	Ditto.
,, Jugalkishore	...	1878	Ditto.
,, Krishnadas	...	1869	Ditto.
,, Lalbihari	...	1874	Ditto.
,, Nabinchandra	...	1863	Ditto.
,, Nilmadhab	...	1874	Ditto.
,, Panchkari	...	1881	Ditto.
,, Purnachandra	...	1874	Ditto.
,, Rajmohan	...	1870	Dacca College.
,, Ramapati	...	1882	Presidency College.
,, Sambhuchandra	...	1868	Ditto.
,, Sibchandra	...	1868	Ditto.
Deb, Bhutnath	...	1876	Ditto.
,, Gopendrakrishna	...	1874	Ditto.
,, Kalimohan	...	1881	Ditto.
,, Upendrachandra	...	1871	Ditto.
Dhar, Asutosh	...	1874	Ditto
,, Dinanath	...	1871	Hughli College.
,, Gokulchandra	...	1867	Presidency College.
,, Kalinath	...	1870	Dacca College.
,, Nagendranath	...	1881	Hughli College.
,, Nilmani	...	1874	Presidency College.
,, Syamchand	...	1868	Hughli College.
Dhirajkarn	...	1876	Presidency College.
Durgaprasad	...	1876	Ditto.
Fazlul Karim	...	1880	Dacca College.
Gangopadhyay, Jagabandhu	...	1868	Presidency College.
,, Kalikrishna	...	1874	Patna College.
,, Kisorimohan	...	1877	Presidency College.
,, Nabinchandra	...	1861	Ditto.
,, Piyarilab	...	1878	Ditto.
,, Rajanikanta	...	1877	Ditto.
,, Rabichandra	...	1864	Ditto.
,, Satyacharan	...	1879	Ditto.
Ghatak, Janakinath	...	1874	Ditto.
Ghosh, Abinaschandra	...	1878	Ditto.
,, Abinaschandra	...	1876	Ditto.
,, Abinaschandra	...	1883	Ditto.
,, Aghornath	...	1863	Ditto.
,, Akshaykumar	...	1880	Hughli College.
,, Amritalal	...	1873	Presidency College.
,, Ambikacharan	...	1871	Ditto.
,, Anantaram	...	1864	Ditto.
,, Annadaprasad	...	1876	Ditto.
,, Asutosh	...	1883	Ditto.
,, Atulchandra	...	1882	Ditto.

Ghosh,	Atulkrishna	...	1878	Presidency College.
„	Atulbihari	...	1870	Ditto.
„	Baradaprasad	...	1883	Dacca College.
„	Basantakumar	...	1883	Ditto.
„	Becharam	...	1874	Presidency College.
„	Biharilal	...	1878	Ditto.
„	Binodbihari	.	1882	Muir Central College.
„	Bipinbihari	...	1883	Hughli College.
„	Bipinbihari	...	1883	Presidency College.
„	Birajkrishna	...	1873	Ditto.
„	Chandidas	...	1880	Ditto.
„	Chandranath	...	1874	Ditto.
„	Debendrachandra	...	1867	Ditto.
„	Debendranath	..	1872	Ditto.
„	Dhankrishna	...	1868	Ditto.
„	Gobindachandra	...	1867	Ditto.
„	Gobindachandra	...	1870	Presidency College.
„	Haranath	...	1880	Ditto.
„	Haridas	...	1876	Ditto.
„	Iswarchandra	...	1873	Dacca College.
„	Jadabchandra	...	1878	Presidency College.
„	Jadunath	...	1874	Ditto.
„	Jadunath	...	1882	Ditto.
„	Jaygopal	...	1870	Ditto.
„	Jogindrachandra	...	1883	Ditto.
„	Jogindranath	...	1877	Ditto.
„	Jogindranath	...	1874	Ditto.
„	Kailaschandra	...	1871	Berhampur College.
„	Kalipada	...	1880	Presidency College.
„	Kantibhushan	...	1883	Patna College.
„	Kedarnath	...	1875	Ditto.
„	Kshetrachandra	...	1870	Ditto.
„	Mahendrakumar	...	1883	Dacca College.
„	Mahimachandra	...	869	Presidency College.
„	Manmathakumar	...	1880	Ditto.
„	Manmathanath	...	1883	Ditto.
„	Nandalal	...	1871	Hughli College.
„	Prasannakumar	...	1871	Krishnagar College.
„	Priyanath	...	1874	Presidency College.
„	Rajendralal	..	1883	Ditto.
„	Rajendranath	...	1874	Ditto.
„	Ramgopal	...	1883	Hughli College.
„	Ramprasanna	...	1876	Presidency College.
„	Ramsakha	...	1876	Ditto.
„	Rasbihari	...	1867	Ditto.
„	Saradaprasad	...	1879	Ditto.
„	Saradaprasad	...	1880	Ditto.
„	Saratchandra	..	1880	Dacca College.
„	Sasikumar	...	1883	Krishnagar College.
„	Sureschandra	...	1874	Presidency College.
„	Tarinicharan	...	1867	Ditto.
„	Tarinicharan	...	1873	Ditto.
„	Umeschandra	...	1866	Krishnagar College.

Ghosh, Umeschandra	...	1874	Hughli College.
„ Upendrachanandra	...	1874	Presidency College.
Ghoshal, Gopalchandra	...	1871	Ditto.
„ Nabinchandra	...	1883	Ditto.
„ Saratkumar	...	1874	Ditto.
„ Umanath	...	1878	Ditto.
Gobindacharan		1877	Patna College.
Goswami, Herambalal	...	1865	Presidency College.
„ Jadunath	...	1882	Ditto.
„ Kisorilal	...	1881	Ditto.
„ Nrityagopal	...	1881	Ditto.
Guha, Anathbandhu	...	1875	Ditto.
„ Asminikumar	...	1873	Ditto.
„ Kaminikumar	...	1876	Ditto.
„ Piyarilal	..	1865	Ditto.
„ Piyarimohan	...	1871	Dacca College.
„ Rebatimohan	...	1877	Ditto.
Gui, Sibchandra	...	1869	Presidency College.
Guin, Srinibas	...	1883	Ditto.
Gupta, Gopalchandra	...	1873	Ditto
„ Girindrakumar	...	1879	Krishnagar College.
„ Jagadiswar	...	1871	Ditto.
„ Kunjabihari	...	1874	Presidency College
„ Prasannakumar	...	1883	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Ramgati	...	1870	Ditto.
„ Umeschandra	...	1883	Presidency College.
Hajra, Aghorchandra	...	1877	Ditto.
Haldar, Brajalal	...	1870	Ditto.
„ Basantakumar	...	1883	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Kisorilal	...	1882	Hughli College.
„ Matilal	...	1870	Presidency College
„ Ramchandra	..	1870	Ditto.
„ Satkari	...	1883	Ditto.
„ Syamlal	...	1870	Ditto.
Hanuman, Prasad	...	1874	Canning College
Hati, Banawarilal	...	1882	Presidency College.
Islam, Surajul	...	1873	Dacca College.
Ized Baksh	...	1879	Presidency College.
Joardar, Mahimchandra	...	1870	Berhampur College.
Kanjilal, Kailaschandra	...	1877	Krishnagar College.
Kar, Grishchandra	...	1874	Presidency College.
„ Umacharan	...	1876	Hughli College.
Khan, Ramdurlabh	...	1870	Presidency College.
„ Ramgopal	...	1874	Krishnagar College.
Kshetriya, Lakshminarayan	...	1880	Presidency College.
Kundu, Nandalal	...	1874	Ditto.
„ Ramkumar	...	1882	Ditto.
Laha, Amarchand	...	1882	Dacca College.
Lahiri, Asutosh	...	1877	Presidency College.
„ Chandrakanta	...	1882	Ditto.
„ Jogindranath	...	1878	Ditto.
„ Purnachandra	..	1882	Ditto.
„ Rameschandra	...	1869	Ditto.

Lahiri, Srihari	...	1883	Presidency College.
Lal Sing	...	1875	Ditto.
Mahomed Daem	...	1874	Ditto.
,, Wajed	...	1871	Ditto.
Maitra, Atalbihari	...	1877	Krishnagar College.
,, Batakrishna	...	1883	Muir Central College.
,, Bijaykrishna	...	1877	Presidency College.
,, Hariballabh	...	1874	Cuttack High School.
,, Kasinath	...	1880	Presidency College.
,, Kedareswar	...	1876	Ditto.
,, Radhagobinda	...	1860	Ditto.
,, Sasicharan	...	1876	Hughli College.
,, Sureschandra	...	1883	Rajshahye College.
,, Syamacharan	...	1877	Presidency College.
Majumdar, Ambikacharan	...	1878	Ditto.
,, Anandanath	...	1874	Ditto.
,, Bimalacharan	...	1874	Ditto.
,, Chandramohan	...	1873	Ditto.
,, Daikshinacharan	...	1880	Ditto.
,, Debendranath	...	1883	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Jagatdurlabh	...	1866	Presidency College.
,, Kailaschandra	...	1870	Ditto.
,, Kedarnath	...	1863	Ditto.
,, Pratapchandra	...	1769	Ditto.
,, Syamacharan	...	1868	Ditto.
,, Upendranarayan	...	1873	Ditto.
Mallik, Akhilcharan	...	1871	Ditto.
,, Atulcharan	...	1866	Ditto.
,, Balaram	...	1866	Ditto,
,, Biharilal	.	1869	Hughli College.
,, Lalitmadhab	...	1873	Presidency College.
,, Mahendranath	...	1876	Ditto.
,, Ramcharan	...	1880	Ditto.
,, Srikanta	...	1864	Ditto.
,, Upendrachandra	..	1866	Ditto.
Mandal, Binodbihari	..	1875	Ditto.
,, Rameswar	...	1882	Ditto.
Masanta, Parbaticharan	...	1873	Ditto.
Matilal, Surendranath	...	1877	Ditto.
Maulik, Jogindrachandra	...	1873	Krishnagar College
Mazhar-ul-Anwar	...	1880	Hughli College.
Mendies, H.	..	1868	Presidency College.
Mirza, Muhammed Ismail	...	1882	Patna College.
Mitra, Akshaykumar	...	1874	Hughli College.
,, Abinaschandra	...	1869	Presidency College.
,, Abinaschandra	...	1882	Ditto
,, Ambikacharan	..	1879	Hughli College.
,, Asutosh	...	1883	Presidency College.
,, Bankimchandra	...	1882	Ditto.
,, Benimadhab	...	1865	Ditto.
,, Bagabaticharan	...	1883	Ditto.
,, Bhubanmohan	...	1873	Ditto
,, Biharilal	..	1877	Ditto.

Mitra,	Binodbihari	...	1870 Presidency College.
,,	Bipinbihari	...	1873 Ditto.
,,	Biswambhar	...	1874 Ditto.
,,	Birajacharan	...	1883 Ditto.
,,	Charuchandra	...	1877 Ditto.
,,	Debendranath	...	1877 Ditto.
,,	Dwarkanath	...	1867 Ditto.
,,	Girindranath	...	1880 Ditto.
,,	Girischandra	...	1867 Ditto.
,,	Gobindachandra	...	1876 Patna College.
,,	Gopallal	...	1879 Presidency College.
,,	Gopendrachandra	...	1882 Hughli College.
,,	Haricharan	...	1874 Presidency College.
,,	Hiralal	...	1874 Ditto.
,,	Jadunath	...	1869 Ditto.
,,	Jogindranath	...	1875 Ditto.
,,	Jogeschandra	...	1870 Berhampore College.
,,	Kartikchandra	...	1874 Presidency College.
,,	Lalbihari	...	1883 Hughli College.
,,	Madanmohan	...	1874 Presidency College.
,,	Mahendrachandra	...	1871 Hughli College.
,,	Mahendralal	...	1861 Presidency College.
,,	Mahendranath	...	1867 Ditto.
,,	Mahendranath	..	1870 Ditto.
,,	Mahendranath	...	1875 Ditto
,,	Manmohan	...	1876 Ditto.
,,	Mohanchand	...	1878 Ditto.
,,	Narasinhachandra	...	1874 Ditto.
,,	Narendrachandra	...	1882 Ditto.
,,	Nalinnath	...	1873 Hughli College.
,,	Prasannakumar	...	1880 Krishnagar College.
,,	Purnachandra	...	1866 Presidency College.
,,	Purnachandra	...	1873 Ditto.
,,	Purnachandra	...	1876 Ditto.
,,	Purnachandra	...	1880 Ditto.
,,	Radhikacharan	...	1870 Ditto.
,,	Rajaninath	...	1871 Hughli College.
,,	Ramcharan	...	1869 Presidency College.
,,	Rameschandra	...	1861 Ditto.
,,	Saradacharan	...	1873 Ditto.
,,	Saratchandra	...	1879 Ditto.
,,	Surendranath	...	1880 Ditto.
,,	Tarabilas	...	1865 Ditto.
,,	Trailokyanath	..	1864 Ditto.
,,	Trailokyanath	...	1865 Ditto
,,	Upendrachandra	...	1871 Ditto.
,,	Upendrachandra	...	1883 Ditto.
,,	Upendranath	...	1862 Ditto.
,,	Upendranath	...	1870 Ditto.
Mukhopadhyay,	Adyanath	...	1874 Hughli College.
,,	Amarchandra	...	1879 Presidency College.
,,	Ambikacharan	..	1877 Ditto.
,,	Asutosh	...	1869 Ditto.

Mukhopadhyay,	Asutosh ...	1882	Hughli College.
,,	Abinaschandra ...	1873	Presidency College.
,,	Bamapada ...	1883	Ditto.
,,	Becharam ...	1869	Ditto.
,,	Bholanath ...	1874	Ditto
,,	Bidhubhushan ...	1875	Canning College.
,,	Biharilal ...	1871	Presidency College.
,,	Binodbihari ...	1883	Ditto.
,,	Bipinbihari ...	1872	Krishnagar College.
,,	Bipinbihari ...	1877	Presidency College.
,,	Bipradas ...	1869	Krishnagar College.
,,	Brajagopal ...	1883	Presidency College.
,,	Chandrasekhar ...	1881	Ditto.
,,	Chandrasekhar .	1882	Ditto.
,,	Charuchandra ...	1883	Patna College.
,,	Durgadas ...	1871	Hughli College.
,,	Girijabhushan .	1874	Presidency College.
,,	Girischandra ...	1867	Ditto.
,,	Gopalchandra ...	1869	Ditto.
,,	Gopalchandra ...	1872	Ditto.
,,	Gopallal ...	1871	Ditto.
,,	Gopimohan ...	1870	Ditto.
,,	Gobindadeb ...	1874	Hughli College.
,,	Haragobinda ...	1867	Presidency College.
,,	Harabilas ...	1875	Ditto.
,,	Haranchandra ...	1879	Ditto
,,	Harendranath ...	1877	Ditto.
,,	Haridas ...	1875	Ditto.
,,	Harilal ...	1879	Ditto.
,,	Hariprasanna ...	1872	Krishnagar College.
,,	Hariprasanna ..	1882	Presidency College.
,,	Harischandra ...	1883	Rajshahye College.
,,	Hemchandra ...	1880	Krishnagar College.
,,	Jadunath ...	1861	Presidency College.
,,	Janakinath ...	1867	Ditto.
,,	Jaygopal ...	1874	Ditto.
,,	Jogindrachandra	1878	Ditto.
,,	Jogindranath ..	1877	Patna College.
,,	Jogindranath ...	1877	Presidency College.
,,	Jogindranath ...	1874	Ditto.
,,	Jogindranath ...	1881	Ditto.
,,	Jogneswar ...	1864	Ditto.
,,	Jogindrachandra	1881	Ditto.
,,	Kailaschandra ...	1864	Ditto.
,,	Kalidhan	1878	Ditto.
,,	Kalinath ...	1873	Krishnagar College.
,,	Kalipada ...	1874	Presidency College.
,,	Kaliprasanna ...	1864	Ditto.
,,	Kaliprasanna ...	1882	Patna College.
,,	Kanailal ...	1867	Presidency College.
,,	Kanailal ...	1874	Ditto.
,,	Kantichandra ...	1876	Ditto.
,,	Kapaliprasanna ...	1869	Ditto.

Mukhopadhyay.	Karunasindhu ..	1879	Presidency College.
,,	Krishnadhan ...	1882	Hughli College.
,,	Krishnamohan ...	1863	Presidency College.
,,	Kshetramohan ...	1873	Ditto.
,,	Kshetraprasad ..	1864	Ditto.
,,	Kumadinikanta ...	1877	Ditto.
,,	Mahendranath ...	1874	Ditto.
,,	Manmathanath ..	1876	Ditto.
,,	Nabinkrishna ...	1862	Ditto.
,,	Nabinkrishna ...	1868	Ditto.
,,	Nilambar ...	1866	Ditto.
,,	Nilmani ...	1869	Ditto.
,,	Nibaranchandra ...	1871	Ditto.
,,	Nilalohit ...	1880	Krishnagar College.
,,	Nrisinhachandra	1869	Presidency College.
,,	Phanibhusan ...	1883	Krishnagar College.
,,	Piyarimohan ...	1864	Presidency College.
,,	Pramadanath ...	1874	Hughli College.
,,	Priyanath ...	1873	Presidency College.
,,	Purnachandra ...	1882	Muir Central College.
,,	Rajkrishna ...	1868	Presidency College.
,,	Rajmohan ...	1865	Ditto.
,,	Rajnarayan ...	1879	Ditto.
,,	Rajanikanta ...	1877	Ditto.
,,	Ramchandra ...	1875	Ditto.
,,	Ramdhan ...	1873	Ditto.
,,	Ramprasanna ...	1882	Ditto.
,,	Ramlal ...	1865	Ditto.
,,	Saradaprasad ...	1883	Patna College.
,,	Saratchandra ...	1874	Ditto.
,,	Saratchandra ...	1879	Presidency College.
,,	Sasibhushan ...	1864	Ditto.
,,	Sasibhushan ...	1873	Ditto.
,,	Sitanath ...	1869	Ditto.
,,	Srikrishna ...	1871	Ditto.
,,	Srischandra ..	1879	Ditto.
,,	Taraprasanna ...	1861	Ditto.
,,	Tejchandra ..	1876	Ditto.
,,	Tulsidas ...	1883	Ditto.
,,	Umakali ..	1872	Ditto.
,,	Upendrachandra	1876	Ditto.
,,	Upendranath ...	1879	Ditto.
,,	Upendranath ...	1883	Ditto.
Mustaphi,	Chandragati ...	1877	Ditto.
Nag,	Abhayacharan ...	1882	Ditto.
,,	Bamacharan ...	1876	Ditto.
,,	Baradacharan ..	1875	Ditto.
,,	Haradhan ...	1880	Ditto.
,,	Jagadbandhu ...	1873	Dacca College.
,,	Kunjabihari ...	1870	Presidency College.
,,	Mahendranath ...	1873	Ditto.
,,	Rebatikanta ...	1882	Dacca College.
,,	Sambhuchandra ...	1868	Ditto.
,,	Sibchandra ...	1876	Ditto.

Nag, Syamakanta	...	1880	Dacca College.
Nagwant Sahay	...	1879	Patna College.
Naha, Anangamohun	...	1875	Dacca College.
Namasivaya, V.	...	1883	Presidency College.
Nandan, Hemchandra	..	1869	Ditto.
Nandi, Ramanath	...	1862	Ditto.
,, Ramanchandra	...	1873	Ditto.
Narayanprasad	..	1877	Patna College.
Narayan, Sibpratab	...	1873	Ditto.
Nath, Harihar	...	1873	Ditto.
Niyogi, Basantakumar	...	1875	Ditto.
,, Saradaprasad	...	1875	Ditto
,, Trailokyamohan	...	1876	Presidency College.
Nizamuddin, Hasan	...	1881	Canning College.
Obeyd al-Rahman	...	1869	Berhampore College.
Pain, Amritalal	...	1875	Presidency College.
,, Chandrakanta	...	1872	Krishnagar College.
,, Nandadulal	...	1874	Presidency College.
,, Priyalal	...	1883	Ditto.
Pal, Abhaycharan	...	1876	Ditto.
,, Amritalal	...	1868	Ditto.
,, Apurbakrishna	...	1878	Ditto.
,, Baikuntanath	...	1862	Ditto.
,, Biharilal	...	1876	Ditto.
,, Kartikchandra	...	1869	Hughli College.
,, Nanigopal	...	1879	Presidency College.
,, Saratchandra	...	1882	Ditto.
,, Srinath	...	1869	Hughli College.
,, Srinath	...	1883	Presidency College.
,, Syamacharan	...	1883	Ditto.
,, Tulsicharan	...	1882	Ditto.
Palit, Harinath	...	1883	Hughli College.
,, Priyanath	...	1882	Presidency College.
,, Taraknath	...	1868	Ditto.
,, Umeschandra	...	1880	Ditto.
Pandit, Jwalanath	...	1877	Ditto.
,, Prannath	...	1876	Ditto.
,, Surajnarayan	...	1877	Canning College.
Pathak, Ramratan	...	1870	Berhampore College.
Pramanik, Jasadanandan	...	1873	Krishnagar College.
,, Rameswar	...	1883	Canning College.
Prayagnath	...	1876	Patna College
Raghunandanprasad	...	1881	Presidency College.
Ray, Amritalal	...	1875	Ditto.
,, Bamacharan	...	1873	Ditto.
,, Baranasi	...	1870	Ditto
,, Benibhushan	...	1883	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Benimadhab	...	1867	Presidency College.
,, Benimadhab	...	1877	Ditto.
,, Bijaykrishna	...	1877	Ditto.
,, Bipinchandra	...	1876	Ditto.
,, Biswambhar	..	1883	Krishnagar College.
,, Chandrakumar	...	1870	Presidency College.

Ray, Chandrakumar	...	1873 Berhampore College.
,, Chandranarayan	...	1882 Krishnagar College.
,, Debendranath	...	1877 Presidency College.
,, Dhaneschandra	...	1868 Patna College.
,, Dineschandra	...	1867 Presidency College.
,, Durgasundar	...	1874 Dacca College.
,, Girischandra	...	1876 Presidency College.
,, Girischandra	...	1881 Ditto.
,, Harendranarayan	...	1875 Dacca College.
,, Harinarayan	...	1865 Presidency College.
,, Harinath	...	1877 Ditto.
,, Harinath	...	1883 Patna College.
,, Indranarayan	...	1881 Krishnagar College.
,, Jnanendralal	...	1878 Ditto.
,, Jogeschandra	...	1876 Presidency College.
,, Kalimohan	...	1882 Patna College.
,, Kaliprasanna	...	1868 Presidency College.
,, Kedarnath	...	1877 Dacca College.
,, Kesabchandra	...	1870 Presidency College.
,, Kisorimohan	..	1869 Ditto.
,, Krishnanath	...	1868 Hughli College.
,, Kuladakinkar	...	1880 Presidency College.
,, Mahendranath	...	1871 Ditto.
,, Mahendranath	...	1875 Patna College.
,, Mukundanath	...	1880 Presidency College.
,, Nabadwipchandra	...	1880 Ditto.
,, Nagendranath	...	1870 Berhampore College.
,, Nagendranath	...	1883 Presidency College.
,, Nabinchandra	...	1877 Berhampore College.
,, Nikunjabihari	...	1883 Metropolitan Institution.
,, Nilmadhab	...	1870 Patna College.
,, Piyarilal	...	1870 Presidency College.
,, Prasannachandra	...	1866 Ditto.
,, Prasannagopal	...	1877 Ditto.
,, Prasannakumar	...	1868 Ditto.
,, Prasannakumar	...	1881 Ditto.
,, Purnachandra	...	1873 Krishnagar College.
,, Rajchandra	...	1869 Presidency College.
,, Rajendranath	...	1881 Canning College.
,, Sailendrabandhu	...	1881 Hughli College.
,, Saradaprasanna	...	1874 Presidency College.
,, Sasadhar	...	1881 Krishnagar College.
,, Satischandra	...	1877 Presidency College.
,, Satischandra	...	1883 Ditto.
,, Sitanath	...	1880 Ditto.
,, Sudhansubhushan	...	1870 Ditto.
,, Surendranath	...	1883 Ditto.
,, Syamchand	...	1871 Krishnagar College.
,, Ugrakanta	...	1882 Presidency College.
Raychaudhuri, Asutosh	...	1883 Metropolitan Institution.
,, Debendrakumar	...	1873 Presidency College.
,, Kshetramohan	...	1868 Ditto.
,, Matilal	...	1869 Ditto.
Saha, Gopalchandra	...	1874 Ditto.

Sahay, Jadunath	...	1873	Presidency College.
,, Jagannath	...	1883	Patna College.
,, Raghubansa	...	1870	Presidency College.
Samanta, Nilmadhab	...	1868	Ditto.
Sandel, M. L.	...	1867	Ditto.
Sanyal, Bhubanmohan	...	1873	Ditto.
,, Harischandra	...	1874	Ditto.
,, Jogindranath	...	1874	Ditto.
,, Krishnagopal	...	1877	Muir Central College.
,, Mahendranath	...	1874	Hughli College.
,, Ramlal	...	1871	Presidency College.
Sarkar, Akshaychandra	...	1868	Ditto
,, Asutosh	...	1882	Dacca College.
,, Chandrasekhar	...	1879	Presidency College.
,, Charuchandra	...	1883	Ditto.
,, Dinanath	...	1873	Krishnagar College.
,, Gopalchandra	...	1873	Presidency College.
,, Jaganmohan	...	1881	Dacca College.
,, Jagatnarayan	...	1881	Patna College.
,, Kedarnath	...	1872	Presidency College.
,, Kisorilal	...	1869	Ditto
,, Krishnachandra	...	1868	Berhampore College.
,, Matilal	...	1865	Presidency College.
,, Nandalal	...	1882	Ditto.
,, Narendranath	...	1880	Ditto.
,, Nityagopal	...	1876	Ditto.
,, Pareschandra	...	1867	Ditto.
,, Ramchandra	...	1883	Dacca College.
,, Ramnarayan	...	1880	Patna College.
,, Sidheswar	...	1878	Presidency College.
,, Surendranath	...	1873	Ditto.
,, Umeschandra	...	1862	Ditto.
Sarbadhikari, Amritakumar	...	1874	Ditto.
,, Rajkumar	...	1873	Canning College.
Sarma, Nabinchandra	...	1878	Presidency College.
Sayyed, Khyrat Ahmed	...	1879	Patna College.
Sen, Adityachandra	...	1876	Ditto.
,, Akhilchandra	...	1868	Ditto.
,, Akshaykumar	...	1873	Hughli College
,, Ambikacharan	...	1876	Presidency College.
,, Annadacharan	...	1882	Ditto.
,, Asutosh	...	1876	Ditto.
,, Baikunthanath	...	1864	Ditto.
,, Baradagobinda	...	1869	Ditto.
,, Batakrishna	...	1874	Ditto
,, Bipinbihari	...	1874	Krishnagar College.
,, Chandrakanta	...	1883	Presidency College.
,, Chandramohan	...	1868	Dacca College.
,, Dinanath	...	1873	Gauhati High School.
,, Dinabandhu	...	1869	Dacca College.
,, Durgacharan	...	1873	Presidency College.
,, Gaurballabh	...	1879	Ditto.
,, Girischandra	...	1875	Ditto.

Sen, Guruprasad	...	1865	Presidency College.
„ Haricharan	...	1873	Ditto.
„ Jadabchandra	...	1882	Dacca College.
„ Jatramohan	...	1876	Presidency College.
„ Jogneswar	...	1874	Ditto.
„ Kailaschandra	...	1883	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Kalikumar	...	1877	Presidency College.
„ Kalimohan	...	1881	Dacca College.
„ Kamalakanta	...	1869	Presidency College.
„ Kamalakanta (No. 2)	...	1869	Ditto.
„ Kanailal	...	1874	Ditto.
„ Kasikanta	...	1869	Ditto.
„ Kedarnath	...	1880	Ditto.
„ Kisorilal	...	1881	Hughli College.
„ Lalgopal		1873	Krishnagar College.
„ Narendranath	..	1882	Presidency College.
„ Prasannakumar	...	1870	Ditto.
„ Radhakrishna	...	1866	Ditto.
„ Radhanath	...	1877	Ditto.
„ Rajkrishna	...	1867	Ditto.
„ Ratneswar	...	1874	Ditto.
„ Saradaprasad	...	1870	Ditto.
„ Saratchandra	...	1883	Dacca College.
„ Sasibhushan	...	1866	Presidency College
„ Sasibhushan	...	1882	Ditto.
„ Sasibhushan	...	1883	Hughli College.
„ Satyakinkar	...	1870	Presidency College.
„ Srikanta	...	1881	Ditto.
„ Srinath	...	1882	Ditto.
„ Taracharan	...	1874	Ditto.
„ Taraprasanna	...	1879	Ditto.
„ Umeschandra	...	1877	Dacca College.
Sengupta, Kalidas	...	1878	Presidency College.
Set, Grischandra	...	1876	Ditto.
„ Manilal	...	1879	Ditto.
„ Rajendranath	...	1871	Ditto.
Sibsaranlal	...	1877	Patna College
Sikdar, Kisorimohan	...	1881	Krishnagar College.
Sil, Brajendrakumar	...	1863	Presidency College.
„ Gobindachandra	...	1865	Ditto.
„ Jadabchandra o	...	1868	Ditto
„ Kanailal	...	1880	Ditto.
„ Mahendralal	...	1863	Ditto.
Singh, Bhupsen	...	1876	Ditto.
„ Brajanandan	...	1881	Patna College.
„ Pudhsen	...	1868	Presidency College.
„ Saligram	...	1877	Ditto.
Sinha, Brajeschandra	...	1883	Ditto.
„ Jaygopal	...	1868	Ditto.
„ Matilal	...	1874	Ditto.
„ Nikunjabihari	...	1877	Ditto
„ Nirmalchandra	...	1882	Ditto.
„ Pramathakrishna	..	1879	Ditto.

Sinha, Purnendunarayan	...	1882	Patna College.
„ Ramaprasanna	...	1870	Presidency College.
„ Suryyanarayan	...	1861	Ditto.
Sitalprasad	...	1880	Patna College.
Som, Baradaprasanna	...	1877	Presidency College.
„ Brajabihari	..	1869	Ditto.
„ Debendralal	...	1868	Hughli College.
„ Jaygobinda	...	1871	Presidency College.
„ Murarilal	...	1877	Hughli College.
„ Trailokyanath	..	1883	Ditto.
Sriram	...	1877	Canning College.
Sur, Akshaykumar	...	1883	Presidency College.
„ Harimohan	...	1877	Ditto.
„ Hemchandra	...	1876	Ditto.
Syed Mazhar Iman	..	1875	Ditto
Takrimuddin, Ahmad	...	1883	Ditto.
Talapatra, Ramjadab	...	1874	Berhampore College.
Taslimuddin Ahmad	...	1882	Presidency College.
Tewari, Chandrasekhar	...	1881	Hughli College.
Twidale, G.	...	1874	Presidency College.
Younan, E	...	1870	Ditto
„ John	...	1870	Ditto.
Yusuf, Muhammad	..	1868	Patna College.

1884.

First Division.

In order of Merit.

Chakrabarti, Bhupati	...	Presidency College.
Basu, Kailaschandra	...	Metropolitan Institution.
Sanyal, Saratchandra	...	Ditto.
Sen, Saradaprasad	...	Dacca College.
Chattopadhyay, Rajanikanta	.	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Prasannakumar	...	Hughli College.
Guha, Prasannakumar	.	Dacca College
Datta, Nabinchandra	...	Metropolitan Institution.

Second Division.

In order of Merit.

Chakrabarti, Srischandra	...	Dacca College.
Jagannath Prasad	...	Patna College.
Basu, Asutosh	...	Metropolitan Institution.
Chaudhuri, Tarakisor	...	City College.
Basu, Janakinath	...	Metropolitan Institution.
Sen, Binodbihari	...	Presidency College.
Ray, Jajneswar	...	Metropolitan Institution.
Basu, Saratkisor	...	Ditto.

Ghosh, Srischandra	...	Presidency College.
Sarbadhikari, Debaprasad	...	Ditto.
Mitra, Hemchandra	...	City College
Ghosh, Ramottam	...	Presidency College.
Bandyopadhyay, Kumudnath	...	Metropolitan Institution.
Ghosh, Panchanan	...	Hughli College.
Bandyopadhyay, Bansidhar	...	Metropolitan Institution.
Ghosh, Janakiballabh	...	Ravenshaw College.
Chakrabarbarti, Rasikchandra	...	Dacca College
Mitra, Amulyacharan	...	Metropolitan Institution.
Chaudhuri, Dinanath	...	City College.
De, Anandamohan	...	Ditto
Basu, Sasibhushan	...	Metropolitan Institution.
Chakrabarti, Kunjabihari	...	Ditto.
Kandhji	...	Patna College.
Basu, Basantakrishna	...	Metropolitan Institution.
Mitra, Sorashicharan	...	Ditto.
Thakur, Kashinath Kesav	...	Muir Central College.
Ghosh, Parbatinath	...	Presidency College.
Haldar, Jogindranath	...	Metropolitan Institution.
Sen, Debendramohan	...	Ditto.
Lahiri, Harihar	...	Ditto.
Chakrabarti, Purnachandra	...	Ditto.
Baldeo Lal	...	Patna College.
Mitra, Kaliprasanna	...	Metropolitan Institution.
Basak, Ramkumar	...	Dacca College.
Mukhopadhyaya, Nrityalal	...	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Bhabacharan	...	Ditto.
Misra, Harinarayan	...	Ditto.
Mukhopadhyay, Thakurdas	..	Presidency College.
Bandyopadhyay, Kaliprasanna	...	Dacca College.
Majumdar, Hridaynath	...	Ditto.
Mitra, Saratchandra,	...	Presidency College.
Saha, Ramlal	...	Patna College.
Chaudhuri, Manmathanath	...	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Umeschandra	...	Rajshahye College.

1883.

CANDIDATES WHO HAVE PASSED THE B. L EXAMINATION, AND WILL BE ENTITLED TO THE DEGREE SO SOON AS THEY PASS THE B. A. EXAMINATION.

In Alphabetical Order.

Bandyopadhyay, Amritalal	...	1858	Presidency College.
Basu, Nilmadhab	...	1858	Ditto.
,, Upendrachandra	...	1862	Ditto.
Chakrabarti, Dwarkanath	...	1858	Ditto.
Chattopadhyay. Kedarnath	...	1858	Ditto.
Chaudhuri, Matilal	...	1860	Ditto.
Das, Girijasankar	...	1858	Ditto.
,, Kalimohan	...	1860	Ditto.
Datta, Kedarnath	...	1860	Ditto.

Dhar, Asutosh	....	1858	Presidency College.
Forbes, Thomas	...	1858	Ditto.
Ghosh, Kalicharan	...	1859	Ditto.
,, Prabhachandra	...	1858	Ditto.
,, Ratanlal	...	1858	Ditto.
Gregory, C.	...	1860	Ditto.
,, G.	...	1860	Ditto.
Mitra, Girischandra	...	1861	Ditto.
,, Srinath	...	1858	Ditto.
Mukhopadhyay, Bhubanchandra	...	1860	Ditto.
,, Harihar	...	1858	Ditto.
,, Jadunath	...	1862	Ditto.
,, Matilal	..	1860	Ditto.
Palit, Anandagopal	..	1859	Ditto.
Sarkar, Gopalchandra	...	1862	Ditto.
Sen, Prasannakumar	...	1862	Ditto.

LICENTIATES IN LAW.

In Alphabetical Order.

Abdulla, Fyaz	...	1873	Presidency College.
Aich, Sibchandra	...	1868	Ditto.
Bagchi, Baradaprasad	...	1873	Ditto.
,, Gopalkrishna	...	1874	Berhampore College.
Baksi, Baradaprasad	...	1874	Ditto.
,, Kedarnath	...	1872	Presidency College.
Bandyopadhyay, Ambikacharan	...	1862	Ditto.
,, Bhubanmohan	...	1872	Ditto.
,, Binodbihari	...	1872	Ditto.
,, Dinanath	...	1874	Ditto.
,, Girischandra	...	1870	Ditto.
,, Gopalchandra	...	1867	Ditto.
,, Gopalchandra		1871	Krishnagar College.
,, Gopalchandra (No. 1)		1873	Ditto.
,, Jadunath	...	1873	Presidency College.
,, Jadupati	...	1871	Berhampore College.
,, Kaliprasanna	...	1873	Presidency College.
,, Kantichandra	...	1872	Ditto.
,, Kedarnath	...	1874	Ditto.
,, Krishnagopal		1874	Hughli College.
,, Mahendranarayan		1870	Berhampore College.
,, Nabakrishna	...	1874	Krishnaghar College.
,, Nabinchandra	..	1874	Presidency College.
,, Panchkari	...	1873	Ditto
,, Purnachandra	...	1873	Ditto.
,, Sasibhushan	...	1869	Ditto.
,, Sasibhushan	...	1873	Ditto.
Baral, Nabinchand	...	1867	Ditto.
Bardoyle, Madhabchandra	...	1874	Ditto.
Bari, Fazlal	...	1869	Ditto.
Basak, Panchkari	...	1874	Ditto.
,, Syamlal	...	1873	Ditto.

Basu, Abhaydas	1866	Presidency College.
„ Amarnath	1866	Ditto.
„ Bhoianath	1874	Berhampore College.
„ Haramohan	1866	Presidency College.
„ Jagadischandra	1873	Ditto.
„ Kaliprasanna	1870	Ditto.
„ Mahendranath	1873	Ditto.
„ Radhamadhab	1872	Ditto.
„ Rasbihari	1873	Dacca College.
„ Trigunaprasanna	1869	Presidency College.
„ Upendranath	1872	Ditto.
Bhattacharyya, Jogindranath	1872	Ditto.
„ Jnanchandra	1873	Ditto.
„ Mahendranath	1873	Ditto.
Chaki, Ramgopal	1866	Ditto.
Chakrabarti, Bidhubhushan	1874	Hughli College.
„ Chandrabhushan	1871	Krishnagar College.
„ Dwarkanath	1871	Dacca College.
„ Madhabchandra	1867	Presidency College.
„ Maheschandra	1869	Dacca College.
„ Rajnarayan	1874	Presidency College.
„ Syamacharan	1870	Ditto.
Chand, Parbatikumar	1869	Dacca College.
„ Prasannakumar	1871	Ditto.
Chattopadhyay, Gaurisankar	1866	Presidency College.
„ Kedarnath	1870	Ditto.
„ Kunjabihari	1873	Krishnagar College.
„ Napharchandra	1873	Hughli College.
„ Nilkanta	1873	Presidency College.
„ Saradaprasad	1870	Ditto
„ Saradaprasad	1873	Hughli College.
„ Trailokyanath	1872	Presidency College.
„ Upendranath	1873	Ditto.
Chaudhuri, Annadaprasad	1873	Berhampore College.
„ Chandrannath	1874	Presidency College.
„ Jaygopal	1874	Ditto.
„ Jogindralal	1874	Ditto.
„ Kalikrishna	1872	Ditto.
„ Kasipati	1874	Ditto.
„ Kisorilal	1874	Ditto.
„ Prasannanath	1873	Ditto.
„ Srischandra	1872	Ditto.
„ Sibapada	1874	Ditto.
„ Syamapada	1871	Ditto.
Dan, Parmeswar	1872	Ditto.
Das, Bhairabchandra	1872	Ditto.
„ Binodbihari	1874	Ditto.
„ Harakumar	1873	Ditto.
„ Jagatchandra	1873	Dacca College.
„ Parbaticharan	1866	Presidency College.
„ Rameswar	1873	Ditto.
Datta, Durgadas	1863	Ditto.
„ Gobindachandra	1873	Ditto.

Datta, Harisankar	1873	Presidency College.
„ Kalikrishna	1874	Ditto.
„ Kshetranath	1874	Krishnagar College.
„ Priyanath	1872	Presidency College.
„ Radhakrishna	1872	Patna College.
„ Sambhunath	1873	Dacca College.
De, Dhankrishna	1873	Presidency College.
„ Gobindachandra	1872	Ditto.
„ Krishnakisor	1873	Ditto.
„ Nandalal	1873	Hughli College.
„ Nilmadhab	1873	Presidency College.
„ Pratapchandra	1865	Ditto.
Deb, Jogindranath	1874	Ditto.
Fazlul Quadir	1873	Ditto.
Gangopadhyay, Bhubanmohan	1873	Berhampore College.
„ Binodbihari	1872	Presidency College.
„ Binodbihari	1873	Ditto.
„ Chandramohan	1871	Krishnagar College.
Ghosh, Atulchandra	1867	Presidency College.
„ Becharam	1873	Ditto.
„ Bhubanmohan	1872	Krishnagar College.
„ Biharilal	1870	Berhampore College.
„ Chandrakanta	1869	Dacca College
„ Chandrakumar	1872	Krishnagar College.
„ Durgadas	1870	Presidency College.
„ Ganeschandra	1870	Ditto.
„ Girischandra	1869	Ditto.
„ Jadunath	1873	Ditto.
„ Jogeschandra	1870	Ditto.
„ Kedarnath	1870	Krishnagar College.
„ Mahendralal	1873	Patna College.
„ Mahendranath	1872	Presidency College.
„ Nilmadhab	1872	Berhampore College.
„ Raicharan	1872	Hughli College.
„ Rakhalchandra	1874	Ditto.
„ Syamacharan	1870	Presidency College.
„ Taraprasanna	1871	Ditto.
„ Upendranath	1872	Ditto.
Ghoshal, Kalicharan	1866	Ditto.
Golam Asdaq	1873	Hughli College.
Goswami, Mahendralal	1874	Ditto.
Guha, Gangadas	1866	Ditto.
„ Kalisankar	1869	Ditto.
„ Tarakchandra	1873	Dacca College.
Gupta, Bansidhar	1873	Patna College.
Haldar, Bireswar	1866	Presidency College.
Hamiduddin Ahmed	1873	Ditto.
Karmakar, Brindabanchandra	1874	Ditto.
Kirkpatrick, C.	1866	Ditto.
Kumar, Prankrishna	1874	Ditto.
Kundu, Hemchandra	1869	Ditto.
„ Jadunath	1873	Berhampore College.
Lahiri, Purnachandra	1872	Presidency College.

Maitra, Bhubanmohan ...	1873	Berhampore College.
,, Haricharan ...	1873	Presidency College.
,, Hariballabh ...	1873	Cuttack High School.
,, Ramdas ...	1874	Presidency College.
Majil, Sasthidas ...	1873	Hughli College
Majumdar, Gangadhar ...	1871	Presidency College.
,, Mahendrachandra ...	1872	Berhampore College.
,, Mahimachandra ...	1873	Queen's College, Benares.
,, Ramdayal ...	1873	Hughli College.
,, Sarbeswar ...	1868	Presidency College.
Mallik, Akshaykumar ..	1870	Ditto.
,, Mahendranath ...	1872	Ditto.
,, Nityagopal ...	1867	Ditto.
,, Priyanath ...	1869	Ditto.
Masanta, Parbaticharan ...	1872	Ditto.
Mitra, Bankabihari ...	1873	Ditto.
,, Bhagabaticharan ...	1872	Patna College.
,, Bhabanicharan ...	1873	Hughli College.
,, Biswambhar ...	1872	Presidency College.
,, Kantichandra ...	1873	Ditto.
,, Kshetramohan ...	1874	Ditto.
,, Saradacharan ...	1872	Ditto.
,, Sasibhushan ...	1873	Krishnagar College.
,, Trailokyanath ...	1871	Presidency College.
Moses. C O. ...	1873	Ditto.
Mukhopadhyay, Abinaschandra ..	1872	Ditto.
,, Abinaschandra ...	1874	Ditto.
,, Abinaschandra ...	1874	Hughli College.
,, Bhubanmohan ..	1870	Presidency College.
,, Chandrabhushan .	1873	Krishnagar College.
,, Chandrakumar ..	1873	Presidency College.
,, Gobindadeb ...	1873	Hughli College.
,, Hemchandra ...	1873	Presidency College.
,, Jadunath ...	1871	Krishnagar College.
,, Kanailal ...	1873	Presidency College.
,, Kuladaprasad ...	1865	Ditto.
,, Mahendranath ..	1881	Berhampore College.
,, Saradaprasad (No. 2)	1873	Presidency College.
,, Saradaprasad ...	1874	Ditto.
,, Sasibhushan ...	1867	Ditto.
,, Sricharan ...	1874	Ditto.
,, Syamacharan ...	1874	Berhampore College.
,, Umeschandra ...	1874	Hughli College
Munsi, Ramgopal ...	1867	Presidency College.
Nag, Chaitanyakrishna ...	1874	Ditto.
Nandi, Loknath ...	1873	Patna College.
,, Mahendranath ...	1874	Presidency College.
Niyogi, Nilkamal ...	1869	Dacca College.
Pal, Bankabihari ...	1874	Hughli College.
Patranabis, Baneswar ...	1873	Dacca College.
Prannath Pandit ...	1873	Canning College.
Rakshit, Gobindachandra ...	1869	Presidency College.
,, Gobindakisor ...	1873	Dacca College.

Ray, Bipinchandra	...	1874	Dacca College.
,, Brajanath	...	1873	Presidency College.
,, Dinabandhu	...	1868	Ditto
,, Dineschandra	...	1874	Dacca College
,, Girischandra	...	1872	Presidency College.
,, Harakumar	...	1874	Ditto
,, Jogindranarayan	...	1874	Krishnagar College.
,, Jogindranath	...	1871	Berhampore College.
,, Pratapchandra	...	1873	Presidency College.
,, Rasikchandra	...	1874	Ditto.
,, Sudhansubhushan	...	1870	Ditto.
,, Syamacharan	...	1872	Dacca College.
Raychaudhuri, Ramchandra	...	1872	Presidency College.
Rebello, P. T.	...	1873	Ditto.
Rooke, H.	..	1867	Ditto.
Sahay, Sibsankar	...	1872	Patna College.
Samanta, Jaharilal	...	1873	Presidency College.
Sanwal, Singh	...	1873	Queen's College, Benares.
Sanyal, Digambar	...	1870	Berhampore College.
,, Kesablal	...	1874	Presidency College.
,, Prasannakumar	...	1874	Ditto.
Sarkar, Jadabchandra	...	1867	Ditto.
,, Jogeschandra	...	1872	Hughli College.
,, Jogindranath	...	1873	Presidency College.
,, Maheschandra	...	1866	Ditto
,, Mahimchandra	..	1872	Berhampore College.
,, Taraknath	...	1873	Presidency College.
Sen, Banwarilal	...	1872	Ditto.
,, Bhubanmohan	...	1870	Ditto.
,, Gurudas	...	1873	Ditto.
,, Harischandra	...	1871	Dacca College
,, Jadunandan	...	1872	Berhampore College.
,, Kailaschandra	...	1870	Presidency College.
,, Kailaschandra	...	1873	Ditto
,, Kalicharan	...	1873	Ditto.
,, Kanailal	...	1872	Ditto.
,, Nalitchandra	...	1864	Ditto.
,, Rakhaldas	...	1874	— Ditto.
,, Ramchandra	...	1873	Dacca College.
,, Saradaprasad	...	1870	Presidency College.
,, Umeschandra	...	1872	Krishnagar College.
Sil, Gopallal	...	1869	Presidency College.
Sinha, Isanchandra	...	1865	Ditto.
,, Kshirodnath	...	1873	Presidency College.
,, Madhusudan	...	1874	Berhampore College.
Sukul, Bhadranath	...	1872	Krishnagar College.

CANDIDATES WHO HAVE PASSED THE L. L. EXAMINATION AND WILL BE ENTITLED TO THE LICENCE, SO SOON AS THEY PASS THE FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS.

In Alphabetical Order.

Bandyopadhyay, Bhubanchandra	.	1863	Presidency College.
,, Matilal	...	1863	Ditto.
,, Umeschandra	...	1863	Ditto.

Basu, Lakshmicharan	...	1861	Presidency College.
,, Maheschandra	...	1863	Ditto.
,, Nilmadhab	...	1863	Ditto.
Chattopadhyay, Kalidas	...	1862	Ditto.
,, Manulal	...	1862	Ditto.
,, Sibchandra	...	1862	Ditto.
Das, Durgamohan	...	1861	Ditto.
,, Gobindachandra	...	1861	Ditto.
Gangopadhyay, Kshetramohan	...	1861	Ditto.
Ghosh, Chandrakali	...	1861	Ditto.
Majumdar, Sibchandra	...	1863	Ditto.
Mukhopadhyay, Atulchandra	...	1863	Ditto.
,, Nilmadhab	...	1862	Ditto.
,, Pramathanath	...	1862	Ditto.
,, Ramchandra	...	1862	Ditto.
Ray, Jadunath	...	1861	Ditto.
,, Krishnadayal	...	1862	Ditto.
,, Mrityunjay	...	1862	Ditto.
Sen, Bansidhar	...	1862	Ditto.
,, Nilmadhab	...	1861	Ditto.
Sil, Ramanath	...	1863	Ditto.
,, Tulsidas	...	1863	Ditto.

GOLD MEDALS TO THE VALUE OF Rs. 100 EACH, AWARDED AT THE B. L. DEGREE EXAMINATION.

Mitra, Upendranath	...	1862	Presidency College.
Sen, Baikunthanath	...	1864	Ditto.
,, Guruprasad	...	1865	Ditto.
Bandyopadhyay, Gurudas	...	1866	Ditto.
Ghosh, Rasbihari	...	1867	Ditto.
Chakrabarti, Girindramohan	...	1868	Ditto.
Bandyopadhyay, Sibchandra	...	1869	Patna College.
Datta, Charuchandra	...	1870	Presidency College.
Harihar, Nath	...	1873	Patna College.
Chattopadhyay, Digambar	...	1882	Presidency College.
Ray, Nikunjabihari	...	1883	Metropolitan Institution.
Chakrabarti, Bhupati	...	1884	Presidency College.

Graduates.

ENGINEERING.

B. C. E.

In Alphabetical Order.

Bandyopadhyay, Upendranath	...	1880	Presidency College.
Basu, Ambikacharan	...	1875	Ditto.
„ Surendrakumar	...	1880	Govt. Eng. Col., Howrah.
Biswas, Gaganchandra	...	1877	Presidency College.
Bremner, A. G.	...	1872	Ditto.
Chattopadhyay, Nagendranath	...	1876	Ditto.
„ Bhutnath	...	1879	Ditto.
„ Satkari	...	1864	Ditto.
„ Upendranath	...	1879	Ditto.
Chaudhuri, Ambikacharan	...	1864	Ditto.
„ Nitaigobinda	...	1873	Ditto.
Gangopadhyay, Sureschandra	...	1878	Ditto.
Ghosal Haripada	...	1883	Ditto.
Gupta, Nabinkrishna	...	1875	Ditto.
Lahiri, Asutosh	...	1876	Ditto.
Majumdar, Ramratan	...	1868	Ditto.
Mitra, Sasibhushan	...	1875	Ditto.
Mukhopadhyay, Atulkrishna	...	1877	Ditto.
Pal, Haridas	...	1875	Ditto.
Rajak, Biharilal	...	1877	Ditto.
Ray, Jagadischandra	...	1877	Ditto.
„ Madhabchandra	...	1869	Ditto.
Rees, J. C.	...	1873	Ditto.
Sen, Bamacharan	...	1880	Ditto.
„ Kalipada	...	1869	Ditto.
„ Mahendranath	...	1876	Ditto.

THEORETICAL PART OF THE EXAMINATION FOR THE LICENCE IN CIVIL ENGINEERING.

In Alphabetical Order.

Adams, H. M.	...	1861	Cal. C. E. College.
Chandra, Mahendralal	...	1862	Ditto.
Chattopadhyay, Hemchandra	...	1862	Ditto.
„ Mathuranath	...	1861	Ditto.
Chaudhuri, Kunjabihari	...	1862	Ditto.
Das, Bholanath	...	1862	Ditto.
De, Baikunthanath	...	1861	Ditto.
„ Jadabchandra	...	1861	Ditto.
„ Matilal	...	1862	Ditto.

Ghosh, Rameschandra	...	1862	Cal. C. E. College.
,, Umeschandra	...	1861	Ditto.
Mitra, Parbaticharan	...	1862	Ditto.
Mukhopadhyay, Binodchand	...	1862	Ditto.
,, Ramkrishna	...	1862	Ditto.
Pandit, Suryyakumar	...	1862	Ditto.
Ray, Dhaneschandra	...	1862	Ditto.
Sen, Dinanath	...	1861	Ditto.

L. C. E.

In Alphabetical Order.

Ash, Matilal	...	1875	Presidency College.
Atkinson, A. D.	...	1865	Ditto.
Bandyopadhyay, Atulchandra	...	1880	Ditto.
,, Bhushanchandra		1882	Govt. Eng. Col., Howrah.
,, Dharanidhar	...	1872	Presidency College.
,, Gopallal	..	1876	Ditto.
,, Haranchandra	...	1870	Ditto.
,, Kantichandra	...	1868	Ditto.
,, Nagendranath	...	1880	Ditto.
,, Priyanath	...	1867	Ditto.
,, Rajkrishna	...	1864	Cal. C. E. College.
,, Satyacharan	...	1881	Govt. Eng. Col, Howrah.
,, Trailokyanath	...	1873	Presidency College.
Basak, Lalitmohan	...	1881	Govt. Eng. Col., Howrah
Basu, Bhubanmohan	...	1867	Presidency College.
,, Binaykrishna	...	1875	Ditto.
,, Kenaram	...	1875	Ditto.
,, Kunjabihari	...	1877	Ditto.
Bhar, Girischandra	...	1875	Ditto.
Biswas, Priyakrishna	...	1878	Ditto.
Byers, T. B.	...	1881	Ditto.
Byers, P. W.	...	1881	Govt. Eng. Col., Howrah.
Chakrabarti, Bhutnath	...	1874	Presidency College.
,, Durgacharan	...	1876	Ditto.
Chattopadhyay, Bhutnath	...	1878	Ditto.
,, Babadheb	...	1880	Ditto.
,, Asutosh	...	1880	Ditto.
,, Gopalchandra	...	1880	Ditto.
,, Haridas	...	1878	Ditto.
,, Kalisankar	...	1871	Ditto.
,, Purnachandra	...	1877	Ditto.
,, Rakhaldas	...	1871	Ditto.
,, Upendranath	...	1878	Ditto.
Chaudhuri, Amritalal	...	1867	Ditto.
,, Kirtichandra	...	1872	Ditto.
Daniari, Prasannakumar	...	1872	Ditto.
Das, Herambanath	...	1874	Ditto.
,, Kedarnath	...	1864	Cal. C. E. College.
,, Rajkrishna	...	1875	Presidency College.
Datta, Abhayacharan	...	1880	Ditto.
,, Girischandra	...	1876	Ditto.
De, Nibaranchandra	...	1878	Ditto.
,, Jnanendranath	...	1880	Ditto.

DeRozario, F.	...	1873	Presidency College.
Ghosh, Jogindranath	...	1877	Ditto.
„ Kshetranath	...	1867	Ditto.
„ Priyanath	...	1870	Ditto.
Guha, Radharaman	...	1880	Ditto.
Kumar, Rajkrishna	...	1864	Cal. C. E. College.
Lakersteen, M. R.	...	1867	Presidency College.
Milne, W. P.	...	1872	Ditto.
Mitra, Asutosh	...	1864	Cal. C. E. College.
Mukhopadhyay, Aghornath	...	1870	Presidency College.
„ Anadinath	...	1867	Ditto.
„ Bamacharan	...	1880	Govt. Eng. Col., Howrah.
„ Binaykrishna	...	1877	Presidency College.
„ Jogindranath	...	1868	Ditto.
„ Kaliprasanna	...	1870	Ditto.
„ Kisorimohan	..	1876	Ditto.
Pal, Binodbihari	...	1877	Ditto.
„ Brindabanchandra	...	1876	Ditto.
„ Haricharan	...	1877	Ditto.
„ Prasannakumar	...	1872	Ditto.
Patnaek, Sudamchandra	...	1869	Ditto.
Ray, Abinaschandra	...	1880	Ditto.
„ Chandramohan	...	1872	Ditto.
„ Jnanchandra	...	1869	Ditto.
„ Sitaprasanna	...	1882	Govt. Eng. Col., Howrah.
Sarkar, Purnachandra	...	1865	Presidency College.
Sen, Prankrishna	...	1881	Govt. Eng. Col., Howrah.
„ Prasannakumar	...	1877	Presidency College.
Sinha, Udaynarayan	...	1869	Ditto.
Swinden, J. R.	...	1872	Ditto.

1883.

B. C. E.

SECOND DIVISION.

In order of Merit.

Sarkar Annadaprasad	...	Govt. Eng. College, Howrah.
Mukhopadhyay, Rajendranath	...	Ditto.

L. C. E.

SECOND DIVISION.

In order of Merit.

Warde, Charles P.	...	Govt. Eng. College, Howrah.
Martin, J. Arnold	...	Ditto.
Ghoshal, Hariprasad	...	Ditto.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN ENGINEERING.

SECOND DIVISION.

Hanby, W.	...	Govt. Eng. College, Howrah.

Graduates—Arts.

HONOURS IN ARTS.

1865.

SANSKRIT.

CLASS I.

Mukhopadhyay, Nilambar ... Sanskrit College.

HEBREW.

CLASS I.

Blockmann, H. ... Teacher.

HISTORY.

CLASS II.

Sandel, Manilal ... Doveton College.
Sinha, Chandranarayan ... Presidency College.
Mitra, Mahendralal ... Ditto.

MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

CLASS III.

Som, Jaygobinda ... Cal. F. C. Institution.

MATHEMATICS.

CLASS I.

Bandyopadhyay, Gurudas ... Presidency College.

CLASS II.

Das, Lakshminarayan ... Presidency College.

CLASS III.

Mallik, Atulcharan ... Presidency College.

NATURAL AND PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

CLASS I.

Ray, Prasannachandra ... Presidency College.

1866.

ENGLISH.

CLASS I.

Ghosh, Rasbihari ... Presidency College.

CLASS III.

Mukhopadhyay, Kaliprasanna ... Presidency College.

HISTORY.

CLASS I.

Basu, Chandranath ... Presidency College.

CLASS II.

Bandyopadhyay, Sasibhushan ... Presidency College.
Chandra, Jogneswar ... Ditto.

CLASS III.

De, Benimadhab ... Presidency College.

MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

CLASS I.

Bandyopadhyay, Kalicharan ... Cal. F. C. Institution.

CLASS II.

Ghosh, Gobindachandra ... Presidency College.
Mukhopadhyay, Nibaranchandra .. Ditto.

CLASS III.

Chattopadhyay, Umakanta ... Presidency College.

MATHEMATICS.

CLASS II.

Bhattacharyya, Dwarkanath ... Teacher.

NATURAL AND PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

CLASS I.

Gupta, Kalipada ... Medical College.

1867.

ENGLISH.

CLASS I.

Mukhopadhyay, Asutosh ... Presidency College.

SANSKRIT.

CLASS I.

Mukhopadhyay, Nilmani ... Sanskrit College.

CLASS II.

Mukhopadhyay, Nrisinhachandra Sanskrit College.

HISTORY.

CLASS I.

Chakrabarti, Girindramohan	...	Presidency College.

CLASS II.

Sarkar, Kisorilal	...	Presidency College.
Basu, Karunadas	...	Ditto.

CLASS III.

Haldar, Ramchandra	...	Presidency College.
Sen, Prasannakumar	...	Ditto.
Ray, Kaliprasanna	...	Ditto.
Mukhopadhyay, Becharam	...	Ditto.
Bhattacharyya, Tarinikanta	...	Ditto.

MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

CLASS I.

Mukhopadhyay, Rajkrishna	...	Presidency College.

CLASS II.

Ghosh, Dhankrishna	...	Cal. F. C. Institution.
Sil, Jadabchandra	...	Presidency College.

CLASS III.

Sen, Kasikanta*	...	Presidency College,

MATHEMATICS.

CLASS I.

De, Gaurisankar	...	Presidency College.

CLASS II.

Biswas, Piyarimohan	...	Dacca College.

CLASS III.

Ghosh, Harichaitanya	...	Dacca College.

1868.

ENGLISH.

CLASS II.

Bandyopadhyay, Saratchandra	...	Presidency College.

CLASS III.

Basu, Jogindranath	...	Presidency College.

SANSKRIT.

CLASS III.

Chattopadhyay, Harakrishna	...	Sanskrit College.

HISTORY.

CLASS II.

Mukhopadhyay, Gopalchandra	...	Presidency College.
Amir Ali	...	Hughli College.

CLASS III.

Bandyopadhyay, Taraprasanna	...	Presidency College.

MATHEMATICS.

CLASS I.

Basu, Anandamohan	...	Presidency College.

CLASS III.

Mitra, Ramchandra	...	Presidency College.
Raychaudhuri, Matilal	...	Ditto.

MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

CLASS I.

Datta, Benimadhab	...	Presidency College.

CLASS II.

De, Krishnadas	...	Cal. F. C. Institution.

CLASS III.

Basu, Trailokyanath	...	Cal. F. C. Institution.
Chattopadhyay, Napharchandra	...	Hughli College.

1869.

ENGLISH.

CLASS II.

Sen, Krishnabihari	...	Presidency College.
Chaudhuri, Jogindranath	...	Ditto.
Sen, Jaykrishna	...	Ditto.
Datta, Mahendranath	...	Ditto.

HISTORY.

CLASS II.

Ghosh, Kshetrachandra	...	Presidency College.
Bhanja, Kalidas	...	Ditto.

MATHEMATICS.

CLASS II.

Ray, Chandrakumar	...	Presidency College.

CLASS III.

Chattopadhyay, Mathuranath	...	Dacca College.
Das, Baikunthanath	...	Ditto.
Basak, Jagadurlabh	...	Presidency College.

MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

CLASS I.

Datta, Jagadbandhu	...	Presidency College.

CLASS II.

Deb, Upendrachandra	...	Presidency College.
Bandyopadhyay, Kailaschandra	...	Patna College.

CLASS III.

Saha, Gopalchandra	...	Presidency College.
Bhattacharyya, Haranath	...	Genl. Assembly's Institution.

1870.

ENGLISH.

CLASS II.

Mitra, Kartikchandra	...	Presidency College.
Bandyopadhyay, Sibnath	...	Ditto.
Mitra, Saradacharan	...	Ditto.

CLASS III.

Mallik, Akhilchandra	...	Presidency College.
Datta, Bhabanicharan	...	Ditto.

HISTORY.

CLASS II.

Sarkar, Sasibhushan	...	Krishnagar College.
Chattopadhyay, Srigopal	...	Ditto.
Basu, Trailokyanath	...	Presidency College.
Mukhopadhyay, Hariprasana	...	Krishnagar College.
Chakrabarti, Gopalchandra	...	Cathedral Mission College.

CLASS III.

Majumdar, Upendranarayan	...	Presidency College.
Set, Rajendranath	.	Ditto.

MATHEMATICS.

CLASS III.

Misra, Lakshmisankar	...	Benares College.

MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

CLASS II.

Basu, Mahitchandra	...	Presidency College.
Das, Lalmohan	...	Ditto.
Basu, Rajanimath	...	Ditto.

CLASS III.

Ghosh, Rajendranath ... Presidency College.
Mitra, Mahendrachandra ... Hughli College.

NATURAL AND PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

CLASS I.

Younan, E. .. St. Xavier's College.

1871.

ENGLISH.

CLASS II.

Chandhuri, Srischandra ... Presidency College.
Basu, Upendranath ... Ditto.
Majumdar, Chandramohan ... Ditto.
Bandyopadhyay, Nilratna, ... Hughli College.
" Binodbihari ... Presidency College.
Acharyya, Balkrishna ... Benares College.

CLASS III.

Mukhopadhyay, Umacharan ... Benares College.
" Kanailal ... Presidency College.
Ghosh, Sureschannra ... Ditto.
Chattopadhyay, Priyanath ... Genl. Assembly's Institution.
Datta, Janakinath ... Presidency College.

SANSKRIT.

CLASS I.

Sarkar, Gopalchandra ... Sanskrit College.

CLASS II.

Sinha, Kshirodnath ... Sanskrit College.

ARABIC.

CLASS II.

Ali Reza Khan ... Agra College.

HISTORY.

CLASS I.

Pramanik, Jasadanandan ... Krishnagar College.

CLASS II.

Masanta, Parbaticharan ... Presidency College.
Chattopadhyay, Jogeschandra ... Krishnagar College.

CLASS III.

Datta, Priyanath ... Cathedral Mission College.

MATHEMATICS.

CLASS II.

Basu, Bipinkrishna ... Presidency College.

CLASS III.

Ray, Bamacharan ... Presidency College.
Mukhopadhyay, Bipinbihari ... Ditto.

PHILOSOPHY.

CLASS II.

Mukhopadhyay, Girijabhushan ... Presidency College.
Basu, Akshaykumar ... Ditto.

CLASS III.

Ghosh Debendranath .. Presidency College.
Ray, Radhanath ... Ditto.

NATURAL AND PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

CLASS III.

Bhattacharyya, Jogindranath ... Presidency College.

1872

ENGLISH.

CLASS I.

Hukum Chand ... Delhi College
De, Brajendranath ... Canning College.

CLASS II.

Basu, Isanchandra ... Presidency College
Chakrabarti, Ramgopal ... Ditto
Mukhopadhyay, Jogindranath ... Free Church Institution.
Sarkar, Surendranath ... Presidency College.
Gupta, Kunjabihari ... Ditto.

CLASS III.

Datta, Baishnabcharan ... Free Church Institution.
,, Balaichand ... Presidency College.
Ghosh, Abinaschandra ... Ditto.
Mukhopadhyay, Adyanath ... Free Church Institution.

SANSKRIT.

CLASS II.

Bhattacharyya, Sibnath ... Sanskrit College.

HISTORY.

CLASS III.

Mitra, Haricharan ... Presidency College.
Ghosh, Birajkrishna ... Ditto.

MATHEMATICS.

CLASS II.

Mukhopadhyay, Sasibhushan ... Presidency College.

CLASS III.

Basu, Baidyanath ... Krishnagar College.

MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

CLASS I.

Ghosh, Jogindranath ... Presidency College.

NATURAL AND PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

CLASS I.

Chaudhuri Jnanchandra ... Presidency College.

1873.

ENGLISH.

CLASS II.

Bhattacharyya, Narayanchandra ... Free Church Institution.
Chaudhuri, Sasibhushan ... Hughli College.
Madangopal ... Delhi College.

CLASS III.

Das, Bipinbihari ... Presidency College.
Deb, Gopendrakrishna ... Ditto.
Ghoshal, Tarapada ... Ditto.
Mukhopadhyay, Haridas ... Ditto.
De, Lalbihari ... Free Church Institution.
Ray, Saradaprasanna ... Ditto.
Kar, Girischandra ... Presidency College.

MATHEMATICS.

CLASS I.

Bandyopadhyay, Biharilal ... Presidency College.

CLASS III.

Ray, Rajaninath ... Presidency College.

MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

CLASS I.

Datta, Sasibhushan ... Presidency College.

NATURAL AND PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

CLASS II.

Sen, Batakrishna ... Presidency College.
„ Ambikacharan ... Ditto.

1874.

ENGLISH.

CLASS I.

Bandyopadhyay, Kedarnath ... Presidency College.

CLASS II.

Mukhopadhyay, Bipinbihari ... Presidency College.
Basu, Bipinbihari ... Muir Central College.
Sarkar, Siddheswar ... Presidency College.

CLASS III.

Priya Das ... Muir Central College.
Mukhopadhyay, Saratchandra ... Presidency College.
Hukam Chand ... Lahore College.
Mukhopadhyay, Tejchandra ... Presidency College.
Bishen Lal ... Muir Central College.
Mukhopadhyay, Harabilas ... Presidency College.

SANSKRIT.

CLASS I.

Batabyal, Umeschandra ... Sanskrit College.

CLASS II.

Pandit, Prannath ... Sanskrit College.

HISTORY.

CLASS II.

Biswas, Asutosh ... Presidency College.
Basu, Lalitkumar ... Free Church Institution.

CLASS III.

Chaudhuri, Srikumar ... Cathedral Mission College.

MATHEMATICS.

CLASS II.

Chattopadhyay, Baburam ... Presidency College.
Ray, Gopalchandra ... Ditto.

PHILOSOPHY.

Class II.

Datta, Kailaschandra	...	Dacca College.
Gangopadhyay, Benimadhab	...	Genl. Assembly's Institution.

Class III.

Sen, Gaurballabh	...	Genl. Assembly's Institution.
Niyogi, Basantakumar	...	Teacher.

NATURAL AND PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

Class II.

Rudra, Bhagabatchandra	...	Presidency College.

Class III.

Ray, Jnanendralal	...	Presidency College.

1875.

ENGLISH.

Class I.

Lahiri, Prasannakumar	...	Presidency College.

Class II.

Bandyopadhyay, Nistaran	...	Presidency College.
Datta, Ramlal	...	Ditto.
Mulraj	...	Lahore College.
Sen, Adityachandra	...	Presidency College.
Das, Nabinchandra	...	Ditto.

Class III.

Ghosh, Haridas	...	Presidency College.
Majumdar, Ambikacharan	...	Genl. Assembly's Institution.

HISTORY.

Class III.

Ghosh, Apurbakrishna	...	Free Church Institution.

MATHEMATICS.

Class III.

De, Debsankar	...	Free Church Institution.
Ghosh, Ramaprasanna,	...	Presidency College.
Sarkar, Narendranath	...	Ditto.

NATURAL AND PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

CLASS I.

Ghosh, Baradaprasad ... Presidency College.

1876.

ENGLISH.

CLASS II.

Ray, Debendranath ... Patna College.
Ghosh, Abinaschandra ... Presidency College.
Gobindacharan ... Patna College.
Das, Raghunath ... Presidency College.
Kar, Harischandra ... Ditto.
David, Ismail ... Benares College.

CLASS III.

Bandyopadhyay, Tinkari ... Presidency College.

SANSKRIT.

CLASS II.

Das, Janendranath ... Sanskrit College.
Bhattacharyya, Khaliprasanna ... Ditto.

CLASS III.

Mukhopadhyay, Kalidhan ... Sanskrit College.

HISTORY.

CLASS III.

Guha, Rebatimohan ... Dacca College.

MATHEMATICS.

CLASS II.

Basu, Nandakrishna ... Presidency College.
Sarkar, Nilkanta ... Ditto.

NATURAL AND PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

CLASS II.

Ray, Satischandra .. Presidency College.
Chattopadhyay, Haridas ... Ditto.

CLASS III.

Mitra, Abhayacharan ... Presidency College.
Bandyopadhyay, Rajkrishna ... Free Church Instituion.

1877.

ENGLISH.

CLASS I.

Majumdar Nilkantha	...	Presidency College.
Basu, Debendranath	...	Ditto.

CLASS II.

Datta, Dwijadas	...	Presidency College.
Iswardas	...	Lahore College.
Ghosh, Saratchandra	...	Presidency College.
Chattopadhyay, Prasannakumar	...	Teacher.

CLASS III.

Sen, Trigunacharan	...	Presidency College.

ARABIC.

CLASS II.

Amjad Ali	...	Benares College

CLASS III.

Ashraf Ali	...	Benares College.

PERSIAN.

CLASS III.

Raza Husein	...	Muir Central College.

SANSKRIT.

CLASS I.

Bhattacharyya, Haraprasad	...	Sanskrit College.

CLASS II.

Bapurao, Dada	...	Muir Central College.

MATHEMATICS.

CLASS I.

Gupta, Bipinbihari	...	Presidency College.

CLASS II.

Basu, Durgadas	...	Presidency College.
Das, Surendranath	...	Ditto.

CLASS III.

Basu, Annadaprasad	...	Presidency College.
Misra, Ramasankar	...	Benares College.

PHILOSOPHY.

CLASS III.

Gupta, Girindrakumar	...	Free Church Institution.

NATURAL AND PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

CLASS II.

Bagchi, Upendranath	...	Presidency College.
Mukhopadhyay, Hiralal	...	Hughli College.
Ray, Haricharan	...	Canning College.

CLASS III.

Basu, Narendranath	...	Hughli College.

1878.

ENGLISH.

CLASS II.

Nag, Haradhan	...	Presidency College.
Lalchand	...	Lahore College
Mitra, Purnachandra	...	Krishnagar College.
De, Adwaitaprasad	...	Cathedral Mission College.
Mukhopadhyay, Brajagopal	...	Presidency College.

CLASS III.

Nag, Syamakanta	...	Presidency College.
Sinha, Pramathakrishna	...	Ditto.

SANSKRIT.

CLASS II.

Chattopadhyay, Sripati	...	Sanskrit College.

HISTORY.

CLASS I.

Kennedy, Pringle	...	Teacher.

MATHEMATICS.

Class II.

Sarkar, Chandrasekhar	...	Presidency College.
Bagchi, Brajagopal	...	Ditto.
Chakrabarti, Byomkes	...	Ditto.

Class III.

Datta, Ramlal	...	Presidency College.

PHILOSOPHY.

Class II.

Ray, Nabadwipchandra	...	Free Church Institution.

NATURAL AND PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

Class I.

Mukhopadhyay, Haranchandra	...	Presidency College.

Class II.

Guruprasad	...	Muir Central College.
Mukhopadhyay, Asutosh	...	Hughli College.
Gyaprasad	...	Muir Central College.
Bandyopadhyay, Bisweswar	...	Hughli College.

Class III.

Pragdas	...	Muir Central College.

1879.

ENGLISH.

Class II.

Narayan Das	...	Lahore College.
Ghosh, Saradaprasad	..	Presidency College.

Class III.

Chattopadhyay, Mohinimohan	...	Presidency College.
Mallik, Ramcharan	...	Ditto.

SANSKRIT.

Class II.

Nag, Kunjalal	...	Sanskrit College.

HISTORY.

Class II.

Sukul, Kalisankar	...	Presidency College.

MATHEMATICS

Class II.

Mitra, Surendranath	...	Presidency College.
Gupta, Asutosh	...	Ditto.
Ray, Saradaranjan	...	Ditto.

Class III.

Gargari, Haridas	...	Presidency College.
Bandyopadhyay, Haridas	...	Ditto.

PHILOSOPHY.

Class I.

Agasti, Suryyakumar	...	Presidency College.

NATURAL AND PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

Class II.

Ray, Chandranarayan	...	Hughli College.
Chhajumal	...	Muir Central College.

Class III.

Haragobinda Dayal	...	Muir Central College.
Sanyal, Abhyacharan	...	Ditto.
Maitra, Batukrishna	...	Ditto.
Dhar, Nagendranath	...	Hughli College.

1880.

ENGLISH.

Class I.

Maitra, Herambachandra	...	Presidency College.

Class II.

Basu, Bhupendranath	...	Presidency College.
Chattopadhyay, Pankajakumar	...	Ditto.
Ray, Sasadhar	..	Ditto.
Ghosh, Ramottam	...	Ditto.

CLASS III.

Sarkar, Jaganmohan	...	Dacca College.
Basu, Kritantakumar	...	Presidency College.

HISTORY.

CLASS III.

Ghosh, Manmathanath	...	Free Church Institution.
Chaudhuri, Tarapada	...	Presidency College.

PHILOSOPHY.

CLASS II.

Chaudhuri, Tarakisor	...	Presidency College.

MATHEMATICS.

CLASS II.

Mukhopadhyay, Krishnadhan	...	Presidency College.
Sengupta, Kisorimohan	...	Ditto.

CLASS III.

Mitra, Amulyacharan	...	Presidency College.

NATURAL AND PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

CLASS I.

Datta, Brajaballabh	...	Presidency College.
„ Gobindachandra	...	Ditto.

CLASS II.

Sarkar, Charuchandra	...	Presidency College.
Chattopadhyay, Rajendranath	...	Ditto.
Babbu Singh	...	Muir Central College.
Bagchi, Kedarnath	...	Ditto.
Basil, M. M.	...	Presidency College.
Ray, Atulkrishna	...	Ditto.

CLASS III.

Pal, Maniklal	...	Hughli College.

1881.

ENGLISH.

CLASS II.

Mukhopadhyay, Nityagopal	...	General Assembly's Institution.
Chaudhuri, Suryyakumar	...	Ditto.
Mitra, Bankimchandra	...	Presidency College.

Som, Trailokyanath	...	Hughli College.
Chattopadhyay, Bishnupada	...	Ditto.
Dwarkadas	...	Free Church Institution.

CLASS III.

Bandyopadhyay, Surendranath	...	Presidency College.
Chattopadhyay, Santan	...	Canning College.

SANSKRIT.

CLASS II.

Mukhopadhyay, Ramprasanna	..	Sanskrit College.

HISTORY.

CLASS III.

Arndt, George	...	Teacher.

MATHEMATICS.

CLASS I.

Chattopadhyay, Sureschandra	...	Presidency College.

CLASS III.

Ghosh, Nagendranath	...	Presidency College.
Goswami, Jadunath	...	Ditto.
Chakrabarti, Harischandra	...	Hughli College.
Chattopadhyay, Ramnath	...	Presidency College.
Govindaprasad	...	Muir Central College.
Chotoylal	...	Canning College.

NATURAL AND PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

CLASS II.

Bandyopadhyay, Kantibhushan	...	Hughli College.
Chakrabarti, Dwarkanath	...	Presidency College.
Niblett, R. H.	...	Muir Central College.
Mitra, Bhagabaticharan	...	Hughli College.
Sinha, Purnendunarayan	...	Patna College.

CLASS III.

Chattopadhyay, Ramanimohan	...	Presidency College.
Sarkar, Biharilal	...	Ditto.

1882.

ENGLISH.

CLASS I.

Mitra, Baradacharan	...	Presidency College.

CLASS II.

Majumdar, Jadunath	...	Free Church Institution.
Ghosh, Isanchandra	...	General Assembly's Institution.
,, Jogindrachandra	...	Presidency College.
Bandyopadhyay, Asutosh	...	Free Church Institution.
Chattopadhyay, Gangacharan	...	Hughli College.

CLASS III.

Mitra. Lalbihari	...	Hughli College
Majumdar, Nilmadhab	...	Ditto.
Ohdidar, Narendranath	...	Presidency College.

SANSKRIT.

CLASS II.

Chakrabarti, Asutosh	...	Sanskrit College.

ARABIC.

CLASS I.

Hushmat Ullah	...	Muir Central College.

HISTORY.

CLASS II.

Ghosh, Mahendrakumar	...	Dacca College.
Bhawni Das	...	Lahore College.
Ghosh, Saradacharan	...	Dacca College.

MATHEMATICS.

CLASS II.

Sen, Rajmohan	..	Presidency College.
Basu, Kalipada	...	Ditto.

CLASS III.

Chakrabarti, Jadabchandra	...	Presidency College.

PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

Class I.

Ghosh, Kantibhushan	...	Hughli College.
Krishna, Rao Bhatt	...	Muir Central College.
Chandra, Aghornath	..	Presidency College.
Venayak Moreswar Kelkar	...	Muir Central College.

Class II.

Saha, Ramlal	...	Patna College.
Sen, Ramlal	...	Presidency College.
Kedarnath	...	Lahore College
Hari Lakshman, Inderkar	...	Muir Central College.

1883.

ENGLISH.

Class II.

Set, Dhanballabh	...	Presidency College.
Sarbadhikari, Debaprasad	...	Ditto.
Bhattacharyya, Ramsadan	...	General Assembly's Institution.
Mitra, Rasamay	...	Hughli College
Sanyal, Saratchandra	..	Canning College.

Class III.

Sen, Bankimchandra	...	General Assembly's Institution.
Datta, Madhabchandra	...	Presidency College.

SANSKRIT.

Class I.

Bandyopadhyay, Rajendrachandra Sanskrit College.

Class II.

Bhattacharyya, Kailaschandra	...	Sanskrit College.
Chakrabarti, Rajmohan	...	Ditto.

PHILOSOPHY.

Class I.

Chakrabarti, Bhupati	...	Presidency College.

MATHEMATICS.

Class I.

Majumdar, Ramchandra	...	Presidency College.

CLASS III.

Gupta, Gobindagopal	...	General Assembly's Institution.
Das, Radhagobinda	...	Presidency College.

PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

CLASS I.

Mukhopadhyay, Jibanchandra	...	Muir Central College.
Chakrabarti, Jnanendranath	...	Ditto.

CLASS II.

Jyotirbed, Pitambar	...	Muir Central College.
Datta, Jadabchandra	...	Presidency College.
Basu, Phanibhushan	...	Ditto.
Chakrabarti, Rasikchandra	...	Dacca College.
Thakur, Kasinath Kesab	...	Muir Central College.

CLASS III.

Mukhopadhyay, Debendranath	...	Presidency College.
Haldar, Jogindranath	...	Ditto.
Sen, Biswesswar	...	Dacca College.

BOTANY.

CLASS II.

Ray, Jogeschandra	...	Hughli College.

1884.

ENGLISH.

CLASS I.

Dutt, Jogenchunder	...	Presidency College.

CLASS II.

Ray, Dwijendralal	..	Presidency College.
Ghosh, Nanilal	...	Ditto.
Bhaduri, Atalbihari	...	Ditto.
Lahiri, Mohinimohan	...	Ditto.
Sarkar, Purnachandra	...	Free Church Institution.
Mukhopadhyay, Jogindranath	...	Presidency College
Bandyopadhyay, Haridhan	..	Free Church Institution.
,, Syamacharan	...	Presidency College.
Basu, Chandramukhi	...	Free Church Institution.

CLASS III.

Ghosh, Kalipada	...	Free Church Institution
Chattopadhyay, Kalipada	...	Metropolitan Institution.
Mitra, Asutosh, No. II	...	Free Church Institution.
Chaudhuri, Kisorimohan	..	Presidency College
Mukhopadhyay, Girischandra	...	Free Church Institution.

MATHEMATICS.

Class I

Ray, Mahendranath ... Presidency College.

Class III.

Ghosh, Haranchandra ... Presidency College.

SANSKRIT.

Class II.

Bandyopadhyay, Umacharan ... Sanskrit College.

Class III.

Chattopadhyay, Madhabchandra... Sanskrit College.

PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

Class I.

Basu, Nrityagopal ... Presidency College.
Das, Jaminimohan ... Ditto.
Bhattacharyya, Manmathanath ... Ditto.
Bandyopadhyay, Pareschandra ... Ditto.

Class II.

Set, Gobinlal ... Presidency College.
Sarkar, Saradaprasad ... Metropolitan Institution.
Chakrabarti, Baikunthakisor ... Presidency College.
Syam, Saradacharan ... Ditto
Pandit, Mohanlal Hukhu ... Muir Central College.
Mukhopadhyay, Bisweswar .. Presidency College.
Dube, Kalidatta ... Muir Central College.
Mitra, Upendranath .. Presidency College.
Mukhopadhyay, Kaminikumar ... Ditto.
Mitra, Nagendranath ... Ditto.

BOTANY.

Class II.

Chakrabarti, Manmohan ... Free Church Institution.

Class III.

Das, Gopalballabh ... Ravenshaw College.

HISTORY.

Class I.

Sinha, Prabhachandra ... Presidency College.

PHILOSOPHY.

Class I.

Sil, Brajendranath ... General Assembly's Institution.

M. A.

In Alphabetical Order.

Abul Khair	1874	Hughli College.
Abdus Salam	1884	St. Xavier's College.
Adhikari, Krishnakisor	1884	Genl. Assembly's Inst.
„ Sasibhushan	1883	Hughli College.
Bandyopadhyay, Abinaschandra	1868	Presidency College.
„ Bidhubhushan	1875	Hughli College
„ Bipinbihari	1881	Canning College.
„ Chandmohan	1877	Dacca College.
„ Gangadhar	1871	Free Church Institution.
„ Jogindranath	1872	Sanskrit College.
„ Kaliprasanna	1881	Dacca College.
„ P. N.	1868	Doveton College.
„ Ramlal	1866	Presidency College.
„ Syamacharan	1871	Patna College.
„ Tarinidas	1875	Presidency College.
Baral, Nilmani	1878	Ditto.
Basak, Rasamay	1874	Teacher.
Basu, Basantakumar	1871	Presidency College.
„ Debendrabijay	1881	Ditto.
„ Girischandra	1878	Teacher.
„ Gopalchandra	1874	Free Church Institution.
„ Haridas	1883	Presidency College.
„ Hemendranath	1884	Teacher
„ Jogindrachandra	1873	Presidency College.
„ Kedarnath	1880	Sanskrit College.
„ Khagendranath	1884	Presidency College.
„ Kunjabihari	1877	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
„ Nrityagopal	1881	Muir Central College.
„ Prasannakumar	1863	Presidency College.
„ Prasannakumar	1882	Dacca College.
„ Sureschandra	1884	Teacher.
Basudeblal	1877	Canning College.
Bhaduri, Lalbihari	1879	Free Church Institution.
Bhar, Nityananda	1883	Genl Assembly's Instn.
Bhattacharyya, Adityaram	1871	Sanskrit College.
„ Haridas	1882	Ditto.
„ Jagadbandhu	1874	Free Church Institution.
„ Ramaprasad	1882	Sanskrit College.
„ Jugadas	1880	Cathedral Mission College.
„ Mahendranath	1869	Presidency College.
„ Makundachandra	1877	Sanskrit College.
„ Sukumar	1884	Genl Assembly's Instn.
Chakrabarti, Durgakanta	1883	Krishnagar College.
„ Mohinimohan	1884	Metropolitan Instn.
„ Mohinimohan	1884	Muir Central College.
„ Rakhaldas	1884	Metropolitan Instn
„ Taranath	1869	Presidency College.
Chattopadhyay, Bireswar	1871	Sanskrit College
„ Digambar	1881	Presidency College.
„ Hemchandra	1867	Teacher.

Chattopadhyay, Matilal	1878	Presidency College.
,, Narayandas	1883	Ditto.
,, Pratulchandra	1869	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
Chaudhuri, Akshaychandra	1870	Presidency College.
,, Asutosh	1881	Ditto.
,, Mohinimohan	1880	Krishnagar College.
,, Sureschandra	1884	Presidency College.
Das, Bipinbihari	1876	Teacher.
,, Gaganchandra	1884	Presidency College.
,, Gangadhar	1883	Presidency College.
,, Kshetramohan	1875	Sanskrit College.
,, Madhusudan	1873	Free Church Institution.
,, Ramsaran	1879	Canning College.
Datta, Asminikumar	1879	Krishnagar College.
,, Bharatchandra	1871	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,, Isanchandra	1872	Ditto.
,, Kailaschandra	1871	Sanskrit College.
,, Krishnalal	1881	Presidency College.
,, Mahimchandra	1884	Ditto.
,, Mohinimohan	1878	Teacher.
De, Asutosh	1877	Presidency College.
,, Brajendralal	1879	Sanskrit College.
,, Nandalal	1871	Hughli College.
,, Narendralal	1880	Presidency College.
,, Purnachandra	1873	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,, Upendralal	1884	Ditto.
Deb, Bhutnath	1874	Presidency College.
De Mel, A W.	1883	Teacher
Dutt, William	1879	Ditto.
Ganga Sahay	1883	Muir Central College.
Gangopadhyay, Narendranath	1880	Ditto.
Ghosh, Chandidas	1878	Presidency College.
,, Prankumar	1884	Free Church Institution.
,, Priyanath	1879	St Xavier's College.
,, Ramanath	1877	Sanskrit College.
Ghosal, Saratkumar	1873	Presidency College.
Gomez, D.	1877	Bishop's College.
Goswami, Kisorilal	1879	Free Church Institution.
Guha, Kaminikumar	1875	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
Guin, Sibchandra	1867	Teacher.
Hajra. Jogindranath	1884	St. Xavier's College.
Hanumanprasad	1873	Canning College.
Jagannathprasad	1883	Patna College.
Laha, Jagadbandhu	1870	Dacca College
Lahiri, Chandrakanta	1881	Cathedral Mission College.
,, Jogindranath	1872	Free Church Institution.
Lorimer. George	1870	Teacher
Maitra, Upendranath	1880	Presidency College.
,, Rajendralal	1882	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
Majumdar, Ambikacharan	1883	Presidency College.
,, Anandanath	1874	Free Church Institution.
Matilal, Surendranath	1870	Ditto.
Misra, Brahmasankar	1884	Benares College.

Misra, Isanchandra ..	1883	Hughli College.
,, Umasankar ...	1878	Benares College.
Mitra, Ambikacharan ...	1878	Hughli College.
,, Bireswar ...	1863	Presidency College.
,, Charuchandra ...	1876	Ditto.
,, Haranchandra ...	1883	Patna College.
,, Saradacharan ...	1883	Teacher.
,, Upendrachandra ...	1883	Presidency College.
,, Trailokyanath ...	1864	Ditto.
,, Upendranath ...	1863	Ditto.
Mukhopadhyay, Adharchandra ...	1884	Genl Assembly's Instn.
,, Amarchandra ...	1878	Hughli College.
,, Abinaschandra ...	1871	Presidency College.
,, Bamapada ...	1879	Teacher.
,, Biharilal ...	1870	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,, Binodlal ...	1881	Muir Central College
,, Chandrasekhar ...	1880	Teacher.
,, Jnanendranath ...	1884	Free Church Institution.
,, Jogneswar, ..	1863	Presidency College.
,, Kshetromohan ..	1872	Ditto.
,, Mukundadeb ...	1880	Hughli College.
,, Nabinkrishna ...	1863	Presidency College.
,, Nabinkrishna ...	1864	Ditto.
,, Piyarimohan ...	1865	Ditto
,, Priyanath ...	1883	Canning College.
,, Purnachandra ...	1884	Muir Central College.
,, Srischandra ...	1877	Presidency College.
,, Upendranath ...	1882	Sanskrit College
Munshi, Gurunath ..	1884	Teacher.
Munshilal ...	1876	Delhi College.
Nag, Sambhuchandra ...	1866	Dacca College.
Namasivaya, V. ...	1881	Presidency College.
Nandi, Ramanath ..	1863	Ditto.
Pal, Bholanath ...	1867	Teacher
,, Tulsicharan ...	1877	Free Church Institution.
Palit, Debendranath ...	1883	Hughli College.
,, Priyanath ...	1877	Free Church Institution.
Pramanik, Krishnadayal ..	1883	Presidency College.
Ray, Baradaprasad ...	1884	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,, Ganganarayan ...	1877	Ditto.
,, Kaliprasanna ..	1880	Presidency College.
,, Kedarnath ...	1876	Dacca College.
,, Satyacharan ...	1874	Sanskrit College.
Raychaudhuri, Kshirodchandra ...	1874	Presidency College.
Rudra, Susilkumar ...	1884	Free Church Institution.
Samanta, Kalitaran ...	1883	Presidency College
Sanyal, Umeschandra ...	1870	Queen's Coll., Benares.
Sarkar, Asutosh ...	1880	Dacca College.
Sen, Akhilchandra ...	1866	Ditto.
,, Chandrakanta ...	1881	Presidency College.
,, Dakshinacharan ...	1882	Sanskrit College.
,, Guruprasad ...	1864	Presidency College.
,, Jogindranath ...	1884	Dacca College.

Sen, Kalikumar	...	1876	Presidency College.
„ Krishnakumar	...	1872	Free Church Institution.
„ Mohinimohan	...	1881	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Rajkumar	...	1884	Dacca College.
Set, Girischandra	...	1875	Benares College.
Setukavalar, R N.	...	1874	Teacher.
Sinha, Kshetralal	...	1883	Presidency College.
„ Madhabprasad	...	1884	Benares College.
„ Nirmalchandra	...	1881	Presidency College.
Sriram	...	1872	Delhi College.
Sriram	...	1876	Canning College.
Sukul, Matadin	...	1884	Muir Central College.
Sur, Akshaykumar	...	1882	Presidency College.
Takrim-ud-din Ahmed	...	1881	Ditto.
Twidale, G. A.	.	1867	Doveton College.

B. A.

Abdul, Bari, B. L.	...	1870	Cathedral Mission College.
„ Khaliq	...	1873	Hughli College.
Abdur Rahman	...	1883	Ditto.
Abdus Salam	...	1883	St. Xavier's College.
Abul Khair	...	1873	Hughli College.
Acharyya, Baikrishna	...	1870	Queen's College, Benares.
Achhruram	...	1879	Lahore College.
Adhikari, Krishnakisor	...	1882	Genl Assembly's Instn.
„ Sasibhushan	...	1879	Hughli College.
„ Suryyakumar	...	1875	Presidency College.
Adhya, Bipinbihari	...	1881	Ditto.
„ Asutosh, B. L.	...	1868	Hughli College.
Agasti, Suryyakumar	...	1878	Presidency College.
„ Ramnarayan	...	1883	Free Church Institution.
Ahmed	...	1861	Presidency College
Ahmed, Hamid-ud-din	...	1868	Teacher.
Ahmed, Hasan Khan	...	1875	Bareilly College.
Aich, Radhakanta, B L.	...	1878	Presidency College.
Aikath, Saradakumar, B. L.	...	1877	Ditto.
Akhileswarprasad, B. L.	...	1876	Patna College.
Ali Ahmed, B. L.	...	1881	Ditto
Amarnath	...	1880	Canning College.
Amir Ali, B. L.	...	1867	Hughli College.
Amjad Ali	...	1877	Benares College.
Amjad Ali	...	1881	Patna College.
Arndt, G.	...	1880	St. Thos. Col, Colombo.
Ashraf Ali	...	1877	Benares College.
Atmaram	...	1865	Agra College.
Atmaram	...	1882	Patna College.
Atmaram, Mahta	...	1872	Lahore College.
Awadhkisor, B. L.	...	1880	Patna College.
Ayaram	...	1878	Lahore College.
Babumal	...	1873	Delhi College.
Babbu Singh	...	1879	Muir Central College.
Badriprasad	...	1875	Delhi College.
Bagchi, Annadaprasad, B. L.	...	1872	Krishnagar College.
„ Brajagopal, B. L.	...	1877	Presidency College.

Bagchi, Durganath, B. L. ...	1865	Berhampore College.
,, Gopalprasad ...	1868	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,, Harischandra, B. L. ...	1867	Teacher.
,, Hiralal ...	1868	Free Church Institution.
,, Jagneswar ..	1873	Ditto.
,, Kedarnath ...	1879	Muir Central College.
,, Upendranath, B. L. ...	1876	Presidency College.
Baijnath ...	1873	Delhi College
Bajpai, Benimadhab ...	1880	Canning College
Baksi, Saradaprasad ...	1882	Metropolitan Institution.
Baktawarlal ...	1876	Bareilly College.
Baldeo Lal, B. L. ...	1882	Patna College.
Baldebaram ...	1881	Benares College.
Baldeoprasad ...	1871	Agra College.
Baleswarprasad ...	1875	Benares College.
Bandyopadhyay, Abinasch (No. 1), B L. ...	1866	Presidency College.
,, Abinasch (No. 2), B. L.	1866	Ditto.
,, Adharchandra ...	1881	Krishnagar College.
,, Aghornath, B. L. ...	1873	Presidency College.
,, Akshaykumar ...	1883	Hughli College.
,, Annadaprasad ...	1881	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Asutosh, B. L. ..	1881	Genl. Assembly's Instn
,, Asutosh, B. L. ...	1875	Cathedral Mission College.
,, Asutosh ...	1881	Free Church Institution.
,, Ramacharan, B. L. ...	1862	Presidency College.
,, Banawarilal, B. L. ...	1878	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,, Baninath ...	1882	Patna College
,, Bansidhar, B L ...	1882	Presidency College.
,, Bhairabchandra, B. L.	1862	Ditto.
,, Bhubanmohan, B L....	1870	Ditto.
,, Bidhubhushan, B. L....	1873	Hughli College.
,, Bidhubhushan, B. L....	1873	Presidency College.
,, Bidhubhushan, B. L....	1879	Ditto.
,, Biharilal, B. L. ...	1872	Ditto.
,, Bindulal ...	1877	St. Xavier's College.
,, Binodbihari, B L. ...	1876	Presidency College.
,, Bipinbihari ...	1880	Canning College.
,, Bisweswar ...	1877	Dacca College.
,, Chandmohan, B. L. ...	1875	Ditto.
,, Chandrabhushan ...	1882	Muir Central College.
,, Chandrakumar ...	1872	Free Church Institution.
,, Chandranath ...	1870	Teacher.
,, Debendranath ...	1882	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,, Dinabandhu, B. L. ...	1881	Presidency College.
,, Durgacharan ...	1876	Muir Central College.
,, Gaganchandra ...	1873	Presidency College.
,, Gangadhar, B. L. ...	1871	Free Church Institution.
,, Gopalchandra ...	1871	Krishnagar College.
,, Gopalchandra (No. 2), B. L. ...	1870	Ditto.
,, Gopalchandra, B. L. ...	1873	Presidency College.
,, Gopikrishna, B. L. ...	1873	Ditto.

Bandyopadhyay, Gopinath, B. L.	1861	Presidency College.
,, Gurudas, B. L ...	1864	Ditto.
,, Haricharan, B. L. ..	1864	Free Church Institution.
,, Haridhan ...	1883	Free Church Institution.
,, Haridas ...	1878	Presidency College.
,, Harilal ...	1881	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,, Harinath, B. L. ...	1877	Presidency College.
,, Hemchandra, B. L. ..	1859	Ditto.
,, Indranath, B. L ...	1869	Cathedral Mission College.
,, Jadabchandra, B. L. ...	1868	Medical College.
,, Jadunath, B. L. ...	1872	Cathedral Mission Col.
,, Jagannath ...	1880	Genl Assembly's Instn.
,, Jagatchandra, B. L. ...	1869	Presidency College.
,, Jogindranath ...	1871	Sanskrit College.
,, Jogindranath .	1883	Presidency College.
,, Jyotischandra. B. L. ...	1879	Ditto.
,, Kailaschandra, B. L .	1867	Ditto.
,, Kailaschandra, B. L. ...	1868	Patna College.
,, Kalicharan, B. L. ...	1865	Free Church Institution.
,, Kalipada ...	1881	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Kaliprasanna, B. L. ...	1879	Dacca College.
,, Kantibhushan, B. L. ...	1880	Hughli College.
,, Kantichandra, B. L. ...	1871	Teacher.
,, Karunamay, B L. ...	1876	Presidency College.
,, Kedarnath, B. L. ...	1873	Ditto.
,, Kedarnath ...	1877	Benares College.
,, Kedarnath, B. L. ...	1880	Patna College.
,, Krishnachandra ...	1874	Benares College.
,, Kshetramohan ...	1873	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,, Kumadnath, B. L. ...	1881	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Lalitmohan ...	1883	Ditto.
,, Mahadeb, B. L. ...	1877	Presidency College.
,, Mahendranath, B. L. ...	1868	Ditto.
,, Mahendranath, B. L. ...	1873	Ditto.
,, Mahendranath, B. L. ...	1875	Ditto.
,, Mahendranath, B. L. ...	1867	Cathedral Mission Col.
,, Mahendranath ...	1877	St. Xavier's College.
,, Maheschandra, B. L. ...	1872	Patna College.
,, Nabinchandra, B. L. ...	1869	Ditto.
,, Nandalal, B. L. ...	1879	Presidency College.
,, Nandalal ...	1881	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Nilmadhab, B. L. ...	1866	Presidency College.
,, Nilratna, B. L. ...	1870	Hughli College.
,, Nistaran, B. L. ..	1874	Presidency College.
,, Nibaranchandra, B. L.	1873	Ditto.
,, Panchkari ...	1869	Teacher.
,, Pareschandra ...	1883	Presidency College.
,, Paresnath, B. L. ...	1862	Ditto.
,, Pramadacharan, B. L.	1867	Ditto.
,, Pramathanath, B. L. ...	1866	Ditto.
,, Priyanath, B L. .	1868	Krishnagar College.
,, Purnachandra ...	1867	Queen's College.
,, Rajendrachandra ...	1882	Presidency College.
,, Rajendralal ...	1877	Ditto.

Bandyopadhyay, Rajendranath ...	1873	Presidency College.
,, Rajkrishna, B. L. ...	1875	Free Church Institution.
,, Rakhaldas ...	1877	Ditto.
,, Ramlal, B. L. ...	1864	Presidency College.
,, Rammohan ...	1868	Queen's College.
,, Ramnarayan, B. L. ...	1872	Presidency College.
,, Ramtaran, B. L. ...	1873	Ditto.
,, Rasiklal ...	1883	Teacher.
,, Rebatichandra, B. L. ...	1870	Dacca College.
,, Saratchandra, B. L. ...	1867	Presidency College.
,, Sasibhushan, B. L. ...	1865	Ditto.
,, Sasibhushan ...	1870	Free Church Institution.
,, Sasibhushan ...	1881	Krishnagar College
,, Sasibhushan ...	1883	Free Church Institution.
,, Sasisekhar ...	1877	Presidency College.
,, Satyadayal, B. L. ...	1866	Ditto
,, Siddheswar ...	1868	Hughli College.
,, Sibchandra, B. L. ...	1868	Patna College.
,, Sibnath, B. L. ...	1869	Presidency College.
,, Sitaram ...	1883	Canning College.
,, Srischandra ...	1883	Dacca College.
,, Srischandra ...	1883	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Surendranath, B. L. ...	1880	Presidency College.
,, Surendranath ...	1868	Doveton College.
,, Sureschandra, B. L. ...	1881	Hughli College.
,, Syamacharan, B. L. ...	1870	Patna College.
,, Syamacharan ...	1881	Canning College.
,, Syamacharan ...	1883	Presidency College.
,, Taradas, B. L. ...	1873	Ditto.
,, Tarapada, B. L. ...	1868	Krishnagar College.
,, Taraprasanna ...	1877	Hughli College.
,, Taraprasanna, B. L. ...	1867	Presidency College.
,, Tarinidas ...	1873	Ditto.
,, Tinkari, B L. ...	1875	Hughli College.
,, Tripuracharan ...	1874	Presidency College.
,, Umacharan ...	1883	Dacca College.
Banerjee, A. N. ...	1882	Bishop's College.
,, P. N., B. L. ...	1870	Doveton College.
Bansidhar ...	1880	Agra College.
Bapurao Dada ...	1876	Muir Central College.
Baral, Nilmani ...	1877	Presidency College.
,, Chaitanyaprasad ...	1871	Patna College
Bardan, Mohinimohan, B. L. ...	1865	Dacca College.
Barore, Akshaykumar ...	1883	Genl Assembly's Instn.
Baruya, Anandaram ...	1869	Presidency College.
,, Jagannath ...	1873	Ditto.
Basak, Gobindachandra, B. L. ...	1867	Dacca College.
,, Gobindachandra, B. L. ...	1871	Ditto.
,, Jagadurlabh, B. L. ...	1868	Presidency College.
,, Kalikrishna ...	1883	Free Church Institution.
,, Lalbihari ...	1882	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,, Radhanath ...	1861	Free Church Institution.
,, Rohinikumar ...	1864	Dacca College.

Basak, Ramkumar, B. L.	...	1874	Dacca College.
,, Rasamay	..	1871	Ditto.
,, Rasbihari, B. L.	..	1877	CathedralMission College.
Basil, M. M.	...	1879	Presidency College
Basudeb, Sahay	...	1873	Agra College.
Basu, Akshaykumar, B. L.	..	1870	Dacca College.
,, Akshaykumar	...	1882	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,, Amarnath, B. L.	...	1863	Presidency College.
,, Ambikacharan, B. L.	...	1862	Ditto.
,, Anandamohan	...	1867	Ditto.
,, Anantakumar, B. L.	..	1877	Ditto.
,, Anantakumar, B L.	...	1881	Dacca College
,, Annadacharan	...	1875	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,, Annadaprasad, B. L.	...	1873	Presidency College.
,, Annadaprasad	...	1876	Ditto.
,, Asutosh, B L.	.	1872	CathedralMission College.
,, Asutosh, B. L.	...	1878	Canning College.
,, Asminikumar, B. L.	...	1877	Dacca College.
,, Atulchandra, B. L.	..	1872	Presidency College.
,, Baidyanath	...	1871	Krishnagar College.
,, Basantakrishna, B L.	...	1881	Presidency College.
,, Basantakumar, B. L.	...	1871	Ditto.
,, Bhupalchandra	...	1882	Ditto.
,, Bhupendranath, B. L.	...	1879	Ditto.
,, Biharilal, B. L.	...	1868	Ditto.
,, Bijaygopal, B. L.	...	1879	Krishnagar College.
,, Bijaygobinda	...	1882	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,, Bijaykrishna, B. L.	...	1870	Patna College.
,, Binodbihari	...	1872	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,, Bipinkrishna, B. L.	...	1870	Presidency College.
,, Bipinbihari	...	1870	Hughli College.
,, Bipinbihari	...	1873	Agra College.
,, Birajaprasad, B. L.	...	1867	Presidency College.
,, Bishnupada, B. L.	...	1874	Ditto.
,, Chandramukhi	...	1883	Bethune Female School.
,, Chandranath, B. L.	...	1865	Presidency College.
,, Dakshinaprasad, B L.	...	1863	Ditto.
,, Debendrabijay, B. L.	...	1879	Ditto.
,, Debendralal, B. L.	...	1863	Ditto.
,, Debendranarayan	...	1860	Ditto.
,, Debendranath	...	1876	Ditto.
,, Dinanath, B. L.	...	1866	Free Church Institution.
,, Dinanath	..	1883	Ditto.
,, Durgadas, B. L.		1876	Presidency College.
,, Durgakumar	...	1868	Teacher.
,, Durgaram, B. L.	...	1870	Presidency College.
,, Dwarkanath	...	1879	Dacca College.
,, Girischandra	...	1876	Hughli College.
,, Girischandra, B. L.	...	1870	Presidency College.
,, Girischandra, B. L.	...	1880	Teacher.
,, Gopalchandra, B. L.	...	1865	Presidency College.
,, Gopalchandra, B. L.	...	1873	Free Church Institution.
,, Haranchandra	...	1883	Metropolitan Institution.

Basu, Hariballabh, B. L.	...	1869	Presidency College.
,, Haridas	...	1881	Ditto.
,, Haridas	...	1883	Ditto.
,, Hemchandra, B. L.	...	1872	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,, Hemendranath	...	1883	Dacca College.
,, Isanchandra, B. L.	...	1871	Presidency College.
,, Jadunath	...	1858	Ditto.
,, Jadunath	...	1875	Ditto.
,, Jagadischandra	...	1870	Ditto.
,, Jagadischandra	...	1880	St. Xavier's College.
,, Janakinath, B. L.	...	1882	Ravenshaw College.
,, Jogindrachandra, B. L.	...	1872	Teacher.
,, Jogindrachandra	...	1877	Presidency College.
,, Jogindranath (No. 2), B. L.		1867	Ditto.
,, Jogindranath, B L.	...	1868	Free Church Institution.
,, Jogindranath B. L.	...	1880	Presidency College.
,, Jogindranath	...	1883	Ditto.
,, Jogeschandra	...	1872	Ditto.
,, Kadambini	...	1883	Bethune Female School.
,, Kailaschandra, B. L.	...	1881	Cathedral Missn. College.
,, Kalikumar, B. L.	...	1869	Berhampore College.
,, Kalipada	...	1877	Canning College.
,, Kalipada	...	1881	Presidency College.
,, Karunadas, B. L.	...	1866	Ditto.
,, Kedarnath, B. L.	...	1879	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,, Kesabkumar, B. L.	...	1872	Presidency College.
,, Khagendranath	...	1882	Ditto.
,, Khudiram	...	1876	Free Church Institution.
,, Kritantakumar, B. L.	...	1879	Ditto.
,, Kshetramohan	...	1860	Civil Engineering College.
,, Kshetramohan, B. L.	...	1868	Presidency College.
,, Kunjabihari, B. L.	...	1869	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,, Lalitkumar, B L.	..	1873	Presidency College.
,, Latabihari, B L.	...	1881	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,, Mahendranath, B L.	...	1868	Hughli College.
,, Manmathakumar, B. L.	...	1872	Presidency College.
,, Manmathanath	...	1879	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,, Matilal, B. L.	...	1881	Hughli College.
,, Mathuranath, B. L.	...	1866	Free Church Institution.
,, Mohinimohan	...	1876	Dacca College.
,, Mohitchandra, B L.	...	1869	Presidency College.
,, Nandakrishna	...	1875	Ditto
,, Nandakumar	...	1880	Dacca College.
,, Narendranath	...	1876	Hughli College.
,, Nabinchandra, B. L.	...	1869	Cathedral Missn. College.
,, Nagendralal	...	1883	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,, Nepalchandra, B L.	...	1868	Free Church Institution.
,, Nimaichandra, B L.	...	1868	Presidency College.
,, Nrityagopal	...	1880	Muir Central College
,, Nrityagopal	...	1883	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Paresnath, B L.	...	1873	Presidency College.
,, Phanibhushan	...	1882	Ditto.
,, Pramathanath, B. L	...	1874	Ditto.

Basu, Prasannakumar, B. L. ...	1861	Presidency College.
,, Prasannakumar, B. L. ...	1870	Free Church Institution.
,, Prasannakumar ...	1880	Dacca College.
,, Pratapchandra, B. L. ...	1871	Presidency College.
,, Priyanath ...	1879	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,, Pulinbihari, B. L. ...	1875	Ditto.
,, Raicharan ...	1883	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Rajaninath, B. L. ...	1869	Dacca College.
,, Rajaninath ...	1882	Teacher.
,, Rajendrakumar, B. L. ...	1866	Presidency College.
,, Rakhalchandra, B. L. ...	1866	Ditto
,, Rakhalchandra, B. L. ...	1879	Free Church Institution.
,, Rakhalchandra ...	1875	Hughli College.
,, Rameschandra, B. L. ...	1863	Presidency College.
,, Rameswar ...	1866	Ditto.
,, Ramkamal ...	1866	Free Church Institution.
,, Saradacharan ...	1882	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Saradaprasad, B. L. ...	1874	Cathedral Mission College.
,, Saratchandra, B. L. ...	1873	Dacca College.
,, Saratchandra ...	1882	Genl Assembly's Instn.
,, Saratkisor, B L. ...	1882	Dacca College
,, Sasibhushan, B L. ...	1865	Ditto.
,, Sasibhushan (No. 1), B. L....	1869	Hughli College.
,, Sasibhushan ...	1872	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,, Sasibhushan, B. L. ...	1882	Presidency College.
,, Srischandra ...	1881	Lahore College.
,, Sibram, B. L. ...	1879	Presidency College.
,, Sitalnath ...	1867	Ditto.
,, Sureschandra ...	1883	Teacher.
,, Syamacharan ...	1881	Ditto
,, Syamacharan ...	1883	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,, Syamkisor, B. L. ...	1868	Dacca College.
,, Tarakchandra, B. L. ...	1879	Presidency College.
,, Trailokyanath, B. L. ...	1868	Free Church Institution.
,, Trailokyanath, B. L. ...	1869	Presidency College.
,, Trailokyanath, B. L. ...	1880	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,, Udaychandra, B. L. ...	1868	Presidency College.
,, Upendranath, B. L. ...	1870	Ditto.
,, Upendranath ...	1882	Presidency College.
Basudev Lal ..	1876	Canning College.
Batabyal, Atulchandra, B. L. ...	1878	Presidency College.
,, Umeschandra, B. L. ...	1873	Ditto.
Bhaduri, Atalbihari ...	1883	Ditto.
,, Chandrabhushan ...	1883	Ditto.
,, Jagatchandra ...	1883	Hughli College.
,, Bhagirath, Prasad ...	1883	Canning College.
,, Lalbihari, B. L. ...	1877	Presidency College.
Bhagwan, Sahay, B. L. ...	1877	Patna College.
Bhanja, Kalidas, B. L. ...	1868	Presidency College.
Bhar, Trailokyanath ...	1866	Ditto.
,, Nityananda ...	1882	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
Bharanprasad ...	1868	Delhi College.
Bhatta, Napharchandra, B. L. ...	1865	Presidency College.

Bhattacharyya, Adityaram ...	1869	Queen's College, Benares.
,, Akshaykumar ...	1881	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Akshaykumar ...	1882	Hughli College.
,, Asutosh ...	1878	Canning College.
,, Bangachandra ...	1878	Presidency College.
,, Beniprasad, B. L. ...	1875	Canning College.
,, Bhabadeb ...	1877	Cathedral Mission College.
,, Chandrakumar, B. L.	1877	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,, Dwarkanath, B. L. ...	1869	Patna College.
,, Dwarkanath, B. L. ...	1865	Presidency College.
,, Haranath, B. L. ...	1868	Genl Assembly's Instn.
,, Haraprasad ...	1876	Presidency College.
,, Haridas ...	1881	Ditto.
,, Harinath ...	1881	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,, Jadunath, B. L. ...	1867	Krishnagar College.
,, Jagadbandhu ...	1873	Hughli College.
,, Jagneswar ...	1880	Genl Assembly's Instn.
,, Jibananda ...	1870	Sanskrit College.
,, Jogindrachandra ...	1883	Presidency College.
,, Jogindranath, B. L.	1871	Ditto.
,, Jnanchandra ...	1871	Presidency College.
,, Jugadas, B. L. ...	1879	Cathedral Mission College.
,, Kailaschandra ...	1875	Dacca College.
,, Kailaschandra ...	1882	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,, Kaliprasanna ...	1875	Ditto.
,, Kedarnath ...	1874	Hughli College.
,, Krishnakamal, B. L. ...	1860	Sanskrit College.
,, Mahendranath, B. L.	1866	Presidency College.
,, Mahendranath, B. L.	1870	Ditto.
,, Maheswar, B. L. ...	1879	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,, Makundachandra ...	1874	Presidency College.
,, Manikchandra ...	1877	Free Church Institution.
,, Manmathanath ...	1883	Presidency College.
,, Meghnath ...	1877	Hughli College.
,, Narayanchandra ..	1872	Free Church Institution.
,, Prasannakumar, B. L.	1873	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,, Radhakisor, B. L. ...	1871	Cathedral Mission College.
,, Rajkumar, B. L. ...	1874	Free Church Institution.
,, Ramaprasad, B. L. ...	1881	Teacher.
,, Ramsadan ...	1882	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,, Sarbeswar ...	1874	Presidency College.
,, Sibaprasanna ...	1881	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Sibnath ...	1871	Sanskrit College.
,, Srischandra, B. L. ...	1877	Presidency College.
,, Sukumar ...	1883	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,, Tarinikanta, B. L. ...	1866	Presidency College.
Bhaumik, Dinabandhu ...	1877	Free Church Institution.
,, Hridaynath ...	1883	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,, Krishnachaitanya, B L.	1866	Presidency College.
Bhawanidas ...	1881	Lahore College.
Biharilal ...	1879	Benares College.
Binayek, Moreswar Kelkar ...	1881	Muir Central College.
Bindeswariprasad ...	1874	Benares College.

Bishenlal ...	1873	Bareilly College.
Bishnu G. Deodhar ...	1883	Canning College.
Bisi, Kesabnath, B. L. ...	1866	Presidency College.
Biswambharnath ...	1876	Delhi College.
Biswas, Asutosh, B. L. ...	1873	Presidency College.
,, Bhubanmohan, B. L. ...	1875	Ditto.
,, Dandadhari, B. L. ...	1877	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,, Girischandra ...	1882	Canning College.
,, Jagneswar ...	1881	Presidency College.
,, Piyarimohan ...	1866	Dacca College.
,, Prankrishna, B. L. ...	1873	Hughli College.
,, Rudrakanta, B. L. ...	1865	Presidency College.
,, Srischandra ...	1883	Ditto.
Blochmann, H. ...	1865	Professor, Doveton College.
Blochmann, T. ...	1869	Presidency College.
Bomanjee Cowasjee ...	1877	St Xavier's College.
Brijmohanlal ...	1878	Canning College.
Brito, Christopher ...	1864	Queen's Coll., Colombo.
Chaki, Benimadhab, B. L. ...	1880	Cathedral Mission College.
Chakrabarti, Adityachandra, B L.	1875	Dacca College
,, Akhilchandra, B. L.	1871	Presidency College.
,, Asutosh ...	1881	Ditto.
,, Baikunthakisor ...	1883	Ditto.
,, Bhabanichandra, B.L.	1876	Agra College.
,, Bhupati, B. L. ...	1882	Presidency College.
,, Bisweswar ...	1877	Teacher.
,, Byomkes ...	1877	Presidency College.
,, Chandramohan, B. L.	1871	Patna College.
,, Chandrakanta ..	1881	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,, Dwarkanath. B. L. ...	1880	Presidency College.
,, Durgakanta ...	1880	Hughli College.
,, Girindamohan, B. L...	1866	Presidency College.
,, Girischandra, B. L....	1864	Ditto.
,, Girischandra ...	1877	Teacher.
,, Gopalchandra, B. L.	1869	Cathedral Mission College.
,, Harachandra, B. L....	1866	Presidency College.
,, Harachandra, B. L....	1875	Dacca College.
,, Harachandra, B. L....	1881	Free Church Institution.
,, Harendranarayan ...	1882	Rajshahye College.
,, Haricharan, B. L. ...	1869	Dacca College.
,, Harimohan, B. L. ...	1866	Presidency College.
,, Harischandra ...	1880	Hughli College.
,, Indranarayan, B. L.	1879	Patna College.
,, Isanchandra, B L. ...	1868	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,, Iswarchandra, B. L.	1862	Presidency College.
,, Jadunath ...	1881	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Jadabchandra ...	1881	Presidency College.
,, Jogindranath, B. L ...	1877	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,, Jnanendranath, B. L.	1882	Muir Central College.
,, Jogindranath, B. L....	1879	Free Church Institution.
,, Kunjabihari, B. L. ...	1881	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Loknath ...	1875	St. Xavier's College.
,, Mahendranath ..	1883	Muir Central College.

Chakrabarti, Mahendranath ...	1871	Queen's College, Benares
,, Manmohan ...	1883	Ravenshaw College.
,, Mohinimohan (No. 1)	1882	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Mohinimohan ...	1883	Canning College.
,, Nabakumar ...	1876	Dacca College.
,, Purnachandra, B. L.	1881	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Rajmohan ...	1882	Dacca College.
,, Rakhaldas ...	1883	Metropolitan College.
,, Ramgopal, B. L. ...	1871	Krishnagar College.
,, Rasikchandra, B. L. ..	1882	Dacca College.
,, Sagarchandra ..	1870	Free Church Institution.
,, Srischandra, B. L. ...	1881	Dacca College.
,, Syamacharan, B. L.	1865	Presidency College.
,, Syamacharan, B. L.	1880	Free Church Institution.
,, Syamaldas, B. L ...	1871	Patna College
,, Syamamohan, B. L....	1869	Teacher.
,, Taranath, B L. ...	1868	Free Church Institution.
,, Umeschandra ...	1883	Presidency College.
Chandiprasad ...	1879	Muir Central College.
Chandra, Aghornath ...	1881	Presidency College.
,, Brajendranath, B. L. ...	1866	Ditto.
,, Jagneswarchandra, B. L.	1865	Ditto.
,, Kalikrishna ...	1883	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,, Priyanath, B. L. ...	1875	Free Church Institution.
Chandulal ...	1881	Lahore College.
Chanoolal ...	1883	Canning College.
Chattopadhyay, Abhaycharan ...	1877	Ditto.
,, Abhaykumar ...	1882	Dacca College.
,, Adityakumar ...	1875	Cathedral Mission College.
,, Aghornath, B L. ...	1870	Free Church Institution.
,, Akshaykumar, B. L.	1870	Patna College.
,, Amarendranath, B. L.	1867	Presidency College.
,, Amritalal, B. L. ...	1861	Ditto.
,, Amritalal, B L. ...	1872	Cathedral Mission College.
,, Anukul ...	1867	Free Church Institution.
,, Anukulchandra ...	1882	Teacher.
,, Atulchandra, B. L. ..	1870	Genl Assembly's Instn.
,, Abinaschandra, B L.	1866	Presidency College.
,, Baburam ...	1873	Ditto.
,, Banamali ...	1876	Teacher.
,, Bankimchandra, B. L.	1858	Presidency College.
,, Basantakumar ...	1883	Teacher.
,, Bhagabanch. B. L. ...	1866	Ditto.
,, Bhutnath ...	1883	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Biharilal, B. L. ...	1880	Dacca College.
,, Bipinbihari, B L. ...	1874	Presidency College.
,, Bipradas, B. L. ...	1867	Free Church Institution.
,, Bireswar, B L. ...	1869	Sanskrit College.
,, Bishnuchandra, B. L.	1873	Cathedral Mission College
,, Bishnupada, B. L ...	1884	Hughli College.
,, Chandrakumar ...	1883	Dacca College.
,, Digambar, B. L ..	1880	Patna College.
,, Dwarkanath, B. L. ...	1877	Ditto.

Chattopadhyay, Ganapatinath ...	1875	Presidency College.
,, Gangacharan ...	1881	Hughli College.
,, Girischandra, B. L....	1865	Free Church Institution.
,, Girischandra, B. L. ..	1867	Ditto.
,, Gopalchandra, B. L.	1873	Presidency College.
,, Gopalchandra ...	1877	Ditto.
,, Gopalchandra, B. L.	1881	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Haranchandra ...	1883	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,, Haridas, B. L. ...	1875	Presidency College.
,, Harakrishna, B. L. ...	1867	Ditto.
,, Hemchandra, B. L. ...	1865	Teacher.
,, Hrisikes ...	1883	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Isanchandra ...	1880	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,, Iswarchandra, B. L ...	1877	Patna College.
,, Jadunath, B. L. ...	1860	Presidency College.
,, Jitendranath ...	1871	Hughli College.
,, Jogeschandra, B. L.	1870	Krishnagar College.
,, Jwalaprasad ...	1876	Canning College.
,, Kalachand ...	1881	Free Church Institution.
,, Kalidhan, B L. ..	1870	Presidency College.
,, Kalinath ...	1867	Dacca College.
,, Kalipada ...	1883	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Kaliprasanna, B. L....	1866	Free Church Institution.
,, Kedarnath, B. L. ...	1871	Teacher.
,, Kedarnath ...	1875	Canning College.
,, Kintichandra, B. L. ..	1872	Patna College.
,, Kisorimohan, B. L. ..	1865	Doveton College.
,, Krishnachandra, B.L.	1864	Presidency College.
,, Krishnalal, B. L. ...	1875	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,, Kunjabihari ...	1882	Ditto.
,, Kuschandra ...	1878	Presidency College.
,, Lakshmanchandra ...	1882	Ditto
,, Madabchandra ...	1883	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,, Mahimchandra ...	1867	Dacca College.
,, Manmathanath, B. L.	1875	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,, Mathuranath ...	1868	Dacca College.
,, Matilal ...	1876	Presidency College.
,, Mohinimohan, B. L.	1878	Ditto
,, Napharchandra ...	1867	Hughli College.
,, Narayandas ...	1881	Presidency College.
,, Nilkanta, B. L. ...	1872	Free Church Institution.
,, Nityagopal, B. L. ...	1871	Ditto.
,, Pankajakumar, B. L.	1879	Presidency College.
,, Paresnath, B. L. ...	1876	Ditto.
,, Pitambar, B. L. ...	1868	Hughli College.
,, Prabhatchandra, B. L.	1875	Dacca College.
,, Pramathanath, B. L.	1874	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,, Prasannakumar, B. L.	1876	Teacher.
,, Pratapchandra, B. L.	1859	Presidency College.
,, Pratulchandra, B. L.	1868	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,, Priyagopal ...	1880	Hughli College.
,, Priyanath, B. L. ...	1870	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,, Rajanikanta, B. L. ...	1877	Ditto.

Chattopadhyay, Rajanikanta, B. L.	1882	Hughli College.
,, Rajaninath ...	1862	Teacher.
,, Rajendranath ...	1879	Presidency College.
,, Ramnath ...	1880	Ditto.
,, Ramanath ...	1883	Free Church Institution.
,, Ramanimohan ...	1880	Presidency College.
,, Ratinath ...	1881	Hughli College.
,, Sajanikanta, B. L. ...	1872	Presidency College.
,, Sanatan ...	1880	Canning College.
,, Saradaprasad ..	1870	Free Church Institution.
,, Saratchandra, B. L....	1876	Presidency College.
,, Saratchandra, B. L....	1879	Ditto.
,, Sasibhushan ...	1869	Ditto.
,, Sasibhushan ...	1880	Canning College.
,, Sibchandra, B. L. ...	1864	Presidency College.
,, Srigopal, B. L. ...	1869	Krishnagar College.
,, Srikrishna, B. L. ...	1878	Presidency College.
,, Sripati, B L. ..	1877	Ditto.
,, Surapati ...	1883	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Sureschandra, B. L.	1880	Presidency College.
,, Syamacharan ...	1866	Medical College.
,, Taraprasad ...	1869	Presidency College.
,, Umakanta, B L. ...	1865	Ditto.
,, Umeschandra, B. L	1868	Hughli College.
,, Upendrachandra, B.L.	1881	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,, Upendranath, B. L. ..	1872	Presidency College.
Chaudhuri, Akshaychandra, B. L.	1870	Ditto
,, Akshaykumar ...	1883	Canning College.
,, Apurbakrishna, B. L.	1871	Free Church Institution.
,, Asutosh ...	1881	Presidency College.
,, Binodbihari, B. L. ...	1868	Ditto.
,, Dinanath, B. L. ...	1880	Ditto.
,, Girischandra, B. L. ...	1873	Ditto.
,, Girischandra, B. L. ...	1874	Ditto.
,, Gokulananda ...	1883	Ravenshaw College.
,, Harasankar ...	1883	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,, Jadabchandra, B. L....	1877	Cathedral Mission College
,, Janamejay ...	1883	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,, Jagatchandra ...	1883	Krishnagar College.
,, Jogindrachandra, B. L.	1876	Cathedral Mission College.
,, Jogindralal ...	1882	Hughli College.
,, Jogindranath, B. L. ...	1868	Presidency College.
,, Jnanchandra ...	1871	Free Church Institution.
,, Kalidas ...	1874	Joynarain's College.
,, Kalikrishna ...	1868	Presidency College.
,, Kalimohan ...	1869	Ditto.
,, Kaliram, B. L. ...	1875	Cathedral Mission College
,, Kisorimohan ...	1883	Presidency College.
,, Madhusudan ...	1874	Teacher.
,, Manmathanath, B. L.	1872	Free Church Institution.
,, Mohinimohan ...	1878	Krishnagar College.
,, Mohinimohan ...	1881	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,, Narendranath, B. L....	1870	Free Church Institution.

Chaudhuri, Prasannakumar ...	1883	Dacca College.
,, Prasannanarayan, B.L.	1877	Free Church Institution.
,, Purnachandra, B. L. ...	1874	CathedralMission College.
,, Rajanikanta, B. L. ...	1870	Dacca College.
,, Sasibhushan, B. L. ...	1872	Hughli College.
,, Satischunder, B L. ...	1883	Presidency College.
,, Srischandra, B L. ...	1870	Ditto.
,, Srikumar, B. L. ...	1873	CathedralMissionCollege.
,, Sureschandra ...	1883	Presidency College.
,, Suryyakumar ...	1880	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,, Tarapada, B. L. ...	1879	Presidency College.
,, Tarakisor, B. L. ...	1879	Ditto.
,, Syamasunder ...	1883	Hughli College.
,, Umeschandra ...	1870	Free Church Institution.
,, Umeschandra, B. L. ...	1882	Rajshahye College.
Chel, Rasbihari ...	1875	Presidency College.
Chhedilal ...	1870	Bareilly College.
Chhoteylal ...	1880	Canning College.
Chhaju Mal ...	1878	Muir Central College.
Cones, G. A. ...	1871	St. Xavier's College.
Currie, F. B. L. ...	1872	Ditto.
D'Abreu, J. H. ...	1874	Teacher.
D'Cruz, J. A. ...	1871	Canning College.
,, L. W. ...	1865	Doveton College.
Daem, Muhammad, B. L. ...	1865	Presidency College.
Damilal ...	1877	Agra College.
Damodar, Balkrishna Sohari ...	1883	Canning College.
Dan, Mahendranath, B. L. ...	1875	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,, Parmeswar ...	1870	Free Church Institution.
Das, Abinaschandra ...	1883	Presidency College.
,, Akshaycharan, B. L. ...	1880	Ditto.
,, Baikunthanath, B. L. ...	1868	Dacca College.
,, Baikunthanath ...	1883	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Bhagaban ...	1874	Bareilly College.
,, Bhairabchandra, B. L. ...	1871	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,, Bipinbihari, B. L. ...	1872	Presidency College.
,, Bipinbihari, B. L. ...	1875	Teacher.
,, Brahmananda ...	1883	Ravenshaw College.
,, Brajendramohan, B. L. ...	1870	Free Church Institution.
,, Chandrakumar, B. L. ...	1865	Presidency College.
,, Damodar ...	1866	St. John's College, Agra.
,, Damodar ...	1879	Muir Central College.
,, Damodar ...	1881	Benares College.
,, Dhairyyanarayan, B. L. ...	1879	Krishnagar College.
,, Dinanath, B. L. ...	1868	Free Church Institution.
,, Gaganchandra ...	1882	Presidency College.
,, Gangadhar ...	1881	Ditto.
,, Girischandra ...	1873	Hughli College.
,, Gobindachandra, B. L. ...	1879	Presidency College.
,, Gobindachandra, B. L ...	1868	Dacca College.
,, Gopalballabh ...	1883	Ravenshaw College.
,, Gorachand, B. L. ...	1869	Free Church Institution.
,, Haricharan, B. L. ...	1876	Presidency College.

Das, Hariprasad, B. L.	...	1869	Genl Assembly's Instn.
„ Harischandra, B. L.	...	1866	Free Church Institution.
„ Harkrishna	...	1882	Lahore College
„ Hemnath, B. L.	...	1870	Cathedral Mission College.
„ Iswarchandra, B. L.	...	1870	Canning College
„ Jadunath, B. L.	...	1867	Free Church Institution.
„ Jagatchandra, B L.	...	1868	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
„ Jagatmohan, B. L.	...	1873	Presidency College.
„ Jaminimohan	...	1883	Ditto.
„ Jnanendranath	...	1875	Ditto.
„ Jogindrachandra	...	1883	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Kalikumar	...	1868	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
„ Kamalanath, B. L.	...	1877	Dacca College.
„ Krishnachandra, B. L.	...	1866	Free Church Institution.
„ Kshetramohan	...	1874	Presidency College.
„ Lakshminarayan, B. L.	...	1864	Ditto.
„ Lalmohan, B. L.	...	1869	Ditto.
„ Madhusudan. B. L.	...	1870	L.M.S. Ins., Bhowanipur
„ Mahendrachandra	...	1875	Dacca College.
„ Mahendranath, B. L.	...	1872	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
„ Matilal	...	1883	Ditto
„ Nandalal	...	1872	St. Xavier's College.
„ Nabinchandra, B. L.	...	1874	Presidency College.
„ Nilmani, B. L.	...	1865	Ditto.
„ Parbaticharan, B. L.	...	1867	Teacher.
„ Prasannachandra	...	1877	Ditto.
„ Radhagobinda	...	1882	Presidency College.
„ Raghunath, B. L.	...	1875	Ditto.
„ Rameswar	...	1871	Ditto.
„ Ramsaran	...	1877	Canning College.
„ Rasikchandra, B. L.	...	1880	Ditto.
„ Sarbananda, B. L.	...	1865	Presidency College.
„ Surendranath	...	1876	Ditto.
„ Suryyanarayan, B. L.	...	1873	Ditto.
„ Tarakchandra, B. L.	...	1877	Cathedral Mission College.
„ Taraprasanna	...	1862	Presidency College.
„ Taraprasanna, B. L.	...	1877	Teacher.
„ Taraprasanna, B. L.	...	1879	Presidency College.
„ Taritamohan	...	1882	Hughli College.
„ Umeschandra, B. L.	...	1874	Free Church Institution.
Datta, Akshaychandra, B. L.	...	1866	Presidency College.
„ Ambikacharan, B. L.	...	1874	Free Church Institution.
„ Aparnacharan, B. L.	...	1871	Presidency College.
„ Annandacharan	...	1881	Benares College.
„ Asminikumar, B. L.	...	1878	Krishnagar College.
„ Baidyanath, B. L.	...	1870	Cathedral Mission College
„ Baishnabcharan	...	1871	Presidency College.
„ Balaichand, B. L.	...	1868	Ditto.
„ Balaichand	...	1871	Ditto.
„ Benimadhab, B L.	...	1867	Ditto.
„ Bhagabanchandra	...	1876	Ditto.
„ Bharatchandra	...	1868	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
„ Bhabanicharan, B. L.	...	1863	Presidency College.

Datta,	Bhabanicharan, B. L.	...	1869	Presidency College.
,,	Bijaykrishna	...	1877	Ditto.
,,	Bipinbihari, B. L.	...	1868	Ditto.
,,	Bipinbihari, B. L.	...	1870	Ditto.
,,	Brajaballabh, B L.	...	1879	Krishnagar College.
,,	Charuchandra, B. .	...	1865	Presidency College.
,,	Debendranath	...	1874	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,,	Durgadas	...	1862	Presidency College.
,,	Dwijadas	...	1876	Ditto
,,	Girischandra, B. L.	...	1875	Patna College.
,,	Girischandra	...	1883	Dacca College.
,,	Harisankar	...	1868	Hughli College
,,	Isanchandra, B. L.	...	1871	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,,	Jadabchandra	...	1882	Presidency College.
,,	Jagadbandhu, B. L.	...	1868	Ditto.
,,	Janakinath, B. L.	...	1870	Ditto.
,,	Jogindranath	...	1881	Metropolitan Institution.
,,	Jugalkisor	...	1880	Hughli College.
,,	Kailaschandra	...	1870	Sanskrit College.
,,	Kailaschandra, B. L.	...	1873	Dacca College.
,,	Kalikadas, B. L.	...	1860	Presidency College.
,,	Kamalkrishna, B. L.	...	1877	Ditto.
,,	Krishnalal	...	1879	Ditto.
,,	Lalgopal, B. L.	...	1859	Ditto.
,,	Lalbihari, B. L	...	1871	Muir Central College.
,,	Madhabchandra	...	1882	Presidency College.
,,	Mahendranath	...	1878	Benares College.
,,	Mahendranath, B. L.	...	1868	Presidency College.
,,	Mahendranath	...	1881	Teacher.
,,	Mahendranath	...	1883	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,,	Maheschandra	...	1880	Dacca College.
,,	Mahimchandra	...	1883	Ditto.
,,	Manmohan, B L.	...	1874	Presidency College.
,,	Mohinimohan, B L.	...	1877	Hughli College.
,,	Mohinimohan, B L.	...	1877	Teacher.
,,	Nabinchandra, B. L.	...	1881	Metropolitan Institution.
,,	Nandalal, B. L.	...	1875	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,,	Narasinha, B. L.	...	1871	Presidency College.
,,	Narendrakrishna, B. L.	...	1879	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,,	Nrisinhakumar, B. L.	...	1879	Presidency College.
,,	Nityalal	...	1875	Free Church Institution.
,,	Pratulchandra	...	1883	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,,	Priyanath, B. L.	...	1870	Presidency College.
,,	Priyanath, B. L.	...	1870	Cathedral Mission College.
,,	Purnachandra, B. L.	...	1876	Presidency College.
,,	Rajendranath, B. L.	...	1875	Ditto.
,,	Ramgopal, B. L.	...	1868	Berhampore College.
,,	Ramlal, B. L.	...	1874	Presidency College.
,,	Ramlal, B. L.	...	1877	Ditto.
,,	Ramnarayan	...	1874	Ditto.
,,	Saratchandra	...	1880	Ditto.
,,	Sasibhushan, B. L.	...	1868	Ditto.
,,	Sasibhushan, B. L.	...	1870	Free Church Institution.
,,	Sasibhushan	...	1872	Presidency College.

Datta, Sasibhushan	...	1883	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,, Surendrakrishna, B. L.	...	1871	Presidency College.
,, Syamlal	...	1869	Free Church Institution.
,, Taraknath, B. L.	...	1860	Presidency College.
,, Taraknath, B. L.	...	1877	Ditto
,, Trailokyanath, B. L.	...	1859	Free Church Institution.
,, Umacharan, B. L.	...	1867	Ditto.
,, Umeschandra	...	1867	Teacher
,, Upendranath, B. L.	...	1879	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
Datilal	...	1883	Muir Central College.
David, H.	...	1876	Teacher.
,, J.	...	1875	Benares College.
DeMel, A. W.	...	1880	St. Thomas' Col., Colombo.
De, Adwityaprasad, B. L.	...	1877	Cathedral MissionCollege.
,, Amritalal, B. L.	...	1867	Free Church Institution.
,, Ambikacharan, B. L.	...	1874	Muir Central College.
,, Anandamohan, B. L.	..	1880	Cathedral MissionCollege.
,, Asutosh, B. L.	...	1876	Presidency College.
,, Basantakumar	..	1883	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,, Benimadhab	...	1865	Presidency College.
,, Bipinbihari, B. L.	...	1881	Hughli College.
,, Bhabanisankar	...	1871	Presidency College.
,, Brajendralal	...	1877	Canning College.
,, Brajendranath	...	1872	Ditto.
,, Debsankar	...	1874	Free Church Institution.
,, Dhankrishna	...	1870	Ditto.
,, Dinanath	...	1883	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,, Dulalchandra, B. L.	...	1869	Presidency College.
,, Gajendranath	...	1875	Free Church Institution.
,, Gaurcharan, B. L.	...	1872	Dacca College.
,, Gaurisankar, B L.	...	1866	Presidency College.
,, Gobindachandra, B. L.	...	1870	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,, Jadabchandra, B. L.	...	1860	Presidency College.
,, Jogeschandra, B. L.	...	1871	Ditto
,, Jugalkisor	...	1874	Hughli College.
,, Krishnadas, B. L.	...	1867	Free Church Institution.
,, Krishnakisor	...	1870	Presidency College.
,, Kunjabihari	...	1882	Dacca College.
,, Lalbihari, B. L.	...	1872	Free Church Institution.
,, Makhanlal	...	1876	Hughli College.
,, Matilal	...	1864	Medical College.
,, Nandalal	...	1870	Hughli College.
,, Nabinchandra, B. L.	...	1861	Presidency College.
,, Narendralal	...	1880	Cathedral MissionCollege.
,, Nilmadhab, B. L.	...	1872	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,, Panchkari, B. L.	...	1878	Presidency College.
,, Purnachandra, B. L.	...	1872	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,, Rajmohan, B. L.	...	1867	Dacca College.
,, Ramapati, B. L.	...	1879	Presidency College.
,, Rammohan	...	1883	Teacher.
,, Sambhuchandra, B. L.	...	1867	Free Church Institution.
,, Sibchandra, B. L.	...	1866	Presidency College.
,, Surendranath	...	1883	Patna College.

De, Upendralal	1883	Genl Assembly's Instn.
Deb, Bhutnath, B. L.	1872	Patna College.
„ Gopendrakrishna, B. L.	1872	Presidency College.
„ Jogindrachandra	1883	Ditto.
„ Kalimohan, B. L.	1877	Ditto.
„ Madhabchandra	1865	Queen's College, Benares.
„ Upendrachandra, B. L.	1868	Presidency College.
Debiprasad	1876	Bareilly College.
Dhar, Abinaschandra	1882	Genl Assembly's Instn.
„ Asutosh, B L.	1871	Presidency College.
„ Brindabanchandra	1873	Dacca College.
„ Dinanath, B L.	1868	Teacher.
„ Gokulchandra, B. L.	1874	Presidency College.
„ Kalinath, B L.	1866	Dacca College.
„ Narendranath, B. L.	1878	Hughli College.
„ Nilmani, B. L.	1866	Teacher.
„ Syamchand, B. L.	1867	Hughli College.
Dhirajkaran, B. L.	1873	Patna College.
Doran, E.	1880	St. Xavier's College.
Dube, Kalidatta	1883	Muir Central College.
Durgaprasad, B L.	1874	Patna College.
Dutt, Jogenchunder	1883	Presidency College.
„ William,	1878	Teacher.
Dwarkadas	1880	Lahore College.
Evans, R W.	1861	Bishop's College.
Farid-ud-din, Ahmad	1880	Hughli College.
Fazlalkadir	1859	Presidency College.
Fazl Rusul	1874	Bareilly College.
Fazlul Karim, B. L.	1878	Hughli College.
„ Karim	1883	Dacca College.
Forbes, A. H.	1864	Doveton College.
Gabriel, J.	1883	Teacher.
Gaindunlal	1874	Bareilly College.
Gangaram, Sahni	1881	Lahore College.
Gangasaran	1871	Agra College
Gangaprasad	1883	Benares College.
Gangopadhyay, Amritalal	1883	Free Church Institution.
„ Apurbakumar	1874	Presidency College.
„ Benimadhab	1873	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
„ Binodbihari	1868	Krishnagar College.
„ Chandrakisor	1881	Hughli College.
„ Debendranath	1883	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Jagadbandhu, B.L.	1867	Presidency College.
„ Kalikrishna, B. L.	1875	Ditto.
„ Kisorimohan, B.L.	1869	Ditto
„ Kshetramohan	1882	Hughli College.
„ Makhanlal	1883	Ditto.
„ Nabinchandra, B.L	1869	Presidency College.
„ Narendranath	1879	Muir Central College.
„ Piyarilal, B. L.	1876	Presidency College.
„ Priyanath	1883	Ditto.
„ Rajanikanta, B.L.	1872	Ditto.
„ Rajaninath	1874	Dacca College.

Gangopadhyay, Ramchandra ...	1869	Teacher.
,, Rabichandra, B.L.	1863	Presidency College.
,, Syamacharan ...	1860	Ditto.
,, Satyacharan, B.L.	1877	Free Church Institution
Gargari, Haridas ...	1878	St. Xavier's College.
Gaurisankar ...	1883	Patna College.
Gayaprasad ...	1879	Benares College.
Ghatak, Nibaranchandra ...	1881	St. Xavier's College.
,, Janakinath, B L. ...	1873	Teacher.
Ghosh, Abinaschandra ...	1863	Presidency College.
,, Abinaschandra, B. L. ...	1871	Ditto.
,, Abinaschandra, B L. ...	1872	Ditto.
,, Abinaschandra, B. L. ...	1875	Ditto.
,, Aghornath, B. L. ...	1862	Ditto.
,, Akshaykumar, B. L. ...	1875	Ditto.
,, Amritalal, B L. ...	1871	Ditto.
,, Ambikacharan, B. L. ...	1869	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,, Anantaram, B. L. ...	1863	Presidency College.
,, Annadaprasad, B. L. ...	1873	Hughli College.
,, Apurbakrishna ...	1874	Medical College.
,, Asutosh, B. L. ...	1880	Presidency College.
,, Atalbihari, B. L. ...	1868	Ditto.
,, Atulkrishna ...	1871	Ditto.
,, Atulkrishna, B. L. ..	1876	Ditto.
,, Atulchandra, B L. ...	1880	Ditto.
,, Baradaprasad, B. L. ...	1874	Ditto.
,, Basantakumar, B. L. ...	1881	Dacca College.
,, Becharam, B. L. ...	1868	Free Church Institution.
,, Bhubanmohan ...	1870	Krishnagar College.
,, Biharilal, B. L. ...	1875	Presidency College.
,, Biharilal ...	1879	Cathedral Mission College.
,, Binodbihari, B. L. ...	1875	Hughli College.
,, Bipinbihari, B. L. ...	1879	Canning College.
,, Bipinbihari ..	1883	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,, Bipinbihari, B. L. ...	1881	Presidency College.
,, Birajkrishna, B. L. ...	1871	Ditto.
,, Chandidas, B. L. ...	1877	Ditto.
,, Chandrakumar ...	1870	Krishnagar College.
,, Chandramohan ...	1865	Medical College.
,, Chandranath, B. L. ...	1873	Presidency College.
,, Debendrachandra, B. L. ...	1865	Ditto.
,, Debendranath, B L. ..	1870	Ditto.
,, Dhankrishna, B. L. ...	1866	Free Church Institution.
,, Durganarayan ...	1869	Ditto.
,, Girischandra ...	1883	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,, Gopalchandra ...	1871	L.M S. Ins., Bhowanipore.
,, Gobindachandra, B. L. ...	1875	Presidency College.
,, Gobindachandra, B. L. ...	1869	Ditto.
,, Haranath, B L. ...	1877	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,, Haranchandra ...	1883	Presidency College.
,, Harankrishna ...	1873	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,, Harichaitanya ...	1866	Dacca College.
,, Haridas, B. L. ...	1874	Hughli College.

Ghosh, Harischandra	...	1883	Ravenshaw College.
,, Isanchandra	...	1881	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,, Iswarchandra, B L.	...	1871	Dacca College.
,, Jadabchandra, B. L.	...	1876	Presidency College.
,, Jadunath B. L	...	1876	Ditto.
,, Jadunath. B. L.	...	1872	Free Church Institution.
,, Janakiballabh. B. L.	...	1881	Ravenshaw College.
,, Jaygopal, B L.	...	1866	Free Church Institution.
,, Jogindranath, B. L.	...	1871	Presidency College.
,, Jogindranath, B. L.	...	1875	Ditto.
,, Jogindranath		1879	Muir Central College.
,, Jogindrachandra, B. L.	...	1881	Presidency College.
,, Kailaschandra	..	1870	Teacher.
,, Kalipada	.	1883	Hughli College.
,, Kantibushan, B. L.	...	1881	Ditto
,, Kalipada, B. L.	...	1877	Presidency College.
,, Kedarnath, B L.	...	1873	Ditto.
,, Kshetrachandra, B L	...	1868	Ditto.
,, Mahendrakumar, B L.	...	1881	Dacca College.
,, Madanmohan	...	1881	Cathedral Mission College.
,, Mahimchandra, B. L.	...	1868	Presidency College.
,, Mahimchandra	...	1872	Cathedral Mission College.
,, Manmathakumar, B. L.	...	1878	Krishnagar College.
,, Manmathanath, B. L.	...	1879	Free Church Institution.
,, Nagendranath	...	1880	Presidency College.
,, Nandalal, B. L.	...	1869	Hughli College.
,, Nanilal	...	1883	Presidency College.
,, Nityananda	...	1877	Ditto.
,, Nibarankumar	...	1875	Teacher.
,, Nilprasanna	...	1883	St Xavier's College.
,, Panchanan, B. L.	...	1882	Hughli College.
,, Parbatinath, B. L.	...	1881	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,, Prankumar	...	1883	Free Church Institution.
,, Prasannakumar	...	1870	Krishnagar College.
,, Pratapchandra	..	1865	Presidency College.
,, Priyanath, B L.	...	1869	Ditto.
,, Priyanath	...	1877	St Xavier's College.
,, Purnachandra	...	1881	Genl Assembly's Instn.
,, Radharaman	...	1875	Teacher.
,, Raicharan	...	1869	Hughli College.
,, Rajanikanta	...	1871	Dacca College
,, Rajendralal, B L	...	1880	Presidency College.
,, Rajendranath, B. L.	...	1869	Ditto.
,, Ramgopal, B L.	...	1877	Ditto.
,, Ramanath	...	1876	Ditto.
,, Ramottam, B. L.	..	1879	Ditto.
,, Ramaprasanna, B. L	...	1874	Ditto.
,, Ramrup	...	1868	Queen's College, Benares.
,, Ramsakha, B. L.	...	1871	Sanskrit College.
,, Rasbihari, B. L.	...	1865	Presidency College.
,, Saradacharan	...	1881	Dacca College.
,, Saradaprasad	...	1877	Free Church Institution.
,, Saradaprasad, B. L.	...	1877	Genl. Assembly's Instn.

Ghosh, Saradaprasad, B. L.	1878	Presidency College.
„ Saratchandra, B. L.	1876	Ditto.
„ Sasidhar	1883	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
„ Sasikumar, B. L.	1880	Ditto.
„ Sasimohan	1872	Berhampore College.
„ Satkarichandra	1876	Free Church Institution.
„ Satyakumar	1880	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
„ Srischandra	1859	Presidency College.
„ Srischandra, B. L.	1882	Ditto.
„ Surendranath	1881	Hughli College.
„ Sureschandra, B. L.	1870	Presidency College.
„ Tarinicharan, B. L.	1865	Ditto.
„ Tarinicharan, B. L.	1870	Free Church Institution.
„ Tarinikumar	1866	Presidency College.
„ Trailokyanath	1876	Hughli College.
„ Umeschandra, B. L.	1868	Patna College.
„ Umeschandra, B. L.	1873	Hughli College.
„ Upendrachandra, B. L.	1873	Presidency College.
Ghoshal, Gopalchandra, B L.	1870	Ditto.
„ Nabinchandra, B L.	1880	Ditto.
„ Saratkumar, B. L.	1872	Ditto.
„ Tarapada	1872	Ditto.
„ Umanath, B. L.	1874	Ditto.
Gobindacharan, B. L.	1875	Patna College.
Gobindaprasad	1880	Muir Central College.
Gomez, D.	1872	Bishop's College.
Gopal Prasad	1883	Canning College.
Gopal, Ramchandra Dongri	1881	Muir Central College
Goonewardene, W S	1877	Free Church Institution.
Goswami, Jadunath, B. L.	1880	Presidency College.
„ Kisorilal, B. L.	1877	Ditto.
„ Herambalal, B. L.	1864	Ditto.
„ Jadabchandra	1868	Ditto.
„ Nityagopal, B. L.	1879	Ditto.
Guha, Anathbandhu, B L.	1873	Ditto.
„ Asminikumar, B. L.	1872	Ditto.
„ Brajendrakumar	1870	Dacca College.
„ Kaminikumar. B. L.	1873	Ditto
„ Piyarilal, B. L.	1863	Presidency College.
„ Piyarimohan, B. L.	1869	Dacca College.
„ Prasannakumar. B L.	1881	Ditto.
„ Rebatimohan, B. L.	1875	Ditto.
„ Rohinikumar	1883	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
Guin, Sibchandra, B L.	1866	Teacher.
„ Srinibas, B. L.	1880	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
Gupta, Asutosh	1878	Presidency College.
„ Bipinbihari	1876	Ditto.
„ Bipinbihari	1883	Genl Assembly's Instn.
„ Chandranarayan	1872	Patna College.
„ Gangagobinda	1884	Dacca College.
„ Girindrakumar, B L.	1876	Presidency College.
„ Gobindagopal	1882	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
„ Gopalchandra, B. L.	1868	Presidency College.

Gupta, Gopalchandra	...	1877	Presidency College.
„ Jagadiswar, B L,	...	1870	Krishnagar College.
„ Kalipada	...	1865	Medical College.
„ Kangalchandra	...	1882	Hughli College
„ Kunjabihari, B. L,	..	1871	Presidency College.
„ Kunjabihari	...	1881	Ditto
„ Mahananda	...	1871	Hughli College.
„ Mahendranath	...	1875	Presidency College.
„ Mathuranath		1883	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
„ Nagendranath	.	1881	Presidency College.
„ Prasannakumar, B. L.	...	1880	Rajshahye College.
„ Radharaman	...	1868	Presidency College.
„ Rajendralal	...	1870	Hughli College.
„ Rajnarayan	...	1872	Patna College.
„ Ramgati, B. L.	..	1868	Free Church Institution.
„ Umeschandra, B. L,	...	1880	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
Guruprasad	...	1877	Muir Central College.
Gyaprasad	...	1877	Ditto.
Gyaprasad	...	1876	Bareilly College.
Hafadat Karim	...	1883	Patna College
Hajra, Aghorchandra, B. L.	...	1874	Presidency College.
„ Jogindranath	...	1883	St Xavier's College.
„ Kedarnath	...	1883	Free Church Institution.
Haldar, Brajalal, B. L	...	1866	Ditto
„ Basantakumar, B L.	...	1880	Genl Assembly's Instn.
„ Jogindranath. B. L.	...	1882	Presidency College.
„ Kisorilal, B. L.	...	1875	Ditto.
„ Mahimchandra	..	1863	Ditto.
„ Matilal, B L	...	1868	Teacher.
„ Ramchandra, B. L.	...	1866	Presidency College.
„ Satkari, B. L	...	1881	Ditto.
„ Syamlal, B L.	...	1864	Ditto.
Hanumanprasad, B. L.	...	1870	Canning College.
Hargobind. Dayal	...	1878	Ditto.
Hari Lakshman Indurkar	...	1881	Muir Central College.
Hariharnath, B. L.	...	1871	Patna College.
Harris, T.	...	1866	Agra College.
„ W. A.	...	1873	Lahore College.
Hati, Banwarilal, B L.	...	1880	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
Himmat Ali	...	1881	Hughli College
Horst, W. C.	...	1874	Mussoorie School.
Hosen, Syed	...	1867	Presidency College.
Hukamchand	...	1871	Delhi College.
Hukamchand	...	1873	Lahore College.
Hushmat Ullah	...	1881	Muir Central College.
Islam, Sirajul, B L	..	1867	Dacca College.
Iswardas	...	1876	Lahore College
Iswariprasad	..	1883	M A O College, Aligarh.
Izad Bakhsh B. L.	.	1877	Hughli College.
Jagannath (I)	...	1878	Agra College.
Jagannath (II)	...	1878	Ditto.
Jaganathprasad, B. L.	...	1882	Patna College.
Jha, Ramanath	...	1881	Benares College.

Jharkhandi, Somnath	...	1883	Benares College.
Joardar, Mahimchandra, B. L.	...	1867	Berhampore College.
Johns, G. W.		1879	Agra College.
Jwalaprasad	...	1883	Canning College.
Jyotirbid, Gopaldatta	...	1877	Bareilly College.
,, Pitambar	...	1882	Muir Central College.
Kandhji, B L.	...	1882	Patna College
Kanjilal, Kailaschandra, B L.		1872	Teacher.
Kar, Gaurkisor	...	1879	Presidency College.
,, Girischandra, B. L.	...	1872	Ditto.
,, Harischandra	...	1875	Ditto.
,, Umacharan, B. L	...	1872	Hughli College.
Karmakar, Bhushanchandra	...	1875	Presidency College.
,, Hariprasanna	...	1880	Dacca College.
Kabiraj, Sureschandra	...	1875	Patna College.
Kedarnath	...	1881	Lahore College.
Kelly, W. A.	...	1881	St. Xavier's College.
Kennedy, Pringle	...	1878	Teacher.
Khan, Muhammad Ali Reza	...	1870	Agra College.
,, Ramdurlabh, B. L.	...	1868	Teacher
,, Ramgopal, B. L.	...	1871	Krishnagar College.
Kishenlal	...	1870	Bareilly College.
Konar, Sasibhushan	...	1882	Free Church Institution.
Kotal, Umeschandra	...	1877	Presidency College.
Kuiparam	...	1873	Lahore College.
Krishnachandra	...	1880	Benares College.
Krishnadas	...	1875	Ditto.
Krishna Rao Bhatt	...	1881	Muir Central College
Kshetriya, Lakshminarayan, B L.		1877	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
Kundu, Nandalal, B L	...	1873	Ditto
,, Ramkumar, B. L.	.	1879	Free Church Institution.
Kundunlai	...	1881	Teacher.
Kunjabiharilal	...	1877	Muir Central College.
Laha, Amarchand, B. L.	...	1873	Dacca College.
,, Jagadbandhu	...	1868	Ditto.
,, Nabadwipchandra	...	1880	Ditto.
,, Srischandra	..	1881	Presidency College.
Lahiri, Asutosh, B. L.	...	1874	Genl. Assembly's Instn
,, Chandrakanta, B. L.	...	1880	Cathedral Mission College.
,, Gopalgobinda	...	1883	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Harihar, B. L.	...	1881	Presidency College
,, Jogindranath, B. L,	..	1872	Free Church Institution.
,, Lalitmohan	...	1881	Rajshahye College.
,, Mohinimohan	...	1883	Presidency College.
,, Mahendranath	...	1883	Genl Assembly's Instn.
,, Prasannakumar	...	1874	Presidency College.
,, Purnachandra	..	1869	Genl. Assembly's Inst.
,, Purnachandra, B. L.	...	1878	Cathedral Mission College.
,, Rameschandra, B. L.	...	1868	Presidency College.
,, Srihari, B. L.	...	18[illegible]	Ditto.
Lakshmanprasad	...	1879	Canning College.
Lal, Syamsundar	.	1875	Agra College.
Lala, Bindheswarirasad	...	1879	Benares College.

Lalchand	...	1877	Lahore College.
Lalsing, B. L.	...	1873	Presidency College.
LeFeuvre, E A.	...	1878	Patna College
Leslie, K. M.	...	1883	Presidency College.
Lethbridge, W. M.	...	1859	Bishop's College.
Lewis, George	...	1868	Lahore Mission College.
Lorimer, G. A.	...	1869	Teacher.
Madak, Priyanath	...	1883	Hughli College.
Madangopal	...	1872	Delhi College.
Madangopal	...	1877	Ditto.
Madan Singh	...	1881	Lahore College.
Mahabirprasad	...	1879	Canning College.
Maharaj Singh Mathur	...	1883	Agra College.
Mahomed Wajed, B. L.	...	1869	Teacher
Maiti, Upendranath	...	1882	Free Church Institution.
Maitra, Akshaykumar	...	1883	Presidency College.
,, Ambikacharan	...	1880	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,, Atalbihari, B L.	...	1874	Presidency College.
,, Batukrishna, B L.	...	1878	Muir Central College.
,, Bijaykrishna, B. L.	...	1875	Presidency College.
,, Hariballabh, B L	...	1868	Teacher.
,, Herambachandra	...	1879	Presidency College.
,, Kalipada	...	1878	Canning College.
,, Kasinath, B. L	...	1877	Presidency College.
,, Kedareswar, B. L.	...	1873	Ditto.
,, Radhagobinda, B. L.	...	1859	Ditto.
,, Rajendralal	...	1880	Free Church Institution.
,, Ramgopal	...	1881	Canning College.
,, Sasicharan, B. L.	...	1873	Hughli College.
,, Sureschandra, B. L.	...	1881	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,, Syamacharan, B L.	...	1870	Krishnagar College.
,, Upendranath	...	1878	Presidency College.
Majumdar, Ambikacharan, B. L.	...	1874	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,, Ambikacharan	...	1882	Presidency College.
,, Anandanath, B L.	..	1871	Free Church Institution.
,, Bhabanikisor	...	1879	Genl Assembly's Instn.
,, Bimalacharan, B. L.	...	1869	Ditto.
,, Bipinbihari	...	1882	Teacher.
,, Chandicharan		1877	Benares College.
,, Chandramohan, B L		1870	Presidency College.
,, Dakshinacharan, B L		1878	Ditto.
,, Debendranath, B. L	...	1881	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,, Hridyanath, B. L.	...	1879	Dacca College.
,, Hridaynath	...	1883	Free Church Institution.
,, Jadunath	...	1881	Canning College.
,, Jagaddurlabh, B. L	...	1865	Teacher.
,, Kailaschandra, B. L.	...	1866	Presidency College.
,, Kedarnath	...	1862	Ditto.
,, Kripanath	...	1878	Ditto
,, Krishnasundar	...	1881	Dacca College.
,, Kunjabihari	...	1877	Free Church Institution.
,, Mahendrachandra	...	1872	Teacher.
,, Murarilal	...	1882	Genl. Assembly's Instn.

Majumdar, Nilkantha ...	1876	Presidency College.
„ Nilmadhab ...	1881	Hughli College.
„ Pratapchandra, B L....	1867	Presidency College.
„ Ramchandra ...	1882	Ditto.
„ Ramdurlabh ...	1872	Dacca College.
„ Ramratan ...	1861	Civil Engineering College.
„ Syamacharan, B L. ..	1867	Presidency College.
„ Upendranarayan, B. L.	1869	Ditto.
Makkar, Gosthabihari ...	1881	Free Church Institution.
Mallik, Akhilcharan, B L. ...	1869	Presidency College.
„ Atulcharan, B. L. ...	1864	Ditto.
„ Balaram, B. L. ...	1864	Ditto.
„ Biharilal, B. L. ...	1868	Hughli College.
„ Kunjalal ...	1873	Presidency College.
„ Lalitmadhab, B. L. ..	1872	Ditto
„ Latulal ...	1874	Free Church Institution.
„ Mahendranath, B. L. ...	1873	Presidency College.
„ Premchand ..	1865	Ditto.
„ Srikanta, B. L. ...	1873	Ditto.
„ Upendrachandra, B. L. ..	1865	Ditto.
„ Ramcharan, B. L. ...	1878	Ditto.
Mandal, Binodbihari, B. L. ..	1878	Cathedral Mission College.
„ Grischandra ...	1883	Patna College.
„ Jadunath ...	1881	Presidency College.
„ Prankrishna ...	1881	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Rameswar, B. L. ...	1873	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
Manna, Kailaschandra ...	1873	Presidency College.
Masanta, Prabaticharan, B. L. ...	1870	Ditto.
Matilal, Surendranath, B. L. ..	1875	Ditto.
Maulik, Jogindrachandra, B L. ..	1871	Krishnagar College.
Mazhar ul-Anwar, B L ...	1878	Hughli College.
Mazhur Imam, Syed, B. L. ...	1873	Patna College.
Mendes, H. E., B. L. ...	1866	Doveton College.
Mewaram ...	1876	Bareilly College.
Misra, Biharilal ...	1873	Hughli College.
„ Brahmasankar ...	1883	Benares College.
„ Harinarayan, B. L. ...	1882	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
„ Isanchandra ...	1881	Hughli College.
„ Lajjaram ...	1881	Canning College.
„ Lakshmisankar ...	1869	Benares College.
„ Ramsahay ...	1883	Patna College.
„ Ramasankar ...	1876	Benares College.
„ Umasankar ...	1877	Ditto.
Mitra, Abhayacharan ...	1875	Presidency College.
„ Abinaschandra, B. L. ...	1880	Ditto.
„ Akshaykumar, B. L. ...	1872	Hughli College.
„ Akshaykumar ...	1883	Presidency College.
„ Ambikacharan, B. L. ...	1877	Hughli College.
„ Amulyachandra ..	1883	Metropolitan Instn
„ Amulyacharan, B. L. ...	1879	Presidency College
„ Abinaschandra, B L. ...	1868	Ditto
„ Asutosh No. III ...	1883	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Asutosh, B. L. ...	1881	Genl. Assembly's Instn.

Mitra,	Asutosh No. I ...	1883	Metropolitan Institution.
,,	Asutosh No. II ...	1883	Ditto.
,,	Bankimchandra, B. L. ...	1880	Presidency College.
,,	Baradacharan ...	1881	Ditto.
,,	Benimadhab ...	1864	Ditto.
,,	Bhagabaticharan ..	1871	Patna College.
,,	Bhagabaticharan, B. L. ...	1880	Hughli College.
,,	Bhubanmohan, B. L. ...	1872	Free Church Institution.
,,	Biharilal ...	1872	Cathedral Mission College.
,,	Biharilal, B. L. ...	1875	Presidency College.
,,	Binodbihari, B L. ...	1868	Ditto.
,,	Bipinbihari, B L. ...	1872	Ditto.
,,	Birajacharan, B. L. ...	1881	Genl Assembly's Instn.
,,	Bireswar ...	1861	Presidency College
,,	Biswambhar, B. L. ...	1872	Ditto.
,,	Chandicharan ...	1881	Free Church Institution.
,,	Charuchandra, B. L. ...	1875	Presidency College.
,,	Debendranath, B. L. ...	1872	Free Church Institution.
,,	Debendranath ...	1882	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,,	Dwarkanath, B. L. ...	1866	Presidency College.
,,	Girindranath, B L. ...	1873	Cathedral Mission College.
,,	Girischandra, B. L. ...	1864	Presidency College.
,,	Gopallal, B. L. ...	1870	Teacher.
,,	Gopendrachandra, B L. ...	1880	Hughli College.
,,	Gobindachandra, B. L. ...	1872	Patna College.
,,	Haranchandra ...	1881	Ditto.
,,	Haricharan, B. L. ...	1871	Presidency College.
,,	Haricharan ...	1875	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,,	Haridas ...	1881	Ditto.
,,	Hemchandra ...	1881	Metropolitan Institution.
,,	Hemchandra, B. L. ...	1882	Krishnagar College.
,,	Hiralal, B. L. ..	1873	Genl Assembly's Instn.
,,	Jadunath —	1867	Free Church Institution.
,,	Jadunath ...	1880	Teacher
,,	Jogeschandra, B. L. .	1869	Free Church Institution.
,,	Jogindranath, B L. ...	1873	Presidency College
,,	Kaliprasanna, B. L ...	1882	Metropolitan Institution.
,,	Kalikumar ...	1869	Teacher.
,,	Kartikchandra, B. L. ...	1869	Presidency College.
,,	Krishnakumar ...	1877	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,,	Kshetramohan ...	1875	Presidency College.
,,	Lalbihari B. L. ...	1881	Hughli College.
,,	Madanmohan, B. L. ...	1870	Presidency College.
,,	Mahendrachandra, B. L. ..	1869	Hughli College.
,,	Mahendralal, B L. ...	1864	Presidency College.
,,	Mahendranath, B L. ...	1866	Ditto.
,,	Mahendranath, B L. ...	1869	Genl Assembly's Instn.
,,	Mahendranath, B L. ...	1873	Presidency College.
,,	Manmohan, B. L. ...	1870	Free Church Institution.
,,	Mohanchandra ...	1876	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,,	Nagendrachandra, B. L ...	1880	Hughli College.
,,	Nagendranath ...	1883	Presidency College.
,,	Narasimhachandra, B. L. ...	1863	Ditto.

Mitra, Nalininath, B. L. ...	1871	Hughli College.
„ Prasannakumar, B. L. ...	1869	Krishnagar College.
„ Prasannabadan ...	1865	Queen's College, Benares.
„ Priyanath ...	1869	Free Church Institution.
„ Purnachandra ...	1866	Teacher.
„ Purnachandra, B. L. ...	1868	Free Church Institution.
„ Purnachandra, B. L. ...	1870	Cathedral Mission College.
„ Purnachandra, B. L. ...	1873	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
„ Purnachandra ...	1872	Presidency College.
„ Radhikacharan, B. L. ...	1869	Genl Assembly's Instn.
„ Rajaninath, B. L ...	1868	Hughli College.
„ Rajeswar ...	1880	Patna College
„ Ramcharan, B. L. ...	1867	Presidency College.
„ Rameschandra, B. L. ...	1860	Ditto.
„ Rammohan ...	1877	Ditto.
„ Rasamay ...	1882	Hughli College.
„ Saradacharan, B. L. ...	1870	Presidency College.
„ Saradacharan ...	1881	Hughli College.
„ Saratchandra, B. L. ...	1877	Presidency College.
„ Saratchandra, B. L. ...	1881	Ditto.
„ Saratchandra ...	1883	Hughli College.
„ Sarbananda ...	1883	Free Church Institution
„ Shorashicharan, B. L. ...	1881	Presidency College.
„ Srischandra ...	1882	Rajshahye College
„ Surendranath ...	1872	Cathedral Mission College.
„ Surendranath, B. L. ...	1878	Presidency College.
„ Sureschandra ...	1882	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
„ Syamaldhan ...	1880	Ditto.
„ Tarabilas, B. L ..	1863	Presidency College.
„ Trailokyanath (No. 1) B. L.	1863	Ditto.
„ Trailokyanath (No 2) B. L.	1863	Ditto.
„ Upendrachandra, B. L. ...	1870	Teacher.
„ Upendrachandra, B. L. ...	1881	Presidency College.
„ Upendranath ...	1883	Ditto.
„ Upendranath, B L. ...	1861	Ditto.
„ Upendranath, B. L. ...	1868	Ditto.
Mohanlal ...	1877	Delhi College.
„ Hukhu ...	1883	Muir Central College.
Mohanta, Radhikanath ...	1879	Presidency College.
Molakram ...	1877	Delhi College.
Muhammad Ismail, B. L. ...	1880	Patna College
Muhammad Shafi ...	1882	Lahore College.
Mukhopadhyay, Abhaycharan ...	1880	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
„ Adharchandra ...	1883	Ditto.
„ Adyanath, B L. ...	1871	Ditto.
„ Amarchandra, B. L. ...	1877	Hughli College.
„ Ambikacharan B. L. ...	1874	Genl Assembly's Instn.
„ Asutosh, B. L. ...	1866	Presidency College.
„ Asutosh. B. L. ...	1877	Hughli College.
„ Abinaschandra, B. L. ...	1877	Presidency College.
„ Bamapada, B L. ...	1876	Hughli College.
„ Becharam. B. L. ...	1866	Presidency College.
„ Bhagawanchandra ...	1876	Teacher.

Mukhopadhyay, Bhabacharan, B L.	1882	Presidency College.
,, Bhabanicharan ..	1870	Teacher
,, Bholanath, B L ..	1872	Free Church Institution
,, Bidhubhushan, B L. ...	1873	Canning College.
,, Biharilal, B. L. ...	1869	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,, Biharilal ...	1876	Presidency College.
,, Biharilal ...	1878	Patna College
,, Biharilal ...	1881	Krishnagar College.
,, Binodbihari, B L. ...	1881	Presidency College.
,, Binodlal ..	1880	Canning College.
,, Bipinbihari, B L.	1870	Krishnagar College.
,, Bipinbihari, B. L. ..	1873	Presidency College.
,, Bipradas ...	1868	Krishnagar College
,, Bishnucharan ..	1883	Genl Assembly's Instn.
,, Bisweswar ...	1883	Patna College
,, Brajagopal, B. L ...	1877	Presidency College.
,, Brajalal ...	1882	Ditto.
,, Chandrabhushan ...	1871	Ditto
,, Chandrakumar ...	1883	Hughli College.
,, ChandrasekharNo 2B L.	1872	Presidency College
,, Chandrasekhar, B L. ..	1877	Teacher.
,, Charuchandra, B L. ...	1880	Patna College
,, Debendranath ...	1882	Presidency College.
,, Dinanath ...	1863	Teacher.
,, Durgadas, B. L. ...	1870	Ditto.
,, Durgadas ...	1873	Free Church Institution.
,, Gangaprasad ...	1861	Presidency College.
,, Girijabhushan, B L. ...	1870	Ditto.
,, Girindranath ...	1872	Krishnagar College
,, Girischandra, B. L. ...	1866	Presidency College.
,, Girischandra ...	1883	Metropolitan Institution
,, Gobindachandra ..	1883	Genl Assembly's Instn.
,, Gopalchandra,(N 1)B L.	1867	Presidency College.
,, Gopalchandra, B. L. ..	1868	Ditto
,, Gopalchandra ...	1877	Benares College.
,, Gopallal, B L ...	1869	Presidency College.
,, Gopimohan B L ...	1868	Free Church Institution
,, Gobindadeb, B L ...	1871	Hughli College
,, Haragobinda, B L. ..	1866	Presidency College.
,, Haranchandra, B L. ...	1877	Ditto.
,, Harabilas, B L ...	1873	Ditto.
,, Harendranath ...	1874	Ditto
,, Haridas, B L ...	1872	Ditto.
,, Haridas ...	1878	St Xavier's College
,, Hiralal ...	1874	Cathedral Mission College.
,, Hariprasanna, B L. ...	1869	Krishnagar College
,, Hariprasanna, B L. ...	1879	Presidency College
,, Haripurna ...	1876	Muir Central College
,, Harischandra, B L.	1881	Hughli College
,, Hemchandra, B L.	1874	Genl Assembly's Instn.
,, Hiralal B L ...	1876	Hughli College
,, Jadunath, B. L. ..	1861	Presidency College.
,, Jadunath .	1867	Krishnagar College.

Mukhopadhyay,	Jagneswar, B. L	1862	Presidency College
,,	Jagneswar ...	1880	Genl Assembly's Instn.
,,	Jaihari ...	1881	Hughli College.
,,	Janakinath, B. L ...	1365	Presidency College.
,,	Jaygopal, B. L. ...	1872	Genl Assembly's Instn.
,,	Jibanchandra ..	1882	Muir Central College.
,,	Jnanendranath ...	1882	Presidency College.
,,	Jogindrachandra, B. L.	1876	Ditto.
,,	Jogindrachandra, B. L.	1879	Free Church Institution.
,,	Jogindranath, B L. ...	1871	Presidency College.
,,	Jogindranath, B L. ...	1874	Ditto.
,,	Jogindranath, B. L. ...	1874	Free Church Institution.
,,	Jogindranath, B. L. ..	1879	Presidency College.
,,	Jogindranath ...	1883	Ditto
,,	Kailaschandra, B. L ...	1863	Ditto.
,,	Kalidas ...	1875	Free Church Institution.
,,	Kalidas ...	1882	Genl Assembly's Instn.
,,	Kalidhan, B. L. ...	1875	Presidency College.
,,	Kalikrishna ...	1878	Lahore College.
,,	Kalinath, B. L. ...	1872	Krishnagar College.
,,	Kalipada, B. L. ...	1873	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,,	Kaliprasanna, B. L. ...	1863	Presidency College.
,,	Kaliprasanna, B. L. ...	1880	Patna College.
,,	Kaminikumar ...	1883	Dacca College.
,,	Kanailal, B L. ...	1864	Presidency College.
,,	Kanailal, B. L. ...	1870	Ditto.
,,	Kantichandra, B L. ...	1874	Ditto.
,,	Kapaliprasanna, B L....	1865	Ditto.
,,	Karunasindhu, B. L. ...	1874	Ditto.
,,	Krishnadhan, B. L ...	1879	Ditto.
,,	Krishnamohan ...	1862	Ditto.
,,	Kshetramohan, B. L. ...	1871	Ditto.
,,	Kashetramohan ...	1874	CathedralMission College.
,,	Kashetraprasad, B. L....	1862	Presidency College.
,,	Krishnakali ...	1882	Ditto.
,,	Kumadinikanta, ...	1874	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,,	Mahendranath, B. L. ...	1873	Free Church Institution.
,,	Manmathanath, B. L. ...	1874	Hughli College.
,,	Mukundadeb ...	1879	Ditto.
,,	Nabinkrishna, B. L. ...	1863	Presidency College
,,	Nabinkrishna, B. L. ...	1860	Ditto.
,,	Nandalal ...	1881	Ditto.
,,	Nilalohit, B. L. ...	1877	CathedralMission College.
,,	Nilambar, B. L. ...	1864	Presidency College.
,,	Nilmani, B. L. ...	1866	Ditto.
,,	Nibaranchandra, B.L....	1865	Ditto
,,	Nityalal, B. L. ..	1881	Free Church Institution.
,,	Nrisinhachandra, B. L.	1866	Presidency College.
,,	Nrityagopal, B L. ...	1880	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,,	Phanibhushan, B. L. ...	1880	Ditto.
,,	Piyarimohan, B L. ...	1862	Presidency College.
,,	Pramadanath, B. L. ...	1872	Hughli College.
,,	Priyanath, B. L. ...	1871	Presidency College.

Mukhopadhyay, Priyanath ...	1883	Genl Assembly's Instn.
,, Priyanath ...	1882	Canning College.
,, Purnachandra ...	1877	Presidency College.
,, Purnachandra, B. L. ...	1880	Muir Central College.
,, Purnachandra ...	1883	Canning College.
,, Rajanikanta, B L ...	1875	Hughli Colege.
,, Rajkrishna, B L. ...	1866	Presidency College.
,, Rajmohan, B L ...	1866	Ditto.
,, Rajnarayan, B L. ...	1875	Ditto.
,, Ramchandra, B L. ...	1873	Ditto.
,, Ramdhan, B. L. ...	1870	L M.S. Ins., Bhowanipur.
,, Ramprasanna, B. L. ...	1880	Presidency College.
,, Ramlal, B. L. ...	1859	Ditto.
,, Saradaprasad (No. 2), ...	1872	Free Church Institution.
,, Saradaprasad, B. L. ...	1881	Patna College
,, Saratchandra, (No 1), B. L. ..	1873	Presidency College.
,, Saratchandra, (No. 2), ..	1873	Ditto.
,, Sasibhushan, B. L. ...	1863	Ditto.
,, Sasibhushan, B. L. ...	1871	Ditto.
,, Srischandra, B. L. ...	1875	Ditto.
,, Sitanath, B. L. ...	1867	Teacher
,, Sibnarayan ...	1875	Presidency College.
,, Srikrishna, B. L. ...	1869	Teacher
,, Taraprasanna, B. L. ...	1860	Presidency College.
,, Tariniprasad ...	1883	Hughli College.
,, Tejchandra, B L. ...	1873	Presidency College.
,, Thakurdas, B. L. .	1873	Free Church Institution.
,, Tulsidas, B. L. ...	1877	CathedralMission College
,, Umacharan ...	1870	Queen's College, Benares.
,, Umacharan ...	1878	Genl Assembly's Instn.
,, Umakali, B L. ...	1870	Presidency College.
,, Upendrachandra, B. L.	1873	Ditto.
,, Upendranath, B. L. ...	1877	Ditto.
,, Upendranath, B. L. ...	1877	Genl Assembly's Instn.
,, Upendranath, B. L. ...	1881	Teacher.
Munshi, Gurunath ...	1883	Ditto.
,, Srinarayan ...	1878	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
Munshilal ...	1874	Delhi College.
Mulraj ...	1875	Lahore College.
Mustaphi, Chandragati, B. L. ...	1875	Presidency College.
Nag, Abhayacharan ...	1879	Ditto.
,, Bamacharan, B. L ...	1871	Ditto.
,, Baradacharan, B. L. ...	1873	Ditto.
,, Haradhan, B. L. ...	1877	Ditto.
,, Jagadbandhu, B. L. ...	1870	Dacca College.
,, Kunjalal ...	1878	Genl Assembly's Instn.
,, Kunjabihari, B. L. ...	1869	Presidency College.
,, Mahendranath, B. L. ...	1870	CathedralMission College.
,, Rebatikanta, B. L. ...	1877	Presidency College.
,, Sambhuchandra, B. L. ...	1865	Dacca College
,, Sibchandra, B. L ...	1869	Teacher.
,, Syamakanta, B. L. ...	1877	Presidency College.

Nagwant Sahay, B. L.	..	1877	Patna College.
Naha Anangamohan, B. L.	...	1873	Teacher.
Namasivaya, V., B. L.	...	1878	Cathedral Mission College.
Nandakisor	...	1870	Delhi College.
Nandakisor	...	1874	Ditto
Nandakumar	...	1883	Agra College.
Nandan, Hemchandra, B. L.	...	1867	Teacher.
Nandi, Becharam	...	1872	Ditto.
,, Loknath	...	1872	Presidency College.
,, Ramanath, B. L.	...	1861	Ditto.
,, Ramanchandra, B L.	...	1872	Ditto.
Nanuak, Chand	...	1878	Benares College.
Narayan Das	...	1879	Lahore College.
Narayanprasad, B. L.	...	1875	Patna College.
Nehalchandra	...	1879	Benares College.
Niblett, R. H.	...	1880	Muir Central College.
Niyogi, Basantakumar, B. L.	...	1873	Patna College.
,, Saradaprasad, B. L.	...	1873	Ditto.
,, Trailokyamohan, B. L	...	1874	Presidency College.
Nizamdeen Hasan, B L.	...	1877	Muir Central College.
Obed-ul Rahman, B L.	...	1868	Berhampore College.
Ohdedar, Narendranath	...	1881	Canning College
Pain, Amritalal, B L.	...	1873	Presidency College.
,, Chandrakanta, B. L.	...	1869	Krishnagar College.
,, Iswarprasad	...	1877	Genl Assembly's Instn.
,, Nandadulal, B. L.	...	1872	Presidency College.
,, Priyalal, B L.	...	1879	Ditto.
Pal, Abhaycharan, B L.		1874	Teacher.
,, Amritalal, B. L.	...	1863	Presidency College.
,, Apurbakrishna, B L	...	1875	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,, Baikunthanath, B. L.	...	1861	Presidency College.
,, Benimadhab	...	1866	Free Church Institution.
,, Bholanath	...	1859	Presidency College.
,, Bhutnath	..	1882	Free Church Institution.
,, Biharilal, B L.	...	1873	Presidency College.
,, Haridas	..	1883	Free Church Institution.
,, Debendranath	...	1883	Ditto.
,, Hiralal	...	1873	Hughli College.
,, Jadunath	.	1872	Presidency College.
,, Kartikchandra, B. L.	...	1868	Hughli College.
,, Maniklal	...	1879	Ditto.
,, Nanigopal, B. L.		1874	Cathedral Mission College.
,, Rajchandra	...	1876	Teacher.
,, Saratchandra, B. L.	...	1879	Presidency College.
,, Srinath, B. L.	...	1868	Hughli College.
,, Srinath, B. L.	...	1881	Presidency College.
,, Syamacharan, B. L.	...	1881	Ditto.
,, Tulsicharan, B L.	...	1877	Ditto.
Palit, Debendranath	...	1882	Hughli College.
,, Harinath, B. L.	...	1874	Cathedral Mission College.
,, Priyanath, B L.	...	1877	Presidency College.
,, Taraknath, B. L.	...	1866	Ditto.
,, Umeschandra, B. L.	...	1877	Genl. Assembly's Instn.

Pande, Chunilal	...	1883	Canning College.
„ Hariram	...	1880	Muir Central College.
„ Jayaprasad	...	1883	Patna College.
„ Ramabatar	...	1877	Muir Central College.
„ Sibadatta	...	1874	Benares College.
Pandit, Jwalanath, B. L.	...	1871	Presidency College.
„ Kedarnath	...	1876	Canning College.
„ Prannath, B. L	...	1873	Presidency College.
„ Suryyanarayan, B. L.	...	1875	Canning College.
Panja, Nrisinhamurari	...	1871	Free Church Institution.
Panre, Janakinath	...	1867	Berhampore College.
Parmananda	...	1877	Agra College.
Pathak, Jwalaprasad	...	1878	Hughli College.
„ Ramratan, B. L.	...	1868	Ditto.
Patnaik, Chaturbhuj	...	1877	Presidency College.
Pattadar, Gurugobinda	...	1878	Krishnagar College.
Phakirchand	...	1881	Muir Central College.
Phillips, A. S.	...	1863	Teacher.
Popelay, Lachmandas	...	1872	Delhi College.
Porel, Bhubanmohan	..	1865	Free Church Institution.
Pramanik, Jasadanandan, B. L.	...	1870	Krishnagar College.
„ Krishnadayal	...	1881	Presidency College.
„ Rameswar, B. L.	...	1877	Canning College.
Prayagdas	...	1877	Muir Central College.
Prayagnath, B. L.	...	1874	Patna College.
Priyadas	...	1873	Agra College.
Raghunandanprasad, B. L.	...	1879	Patna College.
Raghunandanprasad	...	1881	Benares College.
Raghunathprasad	...	1877	Muir Central College.
Rakshit, Brajamohan	...	1873	Presidency College.
Rambart, T. A.	...	1874	Teacher.
Ramdayal	...	1873	Lahore College.
Ramlal	...	1877	Agra College.
Ramprasad	...	1883	Patna College.
Rashakabihari	...	1880	Agra College.
Ratanchand	...	1868	Ditto.
Ratnaparki	...	1879	Benares College.
Raushanlal	...	1879	Agra College.
Ray, Akshaykumar	...	1866	Presidency College.
„ Amritalal, B. L.	...	1873	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
„ Amritalal	...	1880	Ditto
„ Abinaschandra	...	1875	Presidency College.
„ Atulkrishna	...	1879	Hughli College.
„ Baikunthanath	...	1876	Dacca College.
„ Bamacharan, B L.	...	1870	Presidency College.
„ Bamacharan	...	1883	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
„ Baradaprasad	...	1883	Canning College.
„ Baranasi, B. L.	...	1866	Presidency College.
„ Benibhushan, B. L.	...	1880	Ditto.
„ Benimadhab, B. L.	...	1866	Ditto.
„ Benimadhab, B. L.	...	1875	Hughli College
„ Bhabanath	...	1883	Presidency College.
„ Bholanath	...	1867	Queen's College, Benares.

Ray, Bijaykrishna, B. L.	...	1875	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
„ Bipinchandra, B. L.	...	1875	Presidency College.
„ Biswambhar, B. L.	...	1881	Teacher.
„ Brajanath	...	1874	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
„ Chandrakumar, B. L.	...	1867	Teacher
„ Chandrakumar	...	1868	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
„ Chandranarayan, B. L.	...	1878	Hughli College
„ Debendranath	..	1871	L.M.S. Inst., Bhowanipur.
„ Debendranath B. L.	...	1875	Patna College.
„ Dhaneschandra	...	1866	Free Church Institution.
„ Dineschandra, B. L.	...	1862	Presidency College.
„ Durgasundar, B. L.	...	1872	Dacca College.
„ Dwijendralal	...	1883	Hughli College.
„ Ganganarayan, B. L.	...	1873	Presidency College.
„ Girischandra, B. L.	...	1873	Queen's College, Benares.
„ Girischandra, B L.	...	1877	Cathedral Mission College.
„ Gobindachandra	...	1882	Hughli College.
„ Gopalchandra	...	1873	Presidency College.
„ Gopendrachandra	...	1883	Hughli College.
„ Gurbaksh	...	1879	Agra College.
„ Haralal	...	1862	Presidency College.
„ Harendranarayan, B. L.	...	1873	Dacca College.
„ Haricharan	...	1876	Canning College.
„ Harimohan	...	1883	Canning College.
„ Harinarayan, B. L.	...	1864	Teacher.
„ Harinath, B. L.	...	1875	Presidency College.
„ Harinath, B. L.	...	1880	Krishnagar College.
„ Hemendranath	...	1883	Presidency College.
„ Indranarayan, B. L.	...	1879	Hughli College.
„ Jagneswar, B. L.	...	1881	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Jogindranath	...	1879	Presidency College.
„ Jogeschandra, B. L.	...	1874	Ditto
„ Jogeschandra	...	1882	Hughli College.
„ Jnanendralal, B. L.	...	1873	Presidency College.
„ Kalimohan, B. L.	...	1880	Ditto.
„ Kaliprasanna	..	1878	Cathedral Mission College.
„ Kaliprasanna, B. L.	...	1865	Presidency College.
„ Kedarnath	...	1877	Cathedral Mission College.
„ Kedarnath, B. L.	...	1874	Dacca College.
„ Kesabchandra, B. L.	...	1866	Presidency College.
„ Kisorimohan, B L.	...	1868	Ditto.
„ Krishnanath, B. L.	...	1867	Ditto.
„ Kuladakinkar, B. L.	...	1877	Ditto.
„ Kunjamohan	...	1883	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
„ Madhabchandra	...	1862	Civil Engineering College.
„ Madhusudan	...	1864	Presidency College.
„ Mahendranath, B. L.	...	1870	Cathedral Mission College
„ Mahendranath, B. L.	...	1873	Patna College.
„ Maheschandra	...	1883	Rajshahye College.
„ Manamohan	...	1882	Presidency College.
„ Mukundanath, B. L.	...	1877	Ditto.
„ Nabadwipchandra, B L.	...	1877	Free Church Institution.
„ Nabinchandra, B. L.	...	1872	Cathedral Mission College.

Ray, Nagendranath ...	1869	Berhampore College.
„ Nagendranath, B. L. ...	1880	Cathedral Mission College.
„ Nandagopal ...	1881	Teacher.
„ Nikunjabihari, B L. ...	1880	Hughli College.
„ Nilmadhab, B. L. ...	1869	Patna College.
„ Parbaticharan ...	1862	Teacher.
„ Piyarilal, B. L. ...	1866	Presidency College.
„ Prasannachandra, B. L. ...	1864	Ditto.
„ Prasannagopal, B L. ...	1873	Ditto.
„ Prasannakumar, B L. ...	1867	Free Church Institution.
„ Prasannakumar, B. L. ...	1879	Presidency College.
„ Purnachandra ...	1872	Cathedral Mission College.
„ Purnachandra, B. L. ...	1872	Krishnagar College.
„ Radhanath ...	1870	Presidency College.
„ Rajanikanta ...	1883	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
„ Rajaninath ...	1872	Presidency College.
„ Rajchandra, B. L. ...	1867	Ditto.
„ Rajendranath, B. L. ...	1877	Canning College.
„ Bangalal ...	1877	Genl Assembly's Instn.
„ Sailendrabandhu, B. L. ...	1879	Hughli College.
„ Saradaprasanna, B. L. ...	1872	Benares College.
„ Saradaranjan ...	1878	Dacca College.
„ Sarachandra ...	1883	Rajshahye College
„ Sasadhar, B L. ..	1879	Presidency College.
„ Satischandra, B. L. ...	1874	Ditto.
„ Satischandra, B L. ...	1875	Ditto.
„ Satischandra ...	1883	St. Xavier's College.
„ Satyacharan ...	1873	Presidency College.
„ Sitanath, B L. ...	1877	Ditto.
„ Sibnandanlal ...	1873	Patna College.
„ Srinath ...	1883	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
„ Sudhansubhushan, B. L. ...	1876	Free Church Institution.
„ Surendranath, B. L. ...	1881	Presidency College.
„ Syamchand, B. L. ...	1870	Teacher.
„ Syamacharan ...	1881	Free Church Institution.
„ Syamjas ...	1873	Delhi College.
„ Tarakchandra ...	1883	Genl Assembly's Instn.
„ Ugrakanta, B L. ...	1877	Presidency College.
„ Umacharan ...	1877	Cathedral Mission College.
Raychaudhuri, Akshaykumar ...	1883	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Amareschandra ..	1883	Genl Assembly's Instn.
„ Asutosh, B. L ...	1881	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Debendrakumar, B. L.	1872	Presidency College.
„ Jadabkrishna ..	1871	Ditto.
„ Kshetramohan, B. L	1866	Genl Assembly's Instn.
„ Kshirodchandra ...	1872	Presidency College.
„ Matilal, B. L ...	1866	Ditto
„ Parbaticharan ...	1883	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Saratchandra ...	1882	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
Raza Hossein ...	1876	Bareilly College.
Reazuddin ...	1883	Muir Central College.
Rebello, P. T. ...	1872	St. Xavier's College.
Rostan, J. B. ...	1871	Ditto.

Rothwell, J. M. G.	1872	Bishop's College.
Rudra, Bhagabatchandra	1873	Presidency College.
,, Madhusudan	1881	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,, Susilkumar	1883	Free Church Institution.
Sadasheo Jayram Dehad Ray	1883	Canning College
Saha, Gopalchandra, B. L.	1868	Free Church Institution.
,, Ramlal, B. L.	1881	Patna College.
Sahay, Ganga	1881	Muir Central College.
,, Jadunath, B. L.	1870	Patna College.
,, Jagannath, B. L.	1881	Ditto.
,, Nilkantha	1882	Ditto.
,, Raghubansa, B. L.	1869	Presidency College.
Sahu, Durgacharan	1880	Katak College.
Sajibanlal	1873	Patna College.
Sajibanlal	1878	Benares College.
Saligram	1881	Canning College
Samanta Nilmadhab, B. L.	1866	Free Church Institution.
,, Kalitaran	1881	Presidency College.
Sandel, M. L., B. L.	1864	Doveton College.
Sanjhimal	1868	Lahore College.
Sankardayal	1877	Agra College.
Sankarlal	1871	Ditto.
Sanbardas	1877	Muir Central College.
Sanyal, Abhaycharan	1878	Ditto.
,, Bishnuchandra	1881	Benares College.
,, Bhubanmohan, B. L.	1872	Teacher.
,, Chandrasekhar	1866	Queen's College, Benares.
,, Dinanath	1881	Cathedral Mission College.
,, Harischandra, B. L.	1872	Presidency College.
,, Jogindranath, B. L.	1871	Cathedral Mission College.
,, Kedarnath	1874	Hughli College.
,, Krishnagopal, B. L.	1873	Cathedral Mission College.
,, Mahendranath, B. L.	1871	Presidency College.
,, Mathuranath	1876	Free Church Institution.
,, Ramchandra	1881	Presidency College.
,, Ramlal, B. L.	1869	Free Church Institution.
,, Saratchandra, B. L.	1882	Canning College.
,, Umeschandra	1866	Queen's College, Benares.
Sarbadhikari, Debaprasad, B. L.	1882	Presidency College.
,, Rajkumar, B. L.	1864	Ditto.
,, Amritakumar, B. L.	1871	Sanskrit College.
Sarkar, Akshaychandra	1867	Hughli College.
,, Asutosh, B. L.	1879	Dacca College.
,, Bholanath	1881	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,, Biharilal	1880	Presidency College.
,, Chandrasekhar, B. L.	1877	Ditto.
,, Charuchandra, B. L.	1879	Ditto.
,, Dinanath, B. L.	1872	Krishnagar College.
,, Durgacharan	1882	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Gopalchandra, B. L.	1870	Sanskrit College.
,, Gopalchandra	1880	Rajshahye College.
,, Haradhan	1872	Free Church Institution.
,, Jagatchandra	1871	Cathedral Mission College.

Sarkar, Jaganmohan, B. L.	...	1879	Dacca College.
,, Jagatnarayan, B. L.	...	1879	Patna College.
,, Jogeschandra	...	1871	Presidency College.
,, Kailaschandra	...	1883	Ditto.
,, Kaliprasanna	...	1866	Ditto.
,, Kedarnath, B. L.	...	1869	Cathedral Mission College.
,, Kisorilal, B. L.	...	1866	Presidency College.
,, Krishnachandra, B. L.	...	1866	Ditto.
,, Mahendranath	...	1874	Free Church Institution.
,, Matilal, B. L.	...	1872	Presidency College.
,, Nabagopal	...	1882	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,, Nagendranath	...	1876	Presidency College.
,, Nandalal, B. L.	...	1877	Cathedral Mission College.
,, Narendranath, B. L.	...	1874	Presidency College.
,, Nilkanta	...	1875	Ditto.
,, Nrityagopal, B. L.	...	1874	Free Church Institution.
,, Pareschandra, B. L.	...	1866	Presidency College.
,, Purnachandra	...	1883	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Purnachandra	...	1883	Rajshahye College.
,, Rajanikanta	...	1883	Dacca College.
,, Ramchandra, B. L.	...	1880	Ditto.
,, Ramnarayan, B. L.	...	1878	Patna College.
,, Saradaprasad	...	1883	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Sasibhushan	...	1869	Krishnagar College.
,, Siddheswar, B. L.	...	1873	Presidency College.
,, Surendranath, B. L.	...	1871	Ditto.
,, Taraknath	...	1871	Krishnagar College.
,, Umeschandra	...	1859	Free Church Institution.
,, Umeschandra, B. L.	...	1861	Presidency College
Sarma, Nabinchandra, B. L.	...	1876	Cathedral Mission College.
Sayyid, Faizuddin Hosain	...	1877	Hughli College.
Scott, G. W.	...	1877	Patna College.
Sen, Abinaschandra	...	1883	Rajshahye College.
,, Adharlal	...	1877	Presidency College.
,, Adityachandra, B. L.	...	1874	Ditto.
,, Akhilchandra, B. L.	...	1864	Dacca College.
,, Akshaykumar, B. L.	...	1871	Hughli College.
,, Ambikacharan, B. L.	...	1872	Presidency College.
,, Ambikacharan	...	1873	Medical College.
,, Annadacharan, B. L.	...	1880	Dacca College.
,, Anandagopal	...	1868	Teacher
,, Anandakumar	...	1881	Dacca College.
,, Apurbakrishna	...	1875	Presidency College.
,, Asutosh, B. L.	...	1873	Ditto.
,, Baikunthanath, B. L.	...	1863	Ditto.
,, Bankimchandra	...	1882	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,, Baradagobinda, B. L.	...	1868	Presidency College.
,, Basantakumar	...	1874	Dacca College.
,, Batakrishna, B. L.	...	1872	Presidency College.
,, Bhubanmohan	...	1870	Dacca College.
,, Binodbihari, B. L.	...	1882	Presidency College.
,, Bipinbihari, B. L.	...	1872	Hughli College.
,, Bipinbihari	...	1881	Dacca College.

Sen, Biswoswar	...	1882	Dacca College.
„ Chandicharan	...	1880	Presidency College.
„ Chandrabhushan	...	1883	Hughli College.
„ Chandrakanta, B. L.	...	1880	Presidency College.
„ Chandramohan, B. L.	...	1866	Dacca College.
„ Dakshinacharan	...	1881	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
„ Debendramohan, B. L.	...	1882	Ditto.
„ Dinanath, B. L.	...	1865	Dacca College.
„ Dinabandhu	...	1868	Teacher.
„ Durgacharan, B. L.	...	1872	Presidency College.
„ Gaurballabh, B. L.	...	1873	CathedralMissionCollege.
„ Girischandra, B. L.	...	1873	Presidency College.
„ Guruprasad, B. L.	...	1863	Ditto
„ Haricharan, B. L.	..	1872	Free Church Institution.
„ Harimohan	...	1879	Dacca College.
„ Harinath	...	1877	Teacher.
„ Hemchandra	...	1878	Ditto.
„ Jagneswar, B. L.	...	1872	Presidency College.
„ Jatramohan, B. L.	...	1873	CathedralMission College.
„ Jaykrishna	...	1863	Presidency College.
„ Jogindranath	...	1889	Ditto.
„ Kailaschandra, B. L.	...	1880	Free Church Institution.
„ Kalikumar, B. L.	...	1875	Presidency College.
„ Kalimohan, B L.	...	1877	Ditto.
„ Kamalakanta, B. L.	...	1868	Ditto.
„ Kamalakanta	...	1868	Teacher.
„ Kanailal, B. L.	...	1871	Presidency College.
„ Kasikanta, B. L.	...	1866	Ditto.
„ Kedarnath, B. L.	...	1877	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
„ Kisorilal, B. L.	...	1879	Hughli College.
„ Krishnakumar	...	1871	Free Church Institution.
„ Krishnabihari	...	1868	Presidency College.
„ Kshirodchandra	...	1882	Dacca College
„ Lalgopal, B. L.	...	1870	Krishnagar College.
„ Lalmohan	...	1876	Patna College.
„ Maheschandra	...	1872	Hughli College.
„ Mohinimohan	...	1882	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Matilal	...	1877	Presidency College.
„ Nabinchandra	...	1868	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
„ Narendranath, B. L.	...	1879	Presidency College.
„ Prasannakumar, B. L.	...	1866	Ditto.
„ Paresnath	...	1882	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
„ Radhakrishna, B. L.	...	1864	Presidency College.
„ Radhanath, B. L.	...	1875	Ditto.
„ Rajkrishna, B. L.	...	1866	Ditto.
„ Rajkumar	...	1875	Teacher
„ Rajmohan	..	1881	Presidency College.
„ Rameschandra, No. II	...	1883	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
„ Ramlal	...	1881	Presidency College.
„ Rasiklal	...	1882	Teacher.
„ Ratneswar, B. L.	...	1872	Presidency College.
„ Saradaprasad, B. L.	...	1867	Ditto.
„ Saradaprasad, B. L.	...	1880	Dacca College.

Sen, Saratchandra, B. L.	...	1880	Dacca College.
„ Sasibhushan, B L.	...	1866	Presidency College.
„ Sasibhushan, B. L.	..	1867	Dacca College
„ Sasibhushan, B. L.	...	1880	Presidency College.
„ Sasibhushan	...	1881	Hughli College.
„ Sasibhushan	...	1882	Ditto.
„ Satyakinkar, B. L.	...	1869	Presidency College.
„ Srikanta, B. L.	...	1878	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
„ Srinath, B. L.	...	1877	Ditto
„ Sulpani	...	1878	Presidency College.
„ Syamlal	...	1863	Ditto.
„ Taracharan, B. L.	...	1873	Ditto.
„ Taraprasanna, B. L.	...	1874	Ditto.
„ Trailokyanath	...	1871	Hughli College.
„ Trigunacharan	...	1876	Presidency College.
„ Umeschandra, B. L.	...	1873	Free Church Institution.
Sengupta, Girischandra	...	1883	Teacher.
„ Kalidas, B. L.	...	1875	Hughli College.
„ Kisorimohan	...	1879	Ditto
Senmajumdar, Jadabchandra. B. L.		1880	Dacca College.
Set, Dhanballabh	...	1882	Presidency College
„ Girischandra, B L.	...	1873	Queen's College. Benares.
„ Gobindalal	...	1883	Presidency College.
„ Rajendranath, B. L.	...	1869	Ditto
„ Manilal, B. L.	...	1876	Free Church Institution.
Sheolal	...	1877	Teacher
Sheonath	...	1870	Delhi College
Sherman, S. T.	...	1870	St. John's College.
Sikdar, Kisorimohan, B. L.	...	1878	Krishnagar College.
Sil, Binodbihari	...	1876	Free Church Institution.
„ Brajendrakumar, B. L.	...	1862	Presidency College
„ Brajendranath	...	1883	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
„ Gobindachandra, B. L.	...	1864	Presidency College.
„ Jadabchandra, B. L.	...	1866	Ditto.
„ Kanailal	...	1865	Ditto
„ Kanailal	...	1874	Medical College
„ Kanailal, B L.	...	1876	Cathedral Mission College.
Simmonds, W. J	...	1864	Doveton College
Singh, Bhupsen, B. L.	...	1869	Presidency College.
„ Budhsen, B. L.	...	1867	Ditto
„ Prayag	...	1874	Benares College.
„ Saligram, B. L.	...	1874	Presidency College.
Sinha, Amrital	...	1881	Canning College.
„ Baladeb	...	1878	Presidency College
„ Brajanandan, B. L.	...	1878	Patna College.
„ Brajeschandra, B. L.	...	1876	Ditto.
„ Chandranarayan	...	1864	Ditto
„ Debendranath	...	1883	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Harimohan	...	1874	Presidency College
„ Jaygopal, B. L.	...	1876	Free Church Institution.
„ Jogeschandra	...	1883	Ditto.
„ Kshirodnath	...	1870	Sanskrit College.
„ Kshetralal	...	1882	Presidency College.

Sinha, Madhabprasad	1883	Benares College.
„ Madhusudan	1870	Berhampore College.
„ Matilal, B. L.	1873	Presidency College.
„ Matilal	1874	Ditto
„ Nikunjabihari, B. L.	1873	Free Church Institution.
„ Nirmalchandra, B. L.	1880	Presidency College.
„ Prabhachandra	1883	Ditto.
„ Pramathakrishna, B. L.	1877	Ditto.
„ Purnendunarayan, B L.	1880	Patna College.
„ Ramaprasanna, B. L.	1867	Presidency College.
„ Ramchandra	1882	Ditto.
„ Ramcharan	1878	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
„ Sibdayal	1873	Lahore College.
„ Sibpratapnarayan, B. L	1872	Patna College.
„ Surendranath	1882	Hughli College.
„ Suryyanarayan, B. L.	1860	Presidency College.
„ Syamlal	1883	Patna College.
Sitalprasad, B L.	1878	Patna College.
Sitaram	1879	Canning College.
Sibsaranlal, B L.	1875	Teacher.
Sivaprasad	1880	Agra College.
Solomons, W. H.	1878	Cathedral Mission College.
Som, Baradaprasanna, B. L.	1866	Free Church Institution.
„ Brajabihari, B L	1867	Ditto.
„ Debendralal, B. L.	1867	Hughli College.
„ Jaygobinda, B. L.	1860	Free Church Institution.
„ Murarilal, B L.	1874	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
„ Saradaprasad	1877	Hughli College.
„ Srilal	1878	Ditto.
„ Trailokyanath, B. L.	1880	Ditto.
Srimani, Jogindranath	1883	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
Sriram	1869	Delhi College.
Sriram, B. L.	1875	Canning College.
Sukul, Bhadranath	1871	Krishnagar College.
„ Gadadhaprasad	1883	Canning College.
„ Kalisankar	1878	Presidency College.
Sarkar, Saradaprasad	1883	Metropolitan Institution.
Sundarlal	1881	Muir Central College
Sur, Akshaykumar, B. L.	1881	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
„ Harimohan, B. L.	1874	Hughli College.
„ Hemchandra, B. L.	1874	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
Surjandas	1876	Lahore College.
Syam, Saradacharan	1883	Presidency College.
Syed Ali	1874	Patna College.
„ Khyrat Ahmed, B. L.	1877	Teacher.
„ Sakhawat Hosain	1878	Hughli College.
Takrim-ud-din, B L	1880	Presidency College.
Talapatra, Ramjadab, B. L.	1861	Berhampore College.
Taraeband	1881	Agra College.
Tarafdar, Chandrakisor	1877	Cathedral Mission College.
Taslim-ud-din Ahmed, B. L.	1877	Presidency College.
Tewari Chandrasekhar, B. L.	1879	Hughli College.
Thakurdas	1868	Lahore Mission School.

Thakur, Kasinath Kesab, B. L ...	1882	Muir Central
Thomson, J. B. ...	1869	Bishop's Colle
,, J. F (junior) ..	1872	Hughli Colleg
,, W. H. ...	1877	Ditto.
Tiery, E. R T. ...	1868	Doveton Colleg
,, F T H. ...	1862	Ditto.
Twidale, G. A., B L. ...	1865	Ditto.
Umar Baksh ...	1880	Lahore Colleg
Vizar, Amed ...	1873	Bareilly Col'
Wajid Husain ...	1883	Patna Colle
Younan, E, B. L. ...	1869	St. Xavier'
Younan, J., B. L. ...	1868	Presidency
Yousoof, Mahamed, B. L. ..	1867	Ditto

1884.

First Division.

In Order of Merit.

Mukhopadhyay, Asutosh ...	Presidency College
Basu, Satischandra ...	Ditto.
Chakrabarti, Siddheswar ...	Hughli College.
Niyogi, Gatikrishna ...	Patna College.
Bagchi, Ramaprasad ...	M. B.
Basu, Sasibhushan ...	Presidency College.
Sen, Narayanchandra ...	Ditto.
Banerjee, N. N. ...	Free Church Institution.
Das, Gopalchandra ...	Patna College.
Sinha, Prakaschandra ...	Metropolitan Institution.
Mukhopadhyay, Satischandra ...	Presidency College.
Bandyopadhyay, Kumadinikanta	Ditto.
Das, Ganapati ...	Ravenshaw College.
De, Saratchandra ...	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
Lane, H. A. ...	St. Xavier's College.
Bandyopadhyay, Kalikrishna ...	Presidency College.
Mukhopadhyay, Manmathanath ...	Hughli College.
Syud, Wazir Hassan	Patna College.
Mukhopadhyay, Jaharlal ...	Metropolitan Institution.
Basak, Madhabanarda ...	Presidency College.
Mukhopadhyay, Bipinbihari ..	Dacca College
Kar, Chandrasikhar ...	Metropolitan Institution.
Bandyopadhyay, Girindrachandra	Ditto.
Muhibuddin Ahmad ...	Presidency College.
Tamhan, Kesabgopal ...	Canning College.
Syud Muhammad Yusaf Ali ...	Patna College
Karfarma, Prasannakumar ...	Presidency College.
Sarbadhikari, Jyotiprasad	Ditto.
Ghosh, Umeschandra ...	Metropolitan Institution.
Isacharan Lal ...	Lahore College.
Das, Kailasgobinda ...	Presidency College.

SECOND DIVISION.

In Alphabetical Order.

ar	...	Hughli College.
tanath	...	Presidency College.
tchandra	...	Hughli College.
nanda	...	Presidency College.
andra	...	Hughli College.
y, Hiralal	...	Presidency College.
Jadunath	...	Free Church Institution.
Kshetramohan	...	Presidency College.
,, Narayandas	...	Metropolitan Institution.
Saratchandra	...	Free Church Institution.
ari Lal	...	Patna College.
daprasad	...	Teacher.
ishna	...	Free Church Institution.
andra	...	Metropolitan Institution.
nari	...	Canning College.
,, Manindranath	...	Free Church Institution.
,, Upendranath	...	Benares College.
Bhargab, Kundanlal	...	Canning College.
Bhattacharyya, Haripada	...	Presidency College.
,, Trailokyanath	...	Teacher.
Biswas, Amritalal	...	Ditto.
Blaze, L. E.	...	St. Xavier's College.
Chakrabarti, Lalitmohan	...	Metropolitan Institution.
Chattopadhyay, Ambikacharan	...	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,, Bipinbihari	...	Ditto.
,, Haridas, No. 1	...	Ditto.
,, Kalipada	...	Hughli College.
,, Ramlal	...	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
Chaudhuri, Jadabchandra	...	Rajshahye College.
Das, Lambodar	...	Metropolitan Institution.
Dasray Basantakumar	...	Dacca College.
Datta, Abantinath	...	Ditto.
,, Baikunthanath	...	Ravenshaw College.
,, Bhairabchandra	...	Free Church Institution.
,, Lalitchandra	...	Presidency College.
,, Narendranath	...	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,, Nibaranchandra	...	Presidency College.
De, Jaygopal	...	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,, Kasipati	...	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Siddheswar	...	Hughli College.
Deb, Mathuramohan	...	Dacca College.
,, Sibchandra	...	Free Church Institution.
Gangopadhyay, Baradakanta	...	Dacca College.
Gargari, Ramdas	...	Free Church Institution.
Ghosh, Priyanath	...	Presidency College.
,, Surendranath	...	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
Guha, Asminikumar	...	Rajshahye College.
Gulam, Hyder Khan	...	Patna College.
Gupta, Haranchandra	...	Rajshahye College.

Gupta, Sibendranath	...	Teacher.
,, Upendrakrishna	...	Genl Assembly's Instn
Haldar, Chaitanyacharan	...	Free Church Institution
Kundu, Bhagabaticharan	...	Hughli College.
Lahiri, Rajendralal	...	Presidency College.
Maitra, Ramlal	...	Free Church Institution
Malaviya Madanmohan	...	Muir Central College
Mallik, Jatindrachandra	...	Hughli College
Mitra, Annadaprasad	...	Patna College
,, Bipinbihari	...	Presidency College
,, Charuchandra	...	Genl Assembly's Instn
,, Saratchandra	...	Ditto
,, Hemendranath	...	Presidency College
,, Loknath	...	Hughli College.
,, Prasannakumar	...	Ditto
,, R K	..	Free Church Institution.
Mukhopadhyay, Hiralal	...	Metropolitan Institution.
Narayanprasad	...	Canning College.
Pal, Girischandra	...	Hughli College.
Ray, Kalikumar	...	Presidency College
,, Kuladananda	...	Hughli College
,, Saratchandra	...	Presidency College
Saha, Kedarnath *	...	Free Church Institution.
Sankhadhara, Jawalaprasad	.	Canning College.
Sanyal, Dasarathi	...	Genl Assembly's Instn
,, Nagendranath	...	Metropolitan Institution
,, Nalinimohan	...	Ditto
Sarkar, Nilratan	...	Ditto.
,, Prankrishna	...	Ditto
Sen, Akshaykumar		Rajshahye College.
,, Kshetramohan	...	Presidency College
,, Naliminath	...	Free Church Institution.
,, Satischandra	..	Muir Central College.
Shamsul-Huda	...	Presidency College.
Sil, Makhanlal	...	Hughli College.
Sukhdeoprasad	..	Agra College
Syed, Ahmed Hossain	...	Patna College
Talukdar, Baradachandra	...	Rajshahye College.
Taraprasad	...	Muir Central College.
Thakur, Madhab Sinha	...	Canning College.
Thomson S B	...	Hughli College.
Yaquinuddin Ahmad		Presidency College.

THIRD DIVISION.

In Alphabetical Order.

Abdul Jawad	..	Free Church Institution
,, Latif	...	M A O College, Aligarh
,, Majid	..	Dacca College.
Asgur Ali Khan		Patna College
Bal Rajendralal	..	Metropolitan Institution.
Bandyopadhyay, Asutosh	...	Genl Assembly's Instn.
,, Bholanath	...	Benares College.

Bandyopadhyay, Dharanidhar ...	Free Church Institution.
,, Kalidhan ...	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,, Kiranchandra ...	Ditto
,, Niradchandra ...	Ditto.
,, Satyadhan ...	Presidency College.
,, Srischandra ...	Free Church Institution.
,, Upendranath ...	Metropolitan Institution.
Basu, Basantakumar ...	Ditto
,, Charuchandra ...	Free Church Institution.
,, Dinanath ...	Ditto.
,, Priyanath ...	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,, Rameschandra ...	Ditto.
Batabyal, Bipinbihari ...	Metropolitan Institution.
Bhattacharyya, Banikantha ...	Ditto.
,, Brajakumar ...	Ditto.
,, Debendranath ...	Teacher.
,, Mahimanath ...	Hughli College.
,, Rajanikanta ...	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Saktikantha ...	Presidency College.
Chakrabarti, Binodbihari ...	Hughli College.
,, Harihar ...	St. Xavier's College
,, Mahimchandra ...	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
Champati, Atulchandra ...	Ditto.
Chanda, Kaminikumar ...	Presidency College.
Chattopadhyay, Bhutnath ...	Canning College.
,, Gopalchandra ...	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,, Harakumar ...	Free Church Institution.
,, Haridas, No. II ...	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,, Nagendranath ...	Ditto.
,, Sasibhushan ...	Free Church Institution.
,, Srinath ..	Teacher.
,, Umeschandra ...	Metropolitan Institution.
Chaudhuri, Jogeschandra ...	St Xavier's College.
,, Nalinikanta ...	Rajshahye College.
,, Syamakanta ...	Dacca College.
Dakshi, Brajanath ...	Krishnagar College.
Das, Abhaycharan ...	Genl Assembly's Instn.
,, Basantakumar ...	Patna College.
,, Kailaschandra ...	Metropolitan Institution.
Datta, Amritalal ...	Teacher.
,, Loknath ...	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,, Pareschandra ...	Presidency College.
De, Saradaprasad ...	Ditto.
Deb, Haranchandra ...	Muir Central College.
Gangopadhyay, Radhikanath ...	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
Ghosh, Apurbachandra ...	Free Church Institution.
,, Kaliprasanna ...	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Kunjabihari ...	Free Church Institution.
,, Nakari ...	Genl Assembly's Instn.
,, Sasimohan ...	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Suryyanarayan ...	Free Church Institution.
Guha, Harendranarayan ...	Ditto.
Gupta, Jnanchandra ...	Metropolitan Institution.

Haldar, Gaganchandra	...	Free Church Institution.
Karmakar, Bankubihari	...	Krishnagar College.
Karta Krishn	...	Muir Central College.
Kewal Krishna	...	Ditto.
Khan, Lukmanuddin	...	Canning College.
Kumar, Prankrishna	..	General Assembly's Institution.
Maitra, Harimohan	...	Free Church Institution.
„ Krishnanath	...	Teacher.
Majumdar, Ambikacharan	...	Ditto.
„ Jogeschandra	...	Free Church Institution.
„ Sasilochan	...	General Assembly's Institution.
Mallik, Kesablal	...	Hughli College.
Mitra, Achintanath	...	Free Chnrh Institution.
„ Akshaykumar	...	Patna College.
Muhammad, Ainul Haq	...	Ditto.
Mukhopadhyay, Akhilchandra	...	Free Church Institution.
„ Bamacharan	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Biharilal	...	Dacca College.
„ Bipinbihari	...	Free Church Institution.
„ Kantichandra	...	General Assembly's Institution.
„ Manmohan	...	Free Church Institution.
„ Nagendranath	...	Krishnagar College.
„ Nagendranath	...	St. Xavier's College.
„ Sasibhushan	...	Free Church Institution.
„ Sripati	...	Hughli College.
„ Upendrachandra		Presidency College.
Pal, Janakinath	...	General Assembly's Institution.
„ Sibkrishna	...	Free Church Institution.
Pandit, Jagatnarayan	...	Canning College.
„ Tribhubannath Shivapori		Ditto.
Pati, Radhanath	...	Metropolitan Institution.
Ray, Harinath	...	Krishnagar College.
„ Kaliprasanna	...	Free Church Institution.
„ Prasannanath	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Somnath	...	Patna College.
„ Syamacharan	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Upendranath	...	Free Church Institution.
Raychaudhuri, Upendrakisor	...	Metropolitan Institution.
Sahib Lal	...	Muir Central College.
Sen, Isanchandra	...	Dacca College.
„ Lalitkumar	...	Ditto.
„ Rameschandra	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Taraprasanna	...	Ditto.
Singh, Manilal	...	Presidency College.
Sinha, Gopalchandra	...	Free Church Institution.
Saiyid Hosein	...	M. A O. College, Aligarh.
Upadhyay, Indradatta	...	Teacher.

MAHARAJA VIZIANAGRAM SCHOLARSHIP OF RS. 50 PER MONTH TENABLE FOR ONE YEAR, AWARDED AT THE B. A. DEGREE EXAMINATION.

Chakrabarti, Girindramohan	...	1866	Presidency College.
Basu, Anandamohan	...	1867	Ditto.
Datta, Jagadbandhu	...	1868	Ditto.
Mitra, Kartikchandra	...	1869	Ditto.
Mukhopadhyay, Girijabhushan	...	1870	Ditto.
Basu, Isanchandra	...	1871	Ditto.
Ray, Rajaninath	...	1872	Ditto.
Mukhopdhyay, Saratchandra (No. 1)		1873	Ditto.
Lahiri, Prasannakumar	...	1874	Ditto.
Sarkar, Nilkanta	...	1875	Ditto.
Gupta, Bipinbihari	...	1876	Ditto.
Sarkar, Chandrasekhar	...	1877	Ditto.
Agasti, Suryyakumar	...	1878	Ditto.
Ray, Atulkrishna	...	1879	Hughli College.
Chattopadhyay, Digambar	...	1880	Patna College.
Chandra Aghornath	...	1881	Presidency College.
Majumdar, Ramchandra	...	1882	Ditto.
Ray, Mahendranath	...	1883	Ditto.
Mukhopadhyay, Asutosh	...	1884	Ditto.

ESHAN SCHOLARSHIP TENABLE FOR ONE YEAR AWARDED AT THE B. A. DEGREE EXAMINATION.

Mitra, Kartikchandra	...	1869	Presidency College.
,, Saradachandra	...	1870	Ditto.
Basu, Isanchandra	...	1871	Ditto.
Ray, Rajaninath	...	1872	Ditto.
Mukhopadhyay, Saratchandra	..	1873	Ditto.
Lahiri, Prasannakumar	...	1874	Ditto.
Sarkar, Nilkanta	...	1875	Ditto
Gupta, Bipinbihari	...	1876	Ditto.
Sarkar, Chandrasekhar	...	1877	Ditto.
Agasti, Suryyakumar	...	1878	Ditto
Ray, Atulkrishna	...	1879	Hughli College.
Chattopadhyay, Digambar	...	1880	Presidency College.
Chandra Aghornath	...	1881	Ditto.
Majumdar, Ramchandra	...	1882	Ditto.
Ray, Mahendranath	...	1883	Ditto.

Under-Graduates.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS.

1882.

First Division.

In order of Merit.

Datta, Maniklal	...	Presidency College.
Rudra, Manmathanath	...	Ditto.
Manmohanlal Agarwala	..	Muir Central College.
Mukhopadhyay, Jnanendrchandra		Presidency College.
Acharyya, Prankrishna	...	Genl. Assembly's Institution.
Sinha, Basanticharan	...	Patna College.
Mukhopadhyay, Jagadis	...	Metropolitan Institution.
Brijbansi Sahay	...	Patna College.
Basu, Purnachandra	...	Presidency College.
Chaudhuri, Radhagobinda	...	Metropolitan Institution.
Goswami, Bidhubhushan	...	Krishnagar College.
Ghosh, Rajaninath	...	Berhampur College.
Mukhopadhyay, Saratchandra	...	Jeypur Maharaja's College.
Bhubaneswar Sahay	...	Patna College.
Ray, Baikunthanath	...	Ditto.
Pandit, Ekbalkissen	...	Canning College.
Manook, Zorab	...	St. Xavier's College.
Mitra, Saratchandra	...	Metropolitan Institution.
Smyth, D. H.		St. Paul's School, Darjeeling.
Nandi, Akshaykumar	...	Hughli College.
Das, Ganeschandra	...	L. M. S. Instn., Bhowanipur.
Sen, Jogendranath	...	Presidency College.
Ray, Satischandra	...	Ditto
Sen, Jnanendralal	...	Hughli College.
Sinha, Atalbihari	...	Midnapur College.
Sinlai, Syamacharan	...	Dacca College.
Datta, Samatulchandra	...	Presidency College.
Mitra, Nareschandra	...	General Assembly's Institution.
Mulchand	...	Muir Central College.
Bandyopadhyay, Nrityagopal, No. 1		General Assembly's Institution.
Bhattacharyya, Amarnath	...	Krishnagar College.
Ghosh, Umeschandra	...	Serampur College.
Acharyya, Taraprasanna	...	Presidency College.
Lahiri, Binodbihari	...	Metropolitan Institution.
Sarkar, Sasibhushan	...	City College.

Second Division.

In Alphabetical Order.

Adhya, Rasbihari	...	Free Church Institution.
Bagchi, Nandalal	...	General Assembly's Institution.
Baksi, Nagendrachandra	...	Midnapur College.

Baksi, Satischandra ...	Ravenshaw College.
Balaji Vithoba Avalay ...	Jabbalpur High School.
Baldebprasad ...	M A. O. College, Aligarh.
Balgobinda ...	Canning College
Bandyopadhyay, Abinaschandra ..	Krishnagar College.
„ Adharchandra .	Canning College.
„ Bankabiharilal I	Agra College
„ Bireswar ...	General Assembly's Institution.
„ Dinanath ...	Krishnagar College.
„ Jnanchandra ...	Presidency College.
„ Jogindranath ...	City College.
„ Kaliprasanna ...	Berhampur College.
„ Madhusudan ...	Hughli College.
„ Nagendranath ...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Saratchandra ...	Hughli College.
„ Saratchandra ...	Metropolitan Institution.
Bandyopadhyay. Tinkari ...	General Assembly's Institution.
Barman, Lakshminarayan ...	Presidency College.
Basak, Radhaballabh ...	Ditto.
Basu, Bhupatinath ...	Ravenshaw College.
„ Gurudas ...	Canning College.
„ Rajendranath ...	L M S Instn., Bhowanipur.
„ Saratchandra, II ...	Presidency College.
„ Sasibhushan ...	City College.
„ Sureschandra ...	Ditto.
Bhagabat Sahay, I ...	Patna College.
Bhattacharyya, Bhagabaticharan ..	Midnapur College.
„ Jadabchandra ...	General Assembly's Institution.
„ Syamacharan ...	Berhampur College.
Camell, O. ...	St. Xavier's College.
Chakrabarti, Kumadbihari ...	Dacca College.
Chattopadhyay, Amritalal ...	Krishnagar College.
„ Hiralal ...	Canning College.
„ Kalimohan ...	Dacca College.
„ Nagendranath ...	Ravenshaw College.
„ Nilkanta ...	Krishnagar College.
„ Tarapada ...	Free Church Institution.
Chaudhuri, Gaganbihari ...	Ravenshaw College.
„ Harendranarayan ...	Metropolitan Institution.
Das, Bamacharan ...	Albert College.
„ Piyrilal ...	Dacca College.
Datta, Biharilal ...	General Assembly's Institution.
„ Bimalaprasad ...	Hughli College.
„ Lalitkumar ...	Dacca College.
„ Pratapchandra ...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Sasibhushan ...	Maharaja's College, Burdwan.
„ Suresnath ...	Dacca College.
De, Girischandra ...	Presidency College.
„ Ramanath ...	Hughli College.
Deb, Girischandra ...	Canning College.
Dhar, Bharatchandra ...	City College.
Dobson, C A. ...	St Xavier's College.
Dwarkaprasad ...	Jabalpur High School.

Gangopadhyay, Asutosh	..	Hughli College.
,, Bhisnupada	...	Presidency College.
Ghatak, Baidyanath	...	Patna College.
Ghosh, Asutosh	...	Free Church Institution.
,, Gaganchandra	...	Dacca College.
,, Jnanchandra	...	Albert College.
,, Satischandra	...	Free Church Institution.
,, Sitalprasad	...	Benares College.
Godfrey, J. B	...	Doveton College.
Goswami, Harimohan	...	Metropolitan Institution.
Gupta, Amritalal, II	...	General Assembly's Institution.
,, Baradacharan	...	Presidency College.
,, Dwijendrasankar	...	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Syamlal	...	Presidency College.
Hart, G. W.	...	Teacher.
Imtiaz Ali	...	Canning College.
Johori, I. W.	...	General Assembly's Institution.
Joshi, Durgadatta	...	Muir Central College.
Kabiraj, Baikunthanath	...	Dacca College.
Kayastha, Bhagabatprasad	...	Jabalpur High School.
Kshatriya, Giridharilal	...	Muir Central College.
Lahiri, Gopalchandra	...	Rajshahye College.
,, Mahendramohan	...	Presidency College.
Lakshmiprasad	...	Patna College.
Lalbahadur	...	Ditto
Maiti, Mahendranath	...	Free Church Institution.
Maitra, Ramaprasad	...	Berhampur College.
Misra, Sarjuprasad	...	Canning College.
Mitra, Debendranath	...	Sanskrit College.
,, Juanendranath	...	Presidency College.
,, Girischandra	...	General Assembly's Institution.
,, Harendranarayan	...	Dacca College.
,, Lalitkisor	...	Free Church Institution.
,, Rasiklal	...	Metropolitan Institution.
Mitter, J. T. C.	...	Free Church Institution.
Moung Too	...	Govt High Sch., Rangoon.
Mohammad, Azimuddin	...	Jabalpur High School.
,, Wazir Ahmed	...	Benares College.
Mukhopadhyay, Aparaprasad	...	Hughli College.
,, Biharilal	...	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Hariprasanna	...	Rajshahye College.
,, Hemchandra	...	Presidency College.
,, Jogeschandra	...	Berhampur College.
,, Kedarnath	..	M. A. O. College, Aligarh.
,, Manmathanath	...	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Narendranath	...	Free Church Instn., Calcutta.
,, Saratchandra	...	Metropolitan Institution
Mukunda Lal	...	Ajmere Government College.
Mushuq Ali	...	M. A. O. College, Aligarh.
Nag, Girischandra	..	Dacca College.
,, Nabinchndra	...	Ditto.
Nandi, Purnachandra	...	Hughli College.
Niyogi, Dwijendrachandra	...	City College.

Pramanik, Harinath	...	General Assembly's Institution.
Ray, Girijaprasanna	...	City College.
„ Gobindacharan	...	Free Church Institution.
„ Pramadakisor	...	Dacca College.
Saha, Narayanchandra	...	Free Church Institution.
Salaikchandra	...	Muir Central College.
Sansarchand	...	St Stephen's Miss. Sch , Delhi.
Sanyal, Girischandra	...	General Assembly's Institution.
Sarbadhikari, Krishnaprasad	...	Presidency College.
Sarkar, Bipinbihari	...	Doveton College.
„ Prasannakumar	...	General Assembly's Institution.
Sen, Basantakumar	...	Rajshahye College
„ Chandicharan	.	City College
„ Pramathanath	...	Presidency College.
„ Rebatimohan	...	Dacca College.
„ Tarinikrishna	...	Ditto.
Sen, Umeschandra	...	Presidency College.
Set, Nabinlal	...	Free Church Institution.
Sinha, Jogindrakumar	...	General Assembly's Institution.
„ Uditnarayan	..	Muir Central College.
Stark, H A.	...	Doveton College.
Swaries, W. J.	...	Ditto.
Tubrez Ali	...	Hughli College.
White, J T.	...	Govt High School Rangoon.
Williams, M.	...	St. Francis DeSale's School.

THIRD DIVISION.

In Alphabetical Order.

Abdur Rahim	...	Free Church Instn , Calcutta.
Ahmed Hossain Khan	...	M. A. O. College, Aligarh
Ali Karim	...	Free Church Institution
Babulal	...	M A O College, Aligarh
Bagchi, Lalitmohan	...	Presidency College.
Baidya, Dayalchand	...	Metropolitan Institution
Bajpayi, Sitalprasad	...	Canning College, Lucknow
Bandyopadhyay, Annandacharan		General Assembly's Institution.
„ Balaram	...	Free Church Institution.
„ Chunilal	...	Presidency College.
„ Debendranath	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Dwarkanath	...	General Assembly's Institution.
„ Harakanta	...	Dacca College
„ Hemchandra	...	Krishnagar College.
„ Jnanendrachandra		Presidency College.
„ Jogindranath	...	Hughli College.
„ Kisorimohan	...	Berhampur College.
„ Narayandas	...	General Assembly's Institution
„ Parbaticharan	...	Free Church Institution.
„ Pramathanath (No 1)	...	Ditto.
„ Rajendrachandra		Hughli College.
„ Ramlal	..	Berhampur College.

Bandyopadhyay, Sasibhushan	...	Teacher.
,, Satkari	...	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Satyacharan	...	Hughli College.
Barat, Narendranath	...	Sanskrit College.
Bardalai, Gopinath	...	City College.
Baruya, Upendranath	...	Presidency College
Basu, Abinaschandra, I	...	General Assembly's Institution.
,, Abinaschandra, II	...	Ditto.
,, Baradakanta	...	Dacca College.
,, Jagneswar	...	Krishnagar College.
,, Nilkanta	...	General Assembly's Institution.
,, Priyagopal	...	Free Church Institution.
,, Saratchandra	...	General Assembly's Institution.
,, Saratchandra, I	...	Presidency College.
,, Satischandra	...	Ditto.
,, Surendrachandra	...	Ditto.
,, Sureschandra	...	Doveton College.
Benarsi Lal	...	Patna College.
Bhagawat Sahay, II	...	Ditto.
Bhar, Adharchandra	...	Hughli College.
Bhatta Nandaram	...	Benares College.
Bhattacharyya, Bipinbihari	...	City College
,, Bishnuchandra	...	Krishnagar College.
,, Dwijendranath	...	Ditto
,, Jadabchandra	...	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Mahimchandra	...	Dacca College.
,, Priyanath	...	City College.
,, Srikanta	...	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Srischandra	..	Ditto.
Bhaawanidin	...	Canning College.
Bhaya Gopalchandra	...	Rajshahye College.
Birprasad	...	Patna College.
Bishnu Singh	...	Ditto.
Biswas, Aghornath	...	Krishnagar College.
,, Dhankrishna	...	Hughli College.
,, Kunjabihari	...	Krishnagar College.
Borah, Satyanath	...	City College.
Buzlur Rahim	...	Dacca College.
Chakrabarti, Atulchandra	...	Benares College.
,, Kshetranath	...	Sanskrit College.
,, Ramgobinda	..	Rajshahye College.
Chattopadhyay, Ajukulchandra	..	Free Church Institution
,, Bholanath	...	L M. S. Institution Bhowanipur.
,, Bipinchandra	...	Midnapur College
,, Chintamani	...	St Xavier's College.
,, Hariprasad	...	Presidency College.
,, Jadunath	...	Muir Central College.
,, Narendranath	...	General Assembly's Institution.
,, Purnachandra	...	Krishnagar College
,, Rajaninath	...	Metropolitan Institution
,, Sukumar	...	General Assembly's Institution.
,, Tinkari	...	Hughli College.
Chaturbhuj Sahay	...	Patna College.

Chaudhuri, Chandranarayan	...	General Assembly's Institution.
,, Debendranath	...	L M S. Institution Bhowanipur.
,, Girijasankar	...	Presidency College.
,, Gorachand	...	City College.
,, Mathuraprasad	...	Canning College.
,, Tirpurakanta	...	Free Church Institution.
Das, Annadacharan	...	Free Church Institution.
,, Bamacharan, II	...	Albert College.
,, Bhagawan	...	Benares College.
,, Brajanath	...	Dacca College.
,, Harischandra	...	City College.
,, Kanailal	...	Benares College.
,, Kshetramohan	...	Patna College.
,, Manmathalal	...	General Assembly's Institution.
,, Mayadhar	...	Ravenshaw College.
,, Nabinchandra	...	Dacca College.
,, Prasannakumar	...	Ditto.
,, Syamacharan	...	Ditto.
,, Syamlal	...	Presidency College.
Dasgupta, Basantakumar	...	L M S. Institution Bhowanipur.
,, Syamnirod	...	General Assembly's Institution.
Datta, Dharanidhar	...	Free Church Institution.
,, Harischandra	...	Chittagong College.
,, Mahabharat	...	Hughli College.
,, Mohinimohan	...	Free Church Institution.
,, Nabakisor	...	Dacca College.
,, Radhakrishna	...	General Assembly's Institution.
,, Radhikacharan	...	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Rajanikanta	...	General Assembly's Institution.
,, Saradaprasad	...	Hughli College.
,, Sasikumar	...	Dacca College.
,, Srinath	...	Free Church Institution.
,, Syamlal	...	Presidency College.
De, Hemchandra	...	Presidency College.
,, Isanchandra	...	Dacca College.
,, Siddheswar	...	Hughli College.
,, Trailokyanath	...	General Assembly's Institution.
Debiprasad	...	Agra College
Despande, Sankar Ganes	...	Jabalpur High School.
,, Krishnaji Gobind	...	Ditto.
Devos, C.	...	St. Thomas's College, Colombo.
Drieberg, C.	...	Trinity College, Kandy.
Dube, Guruprasad	...	Muir Central College.
,, Kunjabiharilal	...	Jabalpur High School.
Dutt, R. N.	...	L M High School, Benares.
Fry, J.	...	St Thomas's College, Colombo.
Gangopadhyay, Birendranath	...	Hughli College.
,, Matilal	...	Presidency College.
,, Rajaninath	...	Chittagong College.
,, Satkari	...	Hughli College.
,, Trailokyanath	...	General Assembly's Institution.
Ghosh, Abinaschandra	...	Ditto.
,, Akshaykrishna	...	Presidency College.

Ghosh, Banamali	...	General Assembly's Institution.
„ Harendranath	...	Ditto.
„ Jadunath	...	Presidency College.
„ Kalikumar	...	Doveton College.
„ Kalinath	...	Hughli College.
„ Kunjabihari	...	City College.
„ Rajendranath	...	Free Church Institution.
„ Rakhalkrishna	...	General Assembly's Institution.
„ Rasiklal	...	Ditto.
„ Sasibhushan	...	Presidency College.
„ Siddheswar	...	Hughli College.
„ Srischandra (No. I)	...	General Assembly's Institution.
„ Srischandra (No. II)	...	Ditto.
„ Surendrakrishna	...	Ditto
„ Syamacharan	...	Muir Central College.
„ Upendranath	...	General Assembly's Institution.
Ghoshal, Benimadhab	...	City College.
„ Haripada	...	L. C. E.
„ Kshetranath	...	General Assembly's Institution.
Gobinda Dadova Bhojraj	...	Jabalpur High School.
Gregory, T. M.	...	St. Xavier's College.
Goswami, Syamsundar	...	Dacca College.
Guha, Janakinath	...	General Assembly's Institution.
„ Jogeschandra (No. I)	...	Dacca College.
Gupta, Haridas	...	Hughli College.
„ Pransankar	...	General Assembly's Institution.
Gurudayal	...	M. A O. College, Aligarh.
Haldar, Sukumar	...	Presidency College.
Hanumanprasad	...	Canning College
Hardayal	...	Jaypur Maharaja's College.
Hargopal	...	St. Stephen's Miss. Schl., Delhi.
Hariharprasad	...	Patna College.
Jharkhandi, Prasad	...	Ditto.
Kshatriya, Debidayal	...	Benares College.
Kundu, Madhusudan	...	Free Church Institution.
„ Mukundalal	...	Ditto.
Labiri, Jnanendranath	...	Presidency College.
Lala, Piyarilal	...	Canning College.
Lutfur, Rahman	...	Hughli College.
Maitra, Akshaykumar	...	Presidency College.
„ Kedarnath	...	General Assembly's Institution.
„ Makundambhan	...	Presidency College.
Majumdar, Aghornath	...	City College.
„ Bijaychandra	...	Ditto.
„ Indrabhushan	...	Free Church Institution.
„ Kalachand	...	Hughli College.
„ Ramdyal	...	Dacca College.
„ Ramlal	...	Hughli College.
„ Manmathanath	...	L. M. S. Institution Bhowanipur.
Molligode, J. R.	...	St Thomas's College, Colombo.
Mallik, Kunjalal	...	Hughli College.
Marik, Amritalal	...	General Assembly's Institution.
Misra, Baladeb	...	Patna College.

Mitra,	Abhaycharan ...	Presidency College.
,,	Ambikacharan ...	General Assembly's Institution.
,,	Dakshinaranjan ...	Hughli College.
,,	Hemchandra ...	Krishnagar College.
,,	Jagneswar ...	Metropolitan Institution.
,,	Kalipada ...	Ditto.
,,	Manmathanath ...	Presidency College.
,,	Nityanath ...	City College
,,	Ramendralal ...	Presidency College.
Muhammad Israil	...	Ditto.
Mukhopadhyay,	Annadaprasad ...	Burdwan Raj College.
,,	Asminikumar ...	Hughli College
,,	Asutosh ...	General Assembly's Institution.
,,	Bhupatinath ...	Hughli College.
,,	Bhushanchandra	Albert College.
,,	Bhutnath ...	Free Church Institution.
,,	Chintamani ...	Muir Central College.
,,	Hariprasanna ...	Berhampur College.
,,	Haralal ...	General Assembly's Institution.
,,	Jagadis ...	Dacca College.
,,	Kedareswar ...	Metropolitan Institution.
,,	Kedarnath ...	Teacher.
,,	Kumadbandhu	Dacca College.
,,	Narayanchandra	Hughli College.
,,	Nilkanta ...	Burdwan Raj College.
,,	Pratapnarayan ..	Presidency College.
,,	Ramaprasad ...	Ditto.
,,	Saratchandra ...	Ditto
,,	Saratchandra ..	Canning College.
,,	Saratchandra ...	City College.
,,	Sasibhushan ...	Metropolitan Institution.
,,	Srihari ...	Presidency College.
,,	Sripati ...	Free Church Institution.
,,	Sureschandra ...	Jaypur Maharaja's College.
Nag,	Bangachandra ...	Dacca College.
Nandamal	...	Ajmere Government College.
Padmakar,	Sridhar, S. ...	Jabalpur High School.
Pal,	Akshaykumar ...	Serampur College.
,,	Bhishmadeb ...	City College.
,,	Nirodbaran ...	Free Church Institution.
Palodhi,	H. P. ...	L M High School, Benares.
Palit,	Bankabihari ...	Ravenshaw College.
Pathak,	Kisorimohan ...	Hughli College.
Patnaik,	Gopbandhu ...	Ravenshaw College.
Ray,	Dwijendranath ...	Krishnagar College.
,,	Gaurinath ...	Metropolitan Institution.
,,	Hiralal ...	Canning College.
,,	Jadunath ...	Hughli College.
,,	Mangobinda ...	Ditto.
,,	Nalinimohan ...	Dacca College.
,,	Prabhatchandra ...	Chittagong College.
,,	Radhaballabh ...	Berhampur College.
,,	Sasibhushan ...	General Assembly's Institution.

Ray, Srischandra	...	Rajshahye College.
„ Tariniprasad	...	General Assembly's Institution.
„ Umagati	...	City College.
„ Umeschandra	...	Rajshahye College.
Raychaudhuri, Jotendranath	...	Presidency College.
Sajjad Mirza,	...	St Stephen's Miss. Schol, Delhi.
Sanyal, Tarinicharan	...	St. John's College, Agra.
Sarkar, Amritalal	...	Sanskrit College.
„ Basantakumar	...	City College.
„ Kalikumar	...	Doveton College.
„ Kalipada	...	Presidency College.
„ Kumadinikanta	...	Teacher.
„ Kumadnath	...	Rajshahye College.
„ Maheschandra	...	Dacca College.
„ Manindranath	...	Presidency College.
„ Pramathanath	..	Krishnagar College.
„ Rajaninath	...	L M. S. Institution Bhowanipur.
Sarkhel, Haricharan	...	General Assembly's Institution.
Sarma, Chotaylal	...	Agra College.
Sen, Hemendranath	...	St. Xavier's College.
„ Kailaschandra	...	Dacca College.
„ Mahitlal	...	Albert College.
„ Lalitchandra	...	General Assembly's Institution.
„ Nirodbihari	...	Presidency College.
„ Rajendranath	...	Patna College.
„ Rameschandra	...	Dacca College.
„ Ramlal	...	Krishnagar College.
„ Taraprasad	...	Dacca College.
Shimbhunath	...	M. A O College, Aligarh.
Sibcharan Lal	...	Muir Central College.
Singh, Bapugulab	...	Jabalpur High School.
Sinha, Jadunandan	...	Hughli College.
„ Krishnalal	...	Free Church Institution.
„ Puranchandra	...	General Assembly's Institution.
„ Sasibhushan	...	Serampur College.
„ Sibabadan	...	Muir Central College.
Surajprakas	...	Ditto.
Syed Muhammad Athar	...	Canning College.
Syed Muhammad Majtaba	...	Agra College.
Talukdar, Harendrachandra	...	Rajshahye College.
Taraidar, Rakhaldas	...	Berhampur College.
Upadhyay, Mahendranath	...	General Assembly's Institution.
Zillur Rahim	...	Free Church Institution.

1883.

First Division.

In order of Merit.

Bhattacharyya, Janakinath	...	General Assembly's Institution.
Trevedi, Ramendrasundar	...	Presidency College.
Majumdar, Syamaprasanna	...	Patna College.
Mukhopadhyay, Durgadas	...	Free Church Institution.

Haldar, Pyarilal	...	Presidency College.
Anthony, A D.	...	Mussoorie School.
Murphy, E. B.	...	Ditto
Das I, Gobindachandra	...	Dacca College.
Basak, Rajkisor	...	Presidency College.
Ghosh, Amulyachandra	...	Ditto.
Mukhopadhyay, Satyachandra	...	Ditto.
Das, Nibaranchandra	...	Dacca College.
Mukhopadhyay, Abinaschandra	...	Doveton College.
Daudar, Rahoman	...	Presidency College.
Gangopadhyay, Bhupalchandra	...	Ditto
Bandyopadhyay, Kshetramohan	..	General Assembly's Institution.
Basu, Nityakrishna	...	Metropolitan Institution.
Ghosh, Atalbihari	...	Presidency College.
Chakrabarti, Syamacharn	...	General Assembly's Institution.
Bandyopadhyay, Kaliprasanna	...	Presidency College
Guha, Taraprasanna	...	Ditto.
Sinha, Sureschandra	...	Metropolitan Institution.
Sarkies, J. M.	...	Teacher.
Chaudhuri, Janendranath	...	Presidency College.
Bhattacharyya, Saradamohan	...	Dacca College.
Dhar, Mohinimohan	...	Metropolitan Institution.
Sarkar, Annadaprasad	...	Ditto
Debakinandanlal	...	Benares College.
Mitra, Srischandra	...	Presidency College.
Billing, W.	...	Teacher
Kastagiri, Saradacharan	...	Metropolitan Institution.
Chattopadhyay, Kshirodchandra	..	Presidency College.
Kundu, Radhagobinda	...	Hughli College
Adhikari, Debichandra	...	Free Church Institution.
Basu, Abinaschandra	...	Presidency College.
Lala, Golakchandra	...	Metropolitan Institution.
Chattopadhyay, Bhabataran	...	Free Church Institution.
Ghosh, Asutosh	...	Metropolitan Institution.
Fink, L. G.	...	Doveton College.
Abdur Rahim.	...	Presidency College.
Sinha Satischandra	...	Metropolitan Institution.
Mukhopadhyay, Nagendranath	...	Presidency College.
Bandyopadhyay, Jagadananda	..	Burdwan Raj College.
Das, Bipinbihari	...	Presidency College.
Mukhopadhyay, Kaliprasanna	...	Serampur College.
Mandal, Ramkrishna	...	City College.
Mukhopadhyay, Gangacharan	...	Hughli College.
Chakrabarti, Biharilal	...	Presidency College.
Durgadyal	...	Canning College
Alamdar, Hussen	...	Jabalpur High School.
Sing, Baijnath	...	Patna College.
Bandyopadhyay, Sasibhushan	...	Hughli College
Chube, Badrinath	...	Muir Central College.
Ray, Kalicharan	...	Free Church Institution.
Abdus, Samad	...	Patna College.
Ramchandra	..	Muir Central College
Schöneman, Frank	...	St. George College, Mussoorie.

Chattopadhyay, Charuchandra	...	Hughli College.
Sen, Asutosh	...	Free Church Institution.
Bhattacharyya, Kalipada	...	Krishnagar College.
Majumdar, Umeschandra	...	Dacca College.
Krishnaji Hary Datey	...	Jabalpur High School.
Pal, Prabhaschandra	...	Patna College
Ghoshal, Jyotikumar	...	Sanskrit College.
Bandyopadhyay, Ramcharan	...	General Assembly Institution.
Das, Jogindranath	...	Presidency College.
Muhammad, Hussen Azmi	...	Muir Central College.
Set, Kunjabihari	...	Canning College.
Mukhopadhyay, Lalmohan	..	Serampur College.
Ramprasad	..	Fyzabad High School.
Vinayak Rao Yadeo Bhope	..	Muir Central College.
Thakur, Narendranath	..	General Assembly's Institution.
Datta, Radhakanta	..	Patna College.
Chakrabarti, Rebatimohan	..	Presidency College.
Pal, Laksminarayan	..	Ditto.
Sinha, Bankabihari	..	Ditto.
Bandyopadhyay, Sasadhar	..	Sanskrit College.
Ghosh, Surendranath	..	Metropolitan Institution.
Basu, Saratchandra	..	Free Church Institution.
Basu I, Asutosh	..	City College.
Bhattacharyya, Nibaranchandra	..	Midnapur College.
Syed, Nazir Hassan	..	Free Church Institution.
Saha, Gangadas	..	Berhampur College.
Narayan Rao Moreswar Sane	..	Muir Central College
Ghosh, Surendrakumar	..	Hughli College.
Ghosh, Atulkrishna	..	Muir Central College.
Basu, Bijaykrishna	..	Doveton College.
Gupta, Sukhamay	..	Free Church Institution.
Bandyopadhyay, Surendranath	..	Ditto
Mitra, Hemchandra	..	Patna College.
Basu, Satyananda	..	Presidency College.
Sen, Saratchandra	..	Rajshahye College.
Azmat Ali Firoze	..	Muir Central College.
Chaudhuri, Brajaraj	..	Rajshahye College.
Zabooral Haq	..	Dacca College
Sote Raghuvansa Lal	..	Muir Central College.
Hill, E. R.	..	Bishop Cotton School, Simla.
Dasgupta, Mathurnath	..	Patna College.
Bhanja, Upendranath	..	Presidency College.
Majumdar Surendranath	..	St Xavier's College.
Chattopadhyay, Ramapati	..	Sanskrit College.
Kesab Vinayak Joshi	..	Jabalpur High School.
Chaudhuri, Upendranath	..	General Assembly's Institution.
Mukhopadhyay, Nirmala	..	F. C. Normal School.

SECOND DIVISION.

In Alphabetical order.

Abdul Aziz	...	Dacca College.
„ Haq	...	Teacher
„ Latif	...	Free Church Institution.

Abdulla, S. M.	...	Muir Central College.
Adhikari, Hemnath	...	City College.
Bagchi, Satischandra	...	Rajshahye College
Bandyopadhyay, Apurbakumar	...	St Xavier's College.
,, Asutosh	...	L. M. S. Instn., Bhowanipur.
,, Banawarilal	...	General Assembly's Institution.
,, Bijaykrishna	...	Ditto.
,, Binodlal	...	Berhampur College.
,, Chandrabhushan		Hughli College.
,, Daibachandra	...	Free Church Institution.
,, Dhirendranath	..	Presidency College
,, Gopalchandra	...	Ravenshaw College, Katak
,, Kamakshanath	...	Albert College
,, Kedarnath	...	L M. S. Instn, Bhowanipur
,, Nilratan	...	Berhampur College.
,, Nrityagopal	...	General Assembly's Institution.
,, Prabhacharan	..	Burdwan Raj College
,, Purnachandra	...	Free Church Institution.
,, Satischandra	...	Hughli College.
Barkakati, Ramkanta	...	City College.
Baral, Haridas	...	Hughli College.
Barat, Benimadhab	...	Ditto.
Barory, Ambikacharan	...	Patna College.
Baruya, Debicharan	...	City College.
Basak, Rebatimohan	...	Dacca College
Basu, Abhaypada	...	Canning College.
,, Basantakumar	...	L. M. S Instn, Bhowanipur.
,, Bidhumukhi	...	F. C. Normal School
,, Haridas	..	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Jnanendranath	...	St. Xavier's College
,, Rajendranath	...	General Assembly's Institution.
,, Rameschandra	...	Ditto.
,, Suryyakumar	...	Dacca College.
Beniprasad	...	Patna College.
Bhagabati Prasad	.	L M College, Benares
Bhattacharyya, Bamandas	...	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Chandrakanta	...	Canning College
,, Kshirodprasad	...	General Assembly's Institution.
,, Nirsinghaprasad	...	Hughli College.
Bhaumik, Jagneswar	..	Rajshahye College.
Biswas, Gurudas	...	Dacca College.
Blanchett, Matilda	..	Teacher.
Chakrabarti, Gobindachandra	..	Dacca College.
,, Gurudas	...	City College.
,, Herambanath		Dacca College.
,, Hiralal	...	Patna College.
,, Kartikchandra	...	City College.
,, Phatikchandra	...	Krishnagar College.
,, Ramanisundar	...	Free Church Institution.
,, Sasibhushan	...	Albert College.
Chandra, Adharlal	...	Presidency College.
Chattopadhyay, Abinaschandra	...	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Asutosh	...	Berhampur College.

Chattopadhyay, Asutosh	..	Free Church Institution.
,, Binaychandra	...	Ditto.
,, Chandmohan	...	Rajshahye College.
,, Jogindranath	...	Hughli College.
,, Jogindranath	...	Presidency College.
,, Kalipada	...	Hughli College.
,, Mahendrachandra		Ditto.
,, Nanilal	...	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Nirmalchandra	...	Presidency College.
,, Prankrishna	...	Free Church Institution.
,, Rajendranath	...	L M. S Instn., Bhowanipur.
,, Saratchandra	...	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Satischandra	...	Krishnagar College.
,, Srischandra	...	Hughli College.
,, Syamacharan	...	Serampur College.
,, Trailakyanath	...	City College.
Chaudhuri, Bamapada	...	Presidency College.
,, Bhagabatikumar	...	General Assembly's Institution.
,, Narendrakumar	...	Presidency College.
,, Tinkari	...	Free Church Institution.
Das, Charanchandra	...	General Assembly's Institution.
,, Pivarimohan	...	Ditto.
,, Umakanta	...	Ditto.
Dasgupta, Anantakumar	...	Dacca College.
,, Jogeschandra	...	Hughli College.
,, Karunakanta	...	L M. S. Instn., Bhowanipur.
,, Prasannakumar	...	Dacca College
,, Sridhar	...	Free Church Institution.
,, Upendranath	...	Patna College.
Datta, Amritalal	...	General Assembly's Institution.
,, Bipinbihari II	...	Ditto.
,, Dwarkanath	...	Dacca College
,, Kaliprasanna	...	Free Church Institution.
,, Manmathanath	...	General Assembly's Institution.
,, Nagendranath	...	Dacca College.
,, Ramgobinda	...	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Rajkumar	...	Chittagong College.
,, Satyakrishna	...	L M S. Instn., Bhowanipur.
Dave, Kanhyalal	...	Muir Central College.
De, Akshaykumar	...	Presidency College.
,, Chandicharan	...	Doveton College.
,, Durgacharan	..	Free Church Institution.
,, Manmathanath	...	Patna College.
,, Parbaticharan	...	Ditto.
Dhar, Manmohan	..	Free Church Institution.
Dipchand	...	Agra College
Fernando, M J.	...	Prince of Wales' Col. Moratuwa.
Frost, J. H.	...	Doveton College
Gangadhar, Balwant Gokhale	...	Jabalpur High School.
Gangopadhyay, Benimadhab	...	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Kalibhushan	...	City College.
Gaurisankar	...	Benares College.
Ghosh, Abinaschandra	...	General Assembly's Institution.

Ghosh, Ambikacharan	...	Dacca College.
,, Bidhubhushan	...	Free Church Institution.
,, Gopalchandra	..	City College.
,, Girischandra	...	Free Church Institution.
,, Hemchandra	...	General Assembly's Institution.
,, Jagabandhu	...	City College.
,, Jyotiprasad	...	Presidency College.
,, Narayandas	...	L M S. Instn., Bhowanipur.
,, Piyaricharan	...	Hughli College.
,, Rajaninath	...	General Assembly's Institution.
,, Saratchandra	..	Dacca College.
,, Saratchandra	...	City College
,, Sitalprasad	..	Presidency College.
,, Syamacharan	...	Patna College.
Ghosal, Nagendranath	...	Canning College.
Godfrey, L. E.	...	Doveton College
Gokulprasad	...	Muir Central College.
Gopal Ganes Ranade	...	Jabalpur High School.
Goswami, Janakinath	...	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Kunjabihari	...	Serampur College.
,, Sasibhushan	...	Rajshahye College.
Guha, Kalidas	...	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Kedarnath	...	General Assembly's Institution.
,, Saratchandra	...	L. M. S. Instn., Bhowanipur.
,, Umeschandra	...	Dacca College.
Gupta, Anilchandra	...	General Assembly's Institution.
,, Asutosh	...	Hughli College.
,, Bhubanmohan	...	L M S. Instn., Bhowanipur.
,, Charuchandra	...	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Purnachandra	...	Hughli College.
,, Rasiklal	...	Dacca College.
,, Syamacharan	...	Ditto.
Gyaprasad	...	L. M. S. Instn., Bhowanipur.
Harbandan Lal	...	Benares College
Hari Vithal Limaye	...	Jabalpur High School.
Htoon Chan	...	St Xavier's College.
Jagadisnaryan	...	Patna College.
Kastagiri, Dhirendralal	...	Presidency College.
Kumar, Bireswar	..	St Xavier's College.
Kundu, Anandachandra	...	Chittagong College.
Linton, C. H.	...	Doveton College.
Mahesprasad	...	Teacher.
Maitra, Girindrachandra	...	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Trailokyanath	...	Rajshahye College.
Majumdar, Madhabchandra	...	Dacca College.
,, Mahananda	...	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Niradchandra	...	Ditto.
,, Prasannakumar	...	General Assembly's Institution.
Mallik, Girindralal	...	Hughli College
,, Kalidas	...	Presidency College.
Man Sing	...	Jaypur Maharaja's College.
Maulik, Adharchandra	...	Rajshahye College.
Mewa Ram	...	Canning College.

Misra, Nathun	...	Canning College.
,, Sitalprasad	...	Patna College.
Mitra, Basambad	...	City College.
,, Bipinbihari	..	General Assembly's Institution.
,, Prabodchandra	...	Ditto.
,, Haridas	...	Free Church Institution.
,, Indubhushan	...	Midnapur College.
,, Jogindranath	...	Presidency College.
,, Nagendranath	...	Free Church Institution.
,, Nibaranchandra	...	Ditto.
,, Nibaranchandra	...	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Nirmalchandra	...	Patna College.
Mitter, Virginia Mary	...	F C. Normal School.
Mobarak Hossain	...	Muir Central College.
Mostaphi, Manmatha	...	General Assembly's Institution.
Moung Po Hpyoo	...	Govt. High School, Rangoon.
Muhammad, Habibullah	...	Patna College.
,, Ishfat	...	Free Church Institution.
,, Israil Khan	...	Presidency College.
Mukhopadhyay, Aghornath	...	L M S. Instn., Bhowanipur.
,, Asutosh	...	Free Church Institution.
,, Asutosh	...	Doveton College.
,, Asutosh	...	Midnapur College.
,, Bipinbihari	...	St Xavier's College.
,, Charuchandra	...	Free Church Institution.
,, Girischandra	...	Hughli College.
,, Girindranath	...	Presidency College.
,, Hanseswar	...	Burdwan Raj College.
,, Haripada	...	Sanskrit College.
,, Indrachandra	...	Hughli College.
,, Kshitibhushan	...	Krishnagar College.
,, Manmathanath	...	Hughli College.
,, Manmohan	...	Burdwan Raj College.
,, Nagendranath	...	Sanskrit College
,, Nripalchandra	...	Jaypur Maharaja's College.
,, Purnachandra	...	Muir Central College.
,, Rajendranath	...	Hughli College.
,, Saradaprasad	...	Ditto.
,, Surendranath	...	General Assembly's Institution.
,, Saratchandra	...	Muir Central College.
Munshi, Dakshinacharan	...	Rajshahye College.
Murison, J. A.	...	Bishop Cotton School, Simla.
Nandkisor Lal	...	Presidency College.
Narayan Swarup	...	Fyzabad High School.
Niyogi, Manmohan	...	Metropolitan Institution.
Oudatji, A.	...	St. Thomas' College, Colombo.
Owen, M	...	La Martinere College.
Pal, Trailokyanath	...	Free Church Institution.
Palit, Manindranath	...	Burdwan Raj College.
,, Saratchandra	...	General Assembly's Institution.
Phul Chand	...	Ajmere College.
Pramanik, Bhushanchandra	...	Canning College.
Prasad, Jogindranath	...	Ditto.

Rajaram	...	Jabalpur High School.
Ramchandra Bishen Soman	...	Ditto.
Ramprasad No. 1	...	Muir Central College.
,, No. 2	...	Ditto.
Ray, Chandrasikhar	...	Hughli College.
,, Kalikumar	...	Patna College.
,, Kedarnath	...	Free Church Institution.
,, Kulachandra	...	City College.
,, Lalitmohan	...	General Assembly's Institution.
,, Parbaticharan	...	Free Church Institution.
,, Priyanath	...	Burdwan Raj College.
,, Pulinchandra	...	Krishnagar College.
,, Purnachandra	...	General Assembly's Institution.
,, Rameschandra	..	Free Church Institution.
,, Ramchandra	...	Rajshahye College.
,, Trailokyanath	...	Ditto.
Raychaudhuri, Mrigankadhar	...	Ravenshaw College.
,, Purnachandra	...	Presidency College.
,, Upendranath	...	St Xavier's College.
Saha, Ganeschandra	...	Metropolitan Institution.
Sahay, Bhagabati	...	Patna College.
,, Sibasankar	...	Ditto.
Saligram	...	L M College, Benares.
Sanyal, Brajalal	...	City College.
Sarkar, Chintamani	...	Ditto.
,, Krishnasundar	...	Rajshahye College.
,, Rajanikanta	...	Free Church Institution.
,, Syamlal	...	Sanskrit College.
Sen, Asutosh	...	General Assembly's Institution.
,, Bhaminiranjan	...	Ditto
,, Bhupendranath	..	Presidency College.
,, Bipinchandra	...	Dacca College.
,, Chandragobinda	...	Rajshahye College.
,, Dinanath	...	Hughli College.
,, Jagadischandra	...	Dacca College.
,, Jagadischandra	...	L M College, Benares.
,, Jyotindranath	...	Free Church Institution.
,, Kamini	...	Bethune School.
,, Kedarnath	...	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Lalitmohan	...	Dacca College
,, Mahendranath	...	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Saratchandra	...	Presidency College.
,, Srischandra	...	General Assembly's Institution.
,, Surendrachandra	...	Doveton College.
,, Umacharan	...	City College.
Shake, Abdus Saman	...	Hughli College.
Sibnandanprasad	...	Benares College.
Sibram Daubaji Dobe	...	Jabalpur High School.
Silbel, E.	...	Trinity College, Kandy.
Sil Maniklal	...	Free Church Institution.
Singh, Kalika	...	Canning College.
Sinha, Jogindranath	...	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Radhamadhab	...	Dacca College.

Sinha. Surendranath	...	Dacca College.
Som, Gopalchandra	...	Hughli College.
Sridhar, Ganes Paranjpe	...	Jabalpur High School.
Stewart, B,	...	La Martiniere College.
Sayed Kallan	...	M. A. O. College.
,, Muhammad Ali	...	Ditto.
Tahmiduddin Ahmed	...	St. Xavier's College.
Tha Do Oung	...	Govt High School, Rangoon.
Trimbuck Anant	...	Ajmere College.
Ukil, Syamacharan	...	Dacca College.
Venis, H. C.	..	L. M. College, Benares.
Wheeler, E. M.	...	St. Paul's School, Darjeeling.
Zohadur, Rahim	...	Dacca College.

THIRD DIVISION.

In Alphabetical order.

Abdul Hamid	...	Patna College.
,, Wazid	...	Dacca College.
Adhikari, Kedarnath	...	Berhampur College.
Aich, Gangadhar	...	Metropolitian Institution.
Aserappa, A. S. R.	..	St. Thomas's College, Colombo.
Azizul Hassain	...	Patna College.
Bagchi. Purnachandra	...	Rajshahye College.
Baksi, Taraprasanna,	...	Burdwan Raj College.
Bandyopadhyay, Akhilchandra	...	Presidency College.
,, Baradacharan	...	Ditto.
,, Bipinchandra	...	Dacca College.
,, Harendranath	...	Free Church Institution.
,, Haricharan	..	Burdwan Raj College
,, Harisadhan	...	General Assembly's Institution.
,, Harimohan	..	Albert College.
,, Hiralal	...	Free Church Institution.
,, Kaminimohan	...	Dacca College.
,, Piyarilal	...	General Assembly's Institution.
,, Ramkrishna	..	City College
,, Sasibhushan	...	General Assembly's Institution.
Barari, Bishnucharan	...	Dacca College.
Barman, Saratchandra	...	Free Church Institution.
Basu, Aghornath	...	Ditto.
,, Akhilchandra	...	St Xavier's College.
,, Akshaykumar	...	Dacca College.
,, Asminikumar	...	Ditto.
,, Chandrakumar	...	Free Church Institution.
,, Hridaydhan	...	General Assembly's Institution.
,, Nrityagopal	...	Free Church Institution.
,, Pramathakumar	...	General Assembly's Institution.
,, Priyagopal	...	Free Church Institution.
,, Pasupati	..	Rajshahye College.
,, Prasannakumar	...	Dacca College.
,, Sudhanyakumar	...	Ditto.
,, Mallik Asutosh	...	Metropolitan Institution.

Bhabani Sahay	...	Patna College.
Bhagabat Narayan	...	Ditto.
Bhagaban Das,	...	Muir Central College.
Bhar, Srischandra	...	General Assembly's Institution.
Bhargabha Ramkisor	...	Canning College.
Bhattacharyya, Kedarnath	...	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Pitambar	...	Ditto.
,, Syamacharan	...	Ditto.
,, Tinkari	...	Ditto.
Biswas, Kailaschandra	...	Free Church Institution.
,, Sasibhushan	..	Patna College.
Bomwetsch, G. S.	...	Doveton College.
Brahmachari, Priyanath	...	City College.
Chakrabarti, Debendranath	...	Free Church Institution.
,, Dwarkanath	...	Dacca College.
,, Kalinarayan	...	City College.
,, Sitalchandra	...	Dacca College.
Chattopadhyay, Bidhubhushan	...	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Bhabanath	...	Free Church Institution.
,, Bipinbihari	..	General Assembly's Institution.
,, Bisweswar	...	Ditto.
,, Brajendranandan		Berampur College.
,, Chandicharan	..	Burdwan Raj College.
,, Hemchandra	...	Sanskrit College.
,, Haridas	...	Free Church Institution.
,, Haridas	...	City College.
,, Kunjabihar	...	Free Church Institution.
,, Kshetranath	...	Serampur College.
,, Manmathanath		Metropolitan Institution.
,, Nabakisor	...	Hughli College.
,, Nilkanta	...	General Assembly's Institution.
,, Phelaram	...	Burdwan Raj College.
,, Prankrishna	...	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Pasupati	...	Sanskrit College
,, Sasibhushan	...	Metropolitan Institution.
Chaudhuri, Debendranath	...	Doveton College.
,, Debendranath	...	Teacher.
,, Gopalchandra	...	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Jogeschandra	...	Presidency College.
,, Kumadnath	...	Ditto
,, Mathuranath	...	Dacca College.
,, Rajanath	...	Ditto.
,, Rajaram	...	General Assembly's Institution.
,, Satischandra	...	Burdwan Raj College.
,, Syamacharan	...	Chittagong College
DaCosta, E. Osmond	...	St. George's Col., Mussoorie.
Das, Akshaykumar	...	Presidency College.
,, Kailaschandra	...	Free Church Institution.
,, Kalikanath	...	General Assembly's Institution.
,, Karunachandra	...	Chittagong College.
,, Karunakumar	...	Rajshahye College.
,, Baradacharan	...	Free Church Institution.
,, Manmohan	...	Dacca College.

Das, Ramchandra	...	General Assembly's Institution.
„ Sibendrachandra	...	Teacher.
Datta, Atulkrishna	...	City College.
„ Banikanta	...	Muir Central College.
„ Debendranath	..	Presidency College
„ Dwarkanath	...	L. M. S. Inst., Bhowanipur
„ Gurudas	...	City College.
„ Hridaynath	...	Free Church Institution.
„ Jnanendranarayan	...	Presidency College.
„ Jogindralal	...	Hughli College.
„ Krishnakisor	...	General Assembly's Institution.
„ Mahendrachandra	...	Chittagong College.
„ Nabakisor	...	Dacca College.
„ Purnachandra	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Rajanikanta	...	Ditto.
„ Rajkrishna	...	Free Church Institution.
„ Rasbihari	...	St Xavier's College
„ Saratchandra	...	General Assembly's Institution.
„ Srischandra	...	Hughli College
„ Suryyalal	...	Burdwan Raj College.
„ Umacharan	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Jagatchandra	...	Dacca College
„ Krishnakisor	...	Free Church Institution.
„ Kunjabihari	...	Burdwan Raj College.
„ Madhusudan	...	Dacca College.
Davis, C. T.	...	Bishop Cotton School, Simla.
De, Upendrakrishna	...	Free Church Institution.
Deb, Mahendrachandra	...	City College.
Dhar, Dwarkanath	...	Teacher.
„ Hemchandra	...	City College.
Disanyaka, H D. L.	...	Teacher.
Dube Kumar Lakshminarayan	...	M. A O. College.
Fatteh Bahadur	...	Canning College.
French, V. C.	...	Bishop Cotton School.
Gangopadhyay, Basantakumar	...	Dacca College.
„ Kumadnath	...	Presidency College.
„ Mathuramohan	...	Teacher.
„ Pratapchandra	...	Dacca College.
„ Rasikkanta	...	Ditto
„ Sasibhushan	...	Free Church Institution.
Gunesh, Buksh Singha Besein	...	Muir Central College.
Ghatak, Kaliprasanna	...	Rajshahye College.
Ghosh, Akshaykumar	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Annadakisor	...	Teacher.
„ Amirtalal	...	Free Church Institution
„ Asutosh	...	City College.
„ Asutosh	...	Teacher.
„ Bidhubhushan	...	General Assembly's Institution.
„ Bisweswar	...	City College.
„ Gurudas	...	Ditto
„ Haridas	...	General Assembly's Institution.
„ Kunjabihari	...	Presidency College.
„ Khagendranath	...	Free Church Institution.

Ghosh, Manmathanath	...	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Nagendranath	...	Presidency College.
,, Narendranath	...	General Assembly's Institution.
,, Narendranarayan	...	Free Church Institution.
,, Nareschandra	...	Ditto.
,, Paresnath	...	City College
,, Pramathanath	...	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Saratchandra	...	Burdwan Raj College.
,, Surendrachandra	...	Presidency College
,, Surendranath	...	Dacca College.
,, Sasikumar	...	General Assembly's Institution.
,, Satischandra	...	Presidency College.
Ghoshal, Matilal	...	Metropolitan Institution.
Gobind Parasaram Bam	...	Jabalpur High School.
Guha, Mahimchandra	...	Chittagong College.
,, Maheschandra	...	Rajshahye College
Gupta, Dwarkanath	...	Free Church Institution.
,, Kailaschandra	...	General Assembly's Institution.
,, Taraprasanna	...	Patna College
,, Upendranath	...	Presidency College.
Gunilal	...	Patna College.
Haldar, Hiralal	...	General Assembly's Institution
Hargopal	...	St. Stephen's College.
Hassein, Wiallyat	...	M. A. O. College, Aligarh.
Heydaittullah	...	L. M. S Instn., Bhowanipur.
Jayawardene	...	Teacher
Jamiluddin Muhammad	...	Ravenshaw College.
Jiyalal	...	St. John's College.
Kastagiri, Kumadini	...	Bethune Female School.
Khan, Bhagabanchandra	...	Dacca College.
,, Ruplal	...	Krishnagar College.
Kumar, Dhirajchandra	...	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Prasannalal	...	Presidency College.
Krishnaji Vishnu Gosavi	...	Jabalpur High School.
Kundu. Binodbihari	...	General Assembly's Institution
Lala Umeschandra	...	Burdwan Raj College.
Lahiri, Matilal	...	Metropolitan Institution
,, Tarinikanta	...	General Assembly's Institution
Mahanunda Sahay	...	Patna College.
Muhammad Aboo Zafer	...	Free Church Institution.
Mahendarkisor	...	Patna College.
Mahmud	...	Doveton College.
Maheswarprasad	...	Patna College
Maitra, Chandranath	...	Rajshahye College.
,, Maheswar	...	General Assembly's Institution
Majumdar, Ambikacharan	...	Ditto.
,, Haraprasanna	...	Dacca College.
,, Kaliprasanna	...	Free Church Institution.
,, Kedarnath	...	Ditto
,, Sulabhchandra	...	Hughli College.
,, Upendrakumar	...	Free Church Institution.
Makkar, Jugalbihari	...	Agra College
Mallik, Amritalal	...	Muir Central College.

Mandal, Jagneswar	...	City College.
Mathar, Ambaprasad	...	M. A. O College.
,, Gangaprasad	...	Ditto.
Milne, J. P.	...	Doveton College.
Misra, Divakardatta	...	Patna College.
,, Dibya, Sinha	...	Ravenshaw College.
Mitra, Akshaykumar	...	General Assembly's Institution.
,, Kanilal	...	Free Church Institution.
,, Charuchandra	...	Metropolitan Institution
,, Jaychandra	.	General Assembly's Institution.
,, Dharaniswar	...	St. Xavier's College.
,, Kunjabihari	...	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Harakumar	...	Presidency College.
,, Rajaninath	...	Metropolitan Institution.
Mukhopadhyay, Atulchandra	...	City College.
,, Birajchandra	..	General Assembly's Institution.
,, Biswanath	...	Ditto.
,, Brajakrishna	..	Free Church Institution
,, Charuchandra	...	Metropolitan Institution
,, Gaurhari	...	Free Church Institution.
,, Jogindranath	...	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Jogindrachandra	...	Free Church Institution
,, Jogindrachandra	..	Burdwan Raj College.
,, Kshirodchandra	...	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Kalikananda	...	Hughli College.
,, Haliprasanna	...	Teacher.
,, Kalisankar	...	Presidency College.
,, Mahendranath	..	Burdwan Raj College
,, Matilal	...	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Madhusudan	...	Midnapur College.
,, Ramchandra	...	Free Church Institution.
,, Ramnarayan	...	Agra College.
,, Sasibhushan	...	City College.
,, Satyacharan	...	Free Church Institution.
,, Srischandra	...	Ditto.
,, Sureswar	...	Sanskrit College.
,, Taraprasanna	...	General Assembly's Institution.
Nag, Abinaschandra	..	Ditto.
,, Jotindramohan	...	Ditto.
O'Neill, E.	...	St. Thomas' College, Murree.
Nandi, Abinaschandra	...	Albert College.
,, Baikunthakumar	...	Dacca College
,, Chunilal	...	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Rajaninath	...	Dacca College.
Pal, Saradaprasanna	...	Ditto.
Palodhi, Harimohan	...	L. M. College, Benares.
Palit, Kesablal	...	Presidency College.
,, Purnachandra	...	Ravenshaw College.
,, Sagarlal	...	Presidency College.
Pandit, Surajnarayan Bahadur	...	Canning College.
Patnaik, Damodar	...	Ravenshaw College.
Phakirchand	...	Teacher.
Prasad Kalindri	...	Benares College.

Raghuprasad	...	Fyzabad High School.
Raha, Saradacharan	...	Dacca College.
Rakshit, Bamapada	...	City College.
„ Jogindranath	...	Hughli College.
Rameswarprasad	...	Fyzabad High School.
Rangalal	...	St Stephen's College, Delhi.
Raychaudhuri, Prabhatchandra	...	Teacher.
„ Paresnath	...	Hughli College.
Ray, Debendranath	...	Krishnagar College.
„ Jogindranath	..	Canning College.
„ Kalikumar	...	City College.
„ Madhabchandra	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Manindrachandra	..	Presidency College
„ Nripendrachandra	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Rajanikanta	...	Presidency College.
„ Ramapati	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Sambhunath	...	Sanskrit College.
„ Surendranath	...	Free Church Institution.
„ Surendrakisor	...	City College
„ Sureschandra	..	Presidency College.
„ Taranath	...	Rajshahye College.
„ Anukulchandra	...	Dacca College.
Rout, Jagatchandra	...	Ditto
S. Vaskar Rao	...	Jabalpur High School.
Sahay, Jagadeb	...	Teacher.
Sanawal Baruya Kesabchandra	...	General Assembly's Institution
Sanyal, Banichandra	...	Metropolitan Institution
„ Bholanath	...	Free Church Institution.
„ Harikesab	...	Benares College.
„ Sabitrikumar	...	Canning College.
„ Saratchandra	...	General Assembly's Institution
Sarbadhikari, Suresprasad	...	Presidency College
Sarkar, Bhabataran	...	General Assembly's Institution
„ Kunjabihari	...	Presidency College.
„ Mahendrachandra	...	Teacher.
„ Nabakumar	...	Rajshahye College.
„ Nilratan	...	Free Church Institution.
„ Purnachandra	...	Ditto.
Sarmabiswas, Ramankrishna	...	Dacca College.
Sastri, Vishwanath	...	St. Xavier's College.
Suryyaprasad	...	Patna College
Sen, Baradakanta	...	General Assembly's Institution
„ Bhubanmohan	...	Dacca College
„ Dakshinaranjan	...	General Assembly's Institution
„ Janakinath	...	City College.
„ Mathuranath	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Pareschandra	...	Canning College.
„ Phanibhushan	...	Albert College.
„ Sasadhar	...	General Assembly's Institution
Sengupta, Ambikaprasad	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Benodbihari	...	Presidency College.
„ Srisgobinda	...	Rajshahye College
Sheo, Baksh	...	Jaypur Maharaja's College.

Shibbonlal	...	Agra College.
Sil, Ramhariday	...	Krishnagar College.
Sandique, Radhakanta	...	General Assembly's Institution.
Sinha, Gobindapada	...	Hughli College.
„ Iswarchandra	...	General Assembly's Institution.
„ Kedarnath	...	Ditto.
„ Madhusudan	...	Berhampur College.
„ Rasamay	...	Canning College.
Som, Jadunath	...	L. M. S. Instn., Bhowanipur.
Syam, Baradachandra	...	Ditto.
Thakurdayal	...	Patna College
Thomas, C	...	St. John's College, Agra.
Yawar Hassain Khan	...	Patna College.

DUFF SCHOLARS, 1883.

E. B. Murphy	...	Mussoorie School.
Piyarilal Haldar	...	Presidency College.
Durgadas Mukhopadhyay	...	Free Church Institution.
A. D. Anthony	...	Mussoorie School.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.

1882.

FIRST DIVISION.

In Alphabetical Order

Abodhabiharilal	16 ..	Patna Collegiate School.
Anthony, C. E.	16-6 ..	Mussoorie School.
Aziz Mirza	16 ...	M A O College, Aligarh.
Balkrishna Lal	18 ..	Govt High School, Allahabad.
Bandyopadhyay, Aghornath	16-2 ..	Howrah Government School.
„ Asutosh	15-9 ..	Hare School
„ Bamandas	16-3 .	Konnagar H. C E School.
„ Biharilal	18-1...	Sanskrit College School.
„ Dharmadas	16 ...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Hemchandra	17 ...	Ditto.
„ Hridaychandra	16 ...	Sajehanpur High School.
„ Jnanranjan	13-10	Serampur Collegiate School.
„ Lalitkumar	14 ...	Krishnagar Collegiate School.
„ Nagendranath	17 ...	Hindu School.
„ Narantchandra	17-10-8	Uttarpara School.
„ Panchkari	16 ...	Bhagulpur Zila School
„ Srischandra	12 ..	South Suburban Schl., Kalighat.
„ Srischandra	17-3-11	Govt High School, Allahabad.
„ Upendranath	17-6 ..	Patna Collegiate School.
Baruya, Ratnadhar	16 ..	Nowgong High School.
Basak, Gokulkrishna	18 ..	Hindu School.
„ Jugalkisor	16 ...	Hare School.
Basu, Bipinbihari	16-3 ..	Hindu School.
„ Chandrasikhar	17-6 ..	Metropolitan Institution.

Basu, Charuchandra	16-5 ..	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Narayanchandra	17 ...	Oriental Seminary.
,, Rasikchandra	14-2 ..	Dacca Collegiate School.
,, Sriramchandra	16 ...	Ravenshaw College, Katak.
Battersby, Alice,	..	Girls' High School, Allahabad.
Belletty, L.	16 ..	St Xavier's College.
Bhaduri, Akshaykumar	18-1-19	Uttarpara School.
Bhattacharyya, Asutosh	16-3	Metropolitan Instn., S. Branch
,, Bholanath	17 ...	Bishunpur School.
,, Manmohan	17 ...	Dacca Collegiate School.
,, Ramjadu	16-3 ..	Patna Collegiate School.
,, Rohinikumar	16-1...	Krishnagar Anglo-Ver. School.
Bholanath	16 ...	Govt. High School, Allahabad.
Bijay Bahadur	18 ...	Canning College, Lucknow
Binodilal	18 ...	Aligarh Zila School.
Biswas, Ramnarayan	18 ..	Hindu School.
Blanchett, H. R.	18-2..	Boys' High Schl , Allahabad.
Chakrabarti, Bipinbihari	16-3...	Dacca Collegiate School.
,, Gopalchandra	18 ..	Naral School.
,, Lalgopal	14-3...	Hare School.
,, Saratchandra	17-6 ..	Sanskrit Collegiate School.
,, Sasibhushan	18-8 ..	Uttarpara School.
,, Tarakchandra	18 ...	Nasirabad Entrance School.
Chattopadhyay, Brajendranath	17 ...	Krishnagar Collegiate School.
,, Debendrachandra	18 ...	Birbhum School.
,, Hariprasanna	15 ...	Hare School.
,, Jyotisprasad	17-4 ..	Ditto.
,, Jyotiprasad	15	Gosain Durgapur School.
,, Nagendranath	15-4-2	Uttarpara School.
,, Narayanchandra	17 ...	Pakur H C. E. School.
,, Prabhatchandra	17 ...	Barisal Zila School.
,, Purnachandra	17 ...	Hughli Collegiate School.
,, Ramananda	15 ...	Bankura Zila School.
Chattoraj, Kaliprasanna	17 ...	Kandi School.
Chaudhuri, Pramathanath	15-6...	Hare School.
Clarke, A.	17-7...	Boys' High School, Allahabad.
Das, Anukulchandra	15-5...	Pabna Zila School.
,, Bipracharan	17 ...	Puri Zila School.
,, Bireswar	16 ..	Malda Zila School.
,, Bisweswar	17 ...	Santipur Municipal School.
,, Debendranath	16 ...	Midnapur Collegiate School.
,, Krishnadhan	17 ...	L M. S Instn. Bhowanipur.
,, Khudiram	16-10	Birbhum School.
Dasgupta, Balaram	18-1 ..	Ditto.
,, Biharilal	13 ...	Kalia H C. E. School.
Datta, Apurbachandra	16 ...	Pogose School
,, Kalicharan	16 ...	Hughli Collegiate School.
,, Prayanath	15 ...	Hindu School.
,, Satischandra	17 ...	Dacca Collegiate School.
De, Dinabandhu	16-7...	Ditto.
,, Lalitmohan	16-2...	Ditto.
Deb, Jogindranath	20 ...	Jaynagar Institution.

Dhar, Priyanath	16 ...	Oriental Seminary.
Edge, M. S.	17-6...	Doveton College.
Ghamandilal	19 ...	Hardui High School.
Ghosh, Aghornath	17 ...	Hughli Collegiate School.
,, Amarnath	17 ...	Hindu School.
,, Bipinbihari (No 1)	15 ...	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Chandrakanta	16 ...	Barisal Zila School.
,, Priyanath	17-4 ..	Hindu School.
,, Ramchandra	17-6...	Kumarkhali School.
,, Satischandra	17 ...	Hindu School.
,, Tarakgopal	18 ...	Faridpur Zila School.
,, Tinkari	18 ...	Birbhum School.
Ghoshal, Rajendranath	16-5...	Metropolitan Institution.
Godfrey, F. C.	15-2 ..	Doveton College.
Gopaldas	17-9 ..	Amritsar District School.
Goswami, Umeschandra	16 ...	Hughli Collegiate School.
Guha, Chandrakanta	16 ..	Jagannath School, Dacca.
,, Gobindanath	23-2-19	Mymensing Zila School.
,, Rukminikanta	16 ...	Jenkins' School, Cooch Behar.
Gupta, Annadacharan	16-6 ...	Dacca Collegiate School.
,, R C	14-7 ...	Doveton College
Hajra, Dwijendrachandra	16 ...	Jaggannath School, Dacca.
Homer, J.	18-0-19	Trinity College, Kandy.
Hukum Singh	19 ...	Lahore Government College.
Jayaram	21 ...	Multan District School.
Jiwan Bakhsh	20 ...	Gujrat Government School.
Johanness, A.	15 ...	Armenian Phil. Academy.
Kar, Nabinchandra	16 ...	Metropolitan Instn, S. Branch.
Karfarma, Suryyakumar	17-8 ...	Hindu School
Krishnakumar	16-1 ...	Canning College, Lucknow.
Leeladhar Joshi	16	Almora Mission School.
Majumdar, Akshaykumar	16-0-15	Santos Janhabi School.
,, Satischandra	18 ...	Birbhum School.
Makund Lal	20 ...	Charkhari School.
Martindell, H E. W.	16-3 ...	St Paul's School. Darjeeling.
Mitra, Adharchandra	19 ...	Presidency School.
,, Charuchandra (No II)	15-6 ..	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Jyotischandra	15 ...	Oriental Seminary
,, Kritibas	16 ...	L. M. S Instn, Bhowanipur.
,, Lalitchandra	17 ...	Metropolitan Institution
Monnier H	15 ...	St Xavier's College.
Moula Bakhsh	19 ...	Ludhiana Mission School.
Moung Hpan	14-9 ..	Moulmein Govt. High School.
Moung Hpo An	20 ...	Govt High School, Rangoon.
Muhammad Sultan Alum	20 ..	Calcutta Madrasa.
Mukhopadhyay, Gopimohan	16-6...	Pakur H. C. E School.
,, Haricharan	16 ...	South Suburban Schl., Kalighat.
,, Hemantakumar	17 ..	Hindu School.
,, Hemchandra	18 ...	Radballabh Instn., Kuchiakole.
,, Jaggannath	17 ...	Hindu School.
,, Jogindrakumar	16-5-5	Ditto
,, Kanailal	16 ...	L. M. S Instn, Bhowanipur.

Mukhopadhyay, Kisorimohan	17-4 ...	Uttarpara School.
„ Manmathanath	18-4 ...	Prannath School, Satkhira.
„ Prasannakumar	17 ...	Bhagulpur Zila School.
„ Rajendranath (Jr.)	18-1-21	Uttarpara School.
„ Ramjiban	18 ...	Oriental Seminary.
„ Sasibhushan	17 ...	Kandi School.
„ Upendranath	16 ...	Barisa School
Munro, J.	16 ...	St Paul's School, Rangoon.
Nandjilal	16 5 ...	Sultanpur Zila School.
Nehal Chand	18 ...	Govt. High School, Meerut.
Nitbihari Lal	16-8 ...	Moradabad Govt. High School.
Niyogi, Rajaniprasad	15 ...	Rajshahye Collegiate School.
Pal, Amritalal	17-4 ..	Presidency School
„ Baradasundar	18 ...	Commillah Zila School.
„ Nagendrachandra	14-6 ...	Garden Reach School.
Paltooram	17 ...	Azimgarh C. M. High School.
Perry, H. W.	16-4 ...	St Paul's School, Darjeeling.
Puri, Brijlal	18 ...	Lahore District School.
Pyle, Annie	...	Girls' High School, Allahabad.
Qurban Hussein	18 ...	Ludhiana Mission School.
Radha Ravan Bhargu	15 ...	Muttra High School.
Ramnarayan	19-6 ...	Cawnpur Zila School.
Rauth, Purnachandra	18 ...	Jagannath School, Dacca.
Ray, Haranchandra	16-3 ...	Hare School.
„ Jnanadakisor	16 6 ..	Noakhali Zila School.
„ Kumudinikanta	15 ...	Jagannath School, Dacca.
„ Srischandra	18 ...	Sylhet Zila School.
Raychaudhuri, Kalidas	16-4 ...	Baripur H. C. E. School.
„ Tejendranath	16-3 ...	Hindu School.
Riyazuddin Quazi	16 ...	Bogra Zila School.
Sardar Khan	19-8 ...	Amritsar District School.
Sarkar, Abhayacharan	15 ...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Asutosh	16-3 ...	Hindu School
„ Mukundasundar	17 ...	Jangipur School.
„ Purnachandra	17 ...	Free Church Instn , Calcutta.
Sayyad Afzal Imam	18 ...	Behar H. C. E. School
Schneider, G. S.	18 ...	St. Thomas' College, Colombo.
Sen, Bipinbihari	16 ...	Hare School.
„ Nityagopal	17 ...	Badla H. C E. School.
„ Pramathalal	16 ...	Albert Collegiate School.
„ Saradacharan	17 ...	Barisal Zila School.
Sil, Narayanprasad	16 ..	Hindu School.
Singh, Biddyacharan	16-6 ...	Gorukpur C. M. S High School.
Sinha, Mathuranath	17 ...	Metropolitan Institution
Smith, W. F.	16 ...	La Martiniere Coll., Lucknow.
Sukh Dyal, No. 1	19 ...	Hushiarpur District School.
Syamnarayan	20 ...	Cawnpur Zila School.
Syed Abdul Ghanee	23 ...	Patna Collegiate School.
Syed Aulad Husein	16-6 ..	M. A. O. College, Aligarh.
Tasadduq Husain	19 ...	Delhi District School.
Taylor, E. E.	18 ...	Mussoorie School.

Thakur, Harikinkar	18-8 ..	Birbhum School.
Vaughan, Eva	...	Girls' High Schl, Allahabad.
Wollaston, A	16-6 ...	St Joseph's Semy, Darjeeling.
Wontersz, J W.	16-10 24	Trinity College, Kandy.
Wrixon, R B.	17 ...	Mussoorie School.

SECOND DIVISION.

In Alphabetical Order.

Abbad Abul Mukarim	15 ..	Calcutta Madrasa
Abdul Gani	18 .	Murshidabad School.
Abdul Hamid, No II	15 ...	Calcutta Madrasa
Abdul Haq	16 ..	M A O College, Aligarh
Abdul Latiff	20-9	Govt High School, Rangoon.
Abdul Majid	14 .	Jorhat High School.
Abdul Quadir	18-2 ..	Patna Collegiate School.
Abdur Rashid	18 ..	Benares Collegiate School.
Abdur Rawoof	20 ...	Hughli Collegiate School.
Abul Hossen	19	Barari H C E School.
Advani, Matiram S.	14 ...	Albert Collegiate School.
Ahsunullah	20 ...	Jabalpur High School
Ajodhyaprasad	21 ...	Saharanpur Mission School.
Ali Ahmed	19 ..	Private Student
Alim-uz Zaman*	15 ...	Hughli Collegiate School.
Ali Sher	20 ..	Ludhiana Mission School.
Ambadatta	18 .	Dehra-Doon Mission School.
Amiratalal Kaystha Shrivastava	17 ...	Jabalpur High School.
Amrit Luxman Dighay	19 ...	Free Church Institution.
Anantlal	18 ...	American Miss Schl, Allahabad.
Anjanikumar	20 ...	Hardui High School.
Anwar Khan	20 ...	Fyzabad High School.
Apcar, M M	15 ...	American Phil Academy.
Aryya, Kunjbiharilal	17 ...	Ludhiana High School.
Asaram	19 .	Sitapur High School.
Atmaram	18 ...	Free Church Institution
Azeezur Rahman Khan	17 .	English Madrasa, Indore.
Babonan, F. W.	16-5 ..	Doveton College
Babulal	18 ..	Meerut Govt High School.
Badriprasad	21 ..	Private Student.
Badriprasad	17 ...	Hume's High School, Etawa.
Bagchi, Amulyacharan	17 ...	Hare School.
„ Hemchandra	16 ...	Pabna Zila School.
„ Manaranjan	17 9 ...	Hare School.
„ Mrigendranath	17 ...	Howrah Government School.
„ Rajeswar	19 ...	Santosh Janhabi School
Bahmanji, Muncherji	19 .	Free Church Institution, Nagpur.
Baisnab, Sarbananda	20 ...	Santosh Janhabi School
Baksi, Kshirodchandra	17 ...	Metropolitan Instn, S Branch.
Bal, Digendranath	18-5 ...	Sylhet Zila School.
Balwant Singh	17 ...	Gurdaspur District School.
Bansidhar	19 ...	Benares Collegiate School.

Bardhan, Pransankar	21 ...	Abdul Ganny's Free School.
Bandyopadhyay, Akshay-kumar	18 ...	L. M. S. Instn., Bhowanipur.
„ Amritalal	17 ...	Hare School.
„ Asutosh	18 ...	Govt. High School, Allahabad.
„ Bhubanmohan	15 ...	L. M. High School, Benares
„ Binodbihari	16-9 ...	Sanskrit Collegiate School.
„ Bireswar	16-6 ..	Canning College, Lucknow.
„ Dharmadas	16 ..	Jamalpur H. C. E. School.
„ Dinabandhu	20 .	Saduhati School.
„ Harendramohan	17-3...	Commillah Zila School.
„ Haricharan	16 ...	Hughli Collegiate School.
„ Haricharan	18-1 ..	Uttarpara School.
„ Hemchandra	18 ...	Oriental Seminary.
„ Kalikinkar	17 ...	City Collegiate School.
„ Kalipada	15 ...	L. M. S. Instn., Bhowanipur.
„ Kantichandra	18	Santipur Municipal School.
„ Kedarnath	16-4 .	Sultanpur Zila School.
„ Kisorimohan	20 ..	Hughli Collegiate School.
„ Lalitmohan	17 ...	Presidency School.
„ Manmohan	17-2 ...	Hare School.
„ Nandalal	16-9 ...	Govt. High School, Allahabad.
„ Nilratna	23 ...	Teacher.
„ Nrityagopal	18-6 ...	Agarpara H. C. E. School.
„ Parbaticharan	16-5 ..	Dacca Collegiate School.
„ Rajanikanti	17-6-6	Uttarpara School.
„ Ramchandra	18 ..	Jenkins' School, Cooch Behar.
„ Ramlal	15 ...	South Suburban Schl., Kalighat.
„ Ramlal	19 ...	Hindu School.
„ Rashbihari	16 ...	Dacca Collegiate School.
„ Sikharnath	17-6...	Shahjehanpur High School.
„ Surendranath	17 ...	L. M. School, Khagra.
„ Sureschandra	18 ...	Shahjehanpur High School.
„ Syamacharan	19 ...	Ruplal Raghunath School
Baruya, Ghanasyam	14 ...	Sibsagar High School.
Basak, Radhaballabh	17 ...	Jagannath School.
„ Syamchand	17 ...	Pogose School.
Basantalal	18 ...	Shahjehanpur High School.
Basu, Anandalal	21 ..	Ravenshaw College, Katak.
„ Annadaprasad	17-1 ..	Uttarpara School.
„ Atulkrishna (Jr.)	15 ...	Hare School.
„ Baikuntanath	16 ...	Burdwan Maharaja's Collegiate School.
„ Dwijaraj	18 ...	Hindu School.
„ Dwijendranath	15 ...	Berhampur Collegiate School.
„ Hemendramohan	17-4 ...	City Collegiate School.
„ Kedarnath	16 ...	South Suburban Schl., Kalighat.
„ Kshetramohan	16-9...	Faridpur Zila School.
„ Nagendranath	17 ..	Balasore Zila School.
„ Nripendranath	17 ...	Taki Government School.
„ Parmananda	18 ...	Katak Academy.
„ Pramathanath	15-9 ..	Canning College, Lucknow.
„ Purnachandra	19 ...	Jessore Zila School.

Basu, Rajendrakumar	17 ...	Dacca Collegiate School.
„ Saratchandra	17 ...	Naral School.
„ Sasibhushan	16 ...	Dhubri High School.
„ Sibchandra	18-1-14	Uttarpara School
Beniparashad	18 ...	Delhi District School.
Benimadhaprasad	17 ...	Azimgarh C. M High School.
Beshenlal	16 ...	Bareilly High School.
Bhaduri, Ramchandra	17 ...	Jaynarayan's College, Benares.
„ Satkari	17 ...	Howrah Government School.
Bhagawat Prasad	16 ...	Bareilly High School.
Bhagwan Das	17 ...	Pratabgarh High School.
Bhargawa Ramjidas	18	Govt. High School, Allahabad.
Bhattacharyya, Arunoday	16-4-12	Uttarpara School
„ Baninath	17-3 ...	Khulna H. C. E. School.
„ Bhabataran	17 ...	Sridhar Bansidhar School.
„ Chandroday	15-9 ..	Sanskrit Collegiate School.
„ Harakumar	18-2 ..	Commillah Zila School.
„ Kalinath	19 ...	Chatra H. C E. School.
„ Mahendranath	17 ...	Jagannath School.
„ Nayananjan	15 ...	Hughli Collegiate School.
„ Prankrishna	21-3 ...	Cooch Behar Training School, Benares.
„ Purnachandra	20-1 ...	Mymensing Zila School.
„ Rajanikanta	17 ...	Serajganj H. C. E School.
„ Saratchandra	17 ...	Mahanad Mission School.
„ Saratchandra	17 ...	Free Church Institution.
Bhaumik, Kalichandra	16 ...	Pabna Zila School.
Bhuian, Golakchandra	17 ...	Gauhati Zila School.
Bhushan, Benimadhab	23	Jahanabad H. C E. School.
Biharilal	16 ..	Sitapur High School.
Bijay Sinha	22 ...	St. John's College, Agra.
Biswambhar Dyal	17 ...	Hushiarpur District School.
Biswanath Sahay	17-6 ...	Benares Collegiate School.
Biswas, Hridaynath	19 ...	Naral School.
„ Sasikumar	18 ...	Free Church Institution.
Bisweswar Dayal	19 ...	Cawnpur Zila School.
Bisweswar Dayal	18 ...	Hume's High School, Etawa.
Bowden, W.	18 ...	Doveton College.
Brijlal	17 ...	Gurdaspur District School.
Budhulal	19 ...	Banda Zila School
Bukht Bali	19 ..	Unao High School.
Burt, W. S.	16-2 ...	St. Paul's School, Darjeeling.
Carbery, P.	15 ...	St. Xavier's College.
Chaitram	18 —	Cawnpur Zila School.
Chhajju Ram	17 ...	Hushiarpur District School.
Chajju Singh	19 ...	Meerut Govt. High School
Chakrabarti, Banamali	18 ...	Rajshahye Collegiate School.
„ Gobindachandra	17 ...	Ruplal Raghunath School.
„ Girischandra	20 ...	L. M. School, Midnapur.
„ Iswarchandra	16-6 ...	Pabna Zila School.
„ Kailaschandra	19 ...	Nasirabad Entrance School.
„ Kartikchandra	17 ...	Metropolitan Institution.

Chakrabarti, Kasinath	18 ...	Hetampur School.
,, Mukundachandra	18 ..	Serajganj H. C. E. School.
,, Nabakumar	17 ...	City Collegiate School.
,, Ramkamal	18 ...	Commillah Zila School.
,, Saratchandra (Senior)	16 ...	Hare School.
,, Sasibhushan	16 ...	Barisa School
,, Syamakisor	17·7 ..	Serajganj H C. E. School.
Chandidatta	20 ..	A M.E M Centennial High Schl.
Chandra, Abinaschandra	17 ...	Hare School.
,, Gopikrishna	16 ...	Nabadwip Hindu School.
,, Rasmohan	16 ...	Rajshahye Collegiate School.
Charrier, H	18-2-9	Boys' High School, Allahabad.
Chatterjee, V. K.	16-4 ...	Doveton College.
Chattopadhyay, Amritalal	18-3 ...	Kasipur Kasinath School.
,, Asutosh	16-3 ...	Dacca Collegiate School
,, Asutosh	17 ...	Ranaghat H. C. E School.
,, Baranasi	18 ...	Bankura Zila School
,, Charuchandra	15-6 ...	Ranchi Zila School.
,, Charuchandra	16 ...	Presidency School.
,, Girischandra	17-5-4	Uttarpara School.
,, Jadabchandra	17 ..	Albert Collegiate School.
,, Jadumadhab	16-6 .	Barasat School.
,, Janhabicharan	17 ...	Naral School.
,, Kartikcharan	17-8	Kasipur Kasinath School.
,, Kshetranath	16 ...	Burdwan Maharaja's Col. Schl.
,, Lakshmi-narayan	18 ...	Radhaballab Instn.,Kuchiakole.
,, Nabinchandra	18 6 ..	Canning College, Lucknow.
,, Nalinimohan	16-0-25	Uttarpara School.
,, Nirodchandra	18	Hare School.
,, Nisikanta	18 ...	Pogose School.
,, Nityananda	18 ..	Saradaprasad Instn., Chakdighi.
,, Panchkari	17 ..	City Collegiate School.
,, Pramathanath	16 ...	Bankura Zila School
,, Purnachandra	18 ...	Magura H. C. E. School.
,, Rajanikanta	16 ..	Hughli Collegiate School.
,, Santoskumar	17 ...	Bhastara School.
,, Syamacharan	18 ...	L M. High School, Benares.
Chaube, Rambhajan	19 ...	Benares Collegiate School.
Chaudhuri, Durgadas	20 ...	Sylhet National Institution.
,, Gopalchandra	19 ...	Bhagalpur Zila School.
,, Hiralal	19-6 ..	Canning College, Lucknow.
,, Mangobinda	16-5 ..	Birbhum School.
,, Rakhaldas	17 ...	Free Church Institution.
,, Taramohan	18 ...	Sylhet Zila School.
Ch[illegible]n	17 ...	Muttra High School.
Chellaiah, E D.	18 ...	St. Thomas' College, Colombo.
Christopher, J.	18-4 ..	Mirzapur L. M. S. Institution.
Chuttree, J.	23 ...	Jounpur C. M. School.
Collins, A. G.	18 ...	Mussoorie School.
Connor, Thomas	16-2-15	Lahore High School.
Corigan, L. S.	17 ...	Bishop Cotton School, Simla.

Das, Ambikacharan	17 ...	Barisal Zila School
„ Brajpal	16 ..	Muttra High School.
„ Dinanath	15 ...	Cachar Zila School.
„ Ekkarilal	18 ...	Hughli Branch School.
„ Gangacharan	18 ...	Pogose School
„ Harendranath	16-11	Howrah Government School.
„ Jogindramohan	19 ...	Faridpur Zila School.
„ Kunjabihari	16 ...	Midnapur Collegiate School.
„ Madhuban	16-6 ...	St John's College, Agra.
„ Matilal	17 .	Barisal Zila School.
„ Nagendrachandra	16 ...	Hare School.
„ Prakaschandra	17 ..	Dacca Collegiate School.
„ Prasannakumar	18 ...	Faridpur Zila School
„ Raghunath	19 ...	Agra Collegiate School.
„ Rajchandra	18 ...	Cachar Zila School
„ Rajkior	16	Ravenshaw College Katak.
„ Rajkumar	17-8 ...	Chittagong Collegiate School.
„ Rasbihari	17 ...	L M. S. Instn., Bhowanipur.
„ Uttamchandra	16 ...	Dhubri High School.
Dasgupta, Haribol	19-1 ...	Birbhum School.
Datta, Ambika	16-6 ..	Patna Collegiate School.
„ Asutosh	18 ..	Albert Collegiate School.
„ Bipinbihari	19 ...	L. M. S. High School, Baduria.
„ Durgacharan	18 ...	Useful Arts School.
„ Girindranath	17-6 ...	Patna Collegiate School
„ Haridas	17 ...	C.M.S.Boarding Schl., Calcutta.
„ Jogindrachandra	17-7 ...	Barasat School.
„ Kailaschandra	18 ...	Tezpur High School.
„ Kedarnath	17 ...	Jaynagar Institution.
„ Kumadkanta	17-2 ...	Birbhum School.
„ Sasibhushan	17 ...	Hare School.
„ Sibnath	18 ...	L. M. S. Instn., Bhowanipur.
„ Trailokyanath	15-8 ...	South Suburban Schl., Kalighat.
„ Upendrakumar	15 ...	Bankura Zila School.
„ Upendranath	18 ...	Gauhati Zila School.
David, T R.	17 ...	Armenian Phil Academy
Davis, E. T.	16 ...	Bishop Cotton School, Simla.
D'Cruz, A.	16 ...	St. Joseph's School
De, Aghorchandra	16 ...	Midnapur Collegiate School.
„ Harischandra	17-3 ...	Dacca Collegiate School.
„ Kedarnath	18 ...	Radhaballab Instn., Kuchiakole.
„ Krishnakumar	19 ...	Jagannath School.
„ Mahimchandra	19 ...	Santosh Janhabi School.
„ Nrityagopal	15-6 ..	General Assembly's Institution.
„ Purnachandra	16 ...	Ditto
Deb, Prangopal	17 ...	Bogra Zila School.
Debidayal	18 ...	Guzrat Government School.
Debidayal	16 ...	Canning College, Lucknow.
Debiprasad	17 ...	Gya Zila School.
Deefholts, L. J.	16 ...	St. Xavier's College.
De Facien. Charles	17 ...	St Paul's School. Rangoon.
De Silva, M. C.	18 ...	Richmond College. Galle.
De Sylva, H.	17 ...	St. Thomas' College, Colombo.

Desraj	17-9 ...	Amritsar District School.
Dhanpat Ray	17 ...	Bareilly High School
Dhar, Annadacharan	19 ...	Chittagong Collegiate School.
,, Parbaticharan	17-6 ..	Faridpur Zila School.
Dhundi Raj Hari	19 ..	Jabalpur High School.
Dindayal	18 ...	Agra Collegiate School.
Din Ram	19 ...	Jhang District School
Dubedi, Muthuraprasad	17 ...	Agra Collegiate School
Durgaprasad	16 ...	Ajmere Government College.
Durgaprasad	19 ..	Muttra Zila School.
Durjan Singh	18 ..	Agra Collegiate School.
Dwarkaprasad	18-6 ..	Mirzapur Zila School.
Fateh Chand	16-6 ..	Ajmere Government College.
Fellinger, J W.	18-4 ...	St. Francis De Sale's School
Fernando, W. P.	20 ...	Richmond College, Galle
Flynn J.	17-10	St Fidelise's School, Mussoorie.
Foyezuddin Mollah	19 ..	Naral School.
Fuzla Huq	15 ...	Murshidabad School.
Gairola, Sadananda	19 ...	Bareilly High School.
Ganga Sahay, I	18-2 ...	Ditto.
Ganga Sahay, II	18 ...	Ditto
Gangopadhyay, Jagneswar	16 ...	Ruplal Rughunath School.
,, Kalasasi	18 ...	Calcutta Institution.
,, Lalmohan	16 ...	Purnia Zila School.
,, Meghnad	17 ..	Calcutta Training Academy.
,, Satkari	18 5 ...	Birbhum School°
Ghasitaram, Bedi	20 ..	Gurdaspur District School.
Ghatak, Taraknath	18 ...	Berhampur Collegiate School.
Gholam, Rabbana	17 ...	Hughli Collegiate School.
Ghosh, Ambikacharan	19 ...	L M. S Instn., Bhowanipur.
,, Bhupendrasri	14 ..	Hindu School.
,, Bidhubhushan	15 ...	Naral School.
,, Binodbihari	18 ...	Krishnagar Collegiate School.
,, Bepinbihari	18-7 ...	Contai School.
,, Chandramohan	21 ...	Presidency School.
,, Debendranath	18 ...	General Assembly's Institution.
,, DebendranathNo.II	16 ..	Ditto.
,, Manmathanath	17-10-18	Uttarpara School
,, Prasannakumar	17 ...	Berhampur Collegiate School.
,, Purnachandra	16 ...	Taki Government School.
,, Rajendranath	16 ...	City Collegiate School
,, Rajendranath	20 ...	C M S. Boarding Schl., Calcutta.
,, Rajendranath	18 ..	Barasot School.
,, Rasiklal	14 ..	Jagannath School.
,, Syamacharan	18-5 ..	Uttarpara School.
,, Tarachand	17 ..	South Baharu School.
,, Upendranath	20 ...	Metropolitan Institution.
Ghoshal, Matilal	16	Jamalpur H C. E. School.
,, Nandalal	15-0-4	Hindu School.
Gobindaprasad	17-7 .	Chupra Zila School.
Gobindram	19 ...	Amritsar C. M. School.
Gopaldas	19 ...	Humes' High School, Etawa.
Gopal Ganes Chate	20 ..	City School, Nagpur.

Gopal Vithal Athale	25 ...	City School, Nagpur.
Gope, Ramlal	17 ...	Muzufferpur Zila School.
Gopinath, No. I	17-9 ..	Jeypur Maharaja's College.
Gopinath, No II	18 6 ...	Ditto.
Goswami, Brajanath	40 ...	Teacher.
,, Harimohan	15 ...	Santipur Municipal School.
,, Purnachandra	17 ...	Kumarkhali School.
,, Tinkari	18 ..	Bahraich High School.
Guha, Prasannakumar	16-3 ...	Dacca Collegiate School.
,, Ramchandra	17 .	Barisal Zila School.
Gulzarilal	17 ...	Govt. High School, Allahabad.
Gunetileka, N. B.	16 ...	Richmond College. Galle.
Gupta, Gopalgobinda	16 ...	Barisal Zila School
,, Gangacharan	17 ...	Hindu School. [Branch.
,, Manmohan	16 ...	Metropolitan Institution, S.
,, Nalinbihari	16 ..	Hare School.
,, Rajendranath	16 ..	Ditto.
Gurdit Singh Sokhe	19 ...	Gurdaspur District School.
Habib Ahmed	21 ...	Benares Collegiate School.
Hajra, Amritalal	18 ...	Seal's Free College.
Haldar, Basantakumar	18-9 ..	Faridpur Zila School.
,, Bipinbihari	18 ..	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Dakshineswar	17 .	Birbhum School.
Handy, C. C.	18-8-21	Trinity College. Kandy.
Haraprasad	19	Sitapur High School.
Harbans Sahay	17 ...	Arrah Zila School
Har Bux	18-2 ...	Ajmere Government College.
Harichand	18-10	Guzrat Government School.
Hariharcharan	18 ...	Patna Collegiate School.
Hariprasad	18 ...	Barabanki High School
Harnam Das	17 ...	Gujranwala Mission School.
Harprasad	17-7	Moradabad Govt. High School.
Healy. D.	15-9 ..	St Xavier's College.
Hill, E	17 ...	St. Paul's School, Darjeeling.
Himmat Sahay	17 ...	Pertabgarh High School
Hpa Htaw	17 ..	Akyab Govt. High School.
Hridaynarayan	17 ...	Bareilly High School.
Htoon, C.	16 ..	Doveton College
Hurprasad	18 ...	St John's College, Agra.
Hur Swaroop	18	C. M. High School. Meerut.
Imaduddin	18-3 ...	Lahore District School.
Imamuddin	21 ...	Ditto.
Ishan Ullah	24 ...	Batala Boarding School.
Izad Baksh	17 ...	Burdwan Maharaja's Collegiate School.
Jadubans Sahay	20 ...	Matihari Zila School.
Jafer Khan	17 ...	C. M. High School, Jabalpur
Jagannath	17 ...	Gurdaspur District School.
Jagannath Bhargu	21 ...	Agra Collegiate School.
Jagannath Pershad	20 ...	Banda Zila School.
Jagjibanlal	19 ...	Cawnpur Zila School
Jamshedji Edalji, Battivara	18-8 ...	Zoroastrian School, Mhow.
Jayasuriya, C.	19 ...	Normal School, Colombo.

Jayawardena, P.	18	...	Richmond College; Galle.
Jaygobind Sahay	19	...	Mozafferpur Zila School.
Jaykrishna	17	...	Benares Collegiate School.
Jayramdas	20	...	Ravenshaw College, Katak.
Jesudason, D. S.	19	...	Normal School, Colombo
Jnandanlal	18·6	...	Farrackabad Zila School
Jones, J. E.	20	...	Naini Tal Boys' High School.
Joshi, Chintamani	19	...	Almora Mission School.
,, Mahadeo Balwant	21	...	English Madrasa, Indore.
Jwala Prasad	18	...	Gujranwala Mission School.
Jyotribed, Lokamani	19	...	Bareilly High School.
Kabiruddin Ahmed	15	...	Calcutta Madrasa.
Kakaram	19	...	Guzrat Government School.
Kalka Prasad	19-6	...	Moradabad Govt. High School
Kamta Prasad	18	...	Agra Collegiate School.
Kandhji Sahay	22	..	Arrah Zila School.
Kar, Baradakanta	20	...	Gobardanga School.
Karmakar, Biharilal	18	...	Bankura Zila School.
Kartar Singh	18	...	Guzrat Government School.
Kedarnath	18	...	Agra Collegiate School.
Kedarnath	16	...	Gya Zila School.
Kedarnath	17	...	Lahore District School
Kesarinarayan	17	...	Govt. High School, Allahabad.
Keshonarayan	20	...	High School, Jabalpur.
Khasnabis, Kunjamohan,	16	...	Ruplal Raghunath School
Khem Singh	20	...	Hushiarpur District School.
Kishendayal	16	...	Aligarh Zila School
Koar Baldeo Singh	18	...	Farrackabad Zila School.
Konwur Ram Singh	17	...	St John's College Agra.
Kowar, Rajanikanta	18	...	Murshedabad School.
Kriparam	19	...	Benares Collegiate School.
Krishnaji Raoji Baisampaim	19	...	City School, Nagpur.
Ksheersagar Babaji Kasinath	15-10		English Madrasa, Indore.
Kunjabiharilal	19	...	Delhi District School.
Lahiri, Manmohan	18	...	Nowgong High School.
,, Paresnath	17	...	Pubna Zila School.
,, Ramanimohan	17	...	Serajganj H C. E. School.
,, Taranath	16	...	Rajshahye Collegiate School.
Lakshmidatta	19	...	C M High School, Meerut.
Lakshminarayan	18-3	..	Gonda High School.
Lakshmiprakas	23-1	..	Chupra Zila School.
Lalbahadur	20	...	M. A O. College, Aligarh.
Lattaprasad	17	..	Bareilly High School.
Leach, A.	18-9-11		Boys' High School, Allahabad.
Leslie, F. M.	14-4	...	Doveton College.
Lynch, T. M.	18	...	St. Francis De Sale's School.
MacDonald, G.	17	...	St Peter's College, Agra.
Mahabirprasad	19	...	Gazipur Mission High School.
Mahanti, Makundaprasad	18	...	Ravenshaw College, Katak.
Mahtha, Pasupatinath	20	...	Gazipur Mission High School.
Maitra, Chandicharan	16	...	Ranchi Zila School.

Maitra, Kalinath	18 ...	Rajshahye Collegiate School.
„ Panchanan	17 ...	Kumarkhali H. C. E. School.
„ Syamacharan	18 ...	Behala M School
Majumdar, Harinath	17 ...	Basirhat Municipal School.
„ Rohinikanta	18 ...	Rajshahye Collegiate School.
„ Tarakanta	18-6 ...	Dacca Collegiate School.
Makhanlal	18-8 ...	Arrah Zila School.
Malakar, Gobindachandra	18 ...	Tamluk School
Mallik, Amritakrishna	18 ...	General Assembly's Institution.
„ Matilal	16 ...	Hughli Branch School.
Mandal, Haridas	17 ...	Baranagar Hindu School.
„ Trailokyanath	19 ...	City Collegiate School.
Mangal, Gobindachandra	16 ...	Midnapur Collegiate School.
Mannalal	19 ...	Sultanpur Zila School.
Marshall, G W.	15	LaMartiniere College, Lucknow.
Martin N I	17 ...	St Thomas' College, Colombo.
Medlycott, R.	16 ...	St. Joseph's School.
Midhailal	18 ...	Bareilly High School
Mendis, C.	18 ...	Prince of Wales' College, Maratuwa.
Mendis, J.	19-4 ...	Ditto.
Miri, Mal	18 ..	Meerut Govt. High School.
Mirza Bedar Bukht	17 ...	Burdwan Maharaja's Collegiate School.
Misra, Babulal	19 .	Gorakhpur C M S High School.
„ Basudeb	18-6 ..	Bhagulpur Zila School.
„ Bholanath	16 ...	Bankura Zila School.
„ Bhubaneswar	16 ..	Rajshahye Collegiate School.
„ Jwalaprasad	20 ...	Cawnpur Zila School.
„ Sripatichaiana	18 ...	Tamluk School. [Branch.
Mitra, Amritalal	16 ...	Metropolitan Institution, S.
„ Bhubanbihari	18 ...	General Assembly's Institution.
„ Binodbihari	16 ...	Patna Collegiate School.
„ Durgacharan	18 ...	Hughli Collegiate School.
„ Haridas	16 ...	Metropolitan Instn., S. Branch.
„ Jnanendranath	15 ...	Krishnagar Collegiate School.
„ Jyotindranath	18 ...	L M. High School, Benares.
„ Kalicharan	16-6 ...	Hindu School.
„ Nagendranath	16 ...	Oriental Seminary.
„ Nanikumar	19 ..	Saradaprasad Instn., Chakdighi.
„ Prankali	18-9 ..	L M School, Khagra.
„ Priyanath	19 ...	Jagatballabhpur H.C.E. School.
„ Srikanta	19 ...	Bhagulpur Zila School
„ Upendranath	19 ...	L M High School, Benares.
Modak, Kedarnath	16 ...	F C Institution, Chinsurah.
Mohanlal	17-6 ...	Bareilly High School.
Mohapatra, Tarapada	17 .	Howrah Government School
Morris, G.	16-0-9	Free School, Calcutta.
Morton, E.	18 ...	St. Xavier's College.
Morton, R.	17-6 ..	St. John's College, Agra
Moung Ba On	19 ...	Moulmein Govt. High School.
„ Gyee	20-6 .	Govt High School, Rangoon.
„ Hpo Yaet	18 ...	Moulmein Govt. High School.

Moung, Loo Yin	18-0-12	Govt. High School, Rangoon.
,, Pa	18-7 ...	Ditto.
Muhammad Abdul Hameed	18 ...	Sasseram H. C E. School.
,, Abdullah	18 ...	Sylhet Zila School
,, Badi-ul Hassen	18 ...	M. A O College, Aligarh.
,, Farhut Ahmud	17 ...	Muttra Zila School.
,, Haneef	19-3 ...	Dinapur Aided School.
,, Hasain	19 ...	Gya Zila School.
,, Kazim	20 ...	Govt. High School, Allahabad.
,, Nassim	20-2 ...	Canning College, Lucknow.
,, Noor	21 ...	Govt. High School, Allahabad.
,, Reza Karim	17 ...	Calcutta Madrasa.
,, Wahid Ali Khan	16 ...	M. A. O. College, Aligarh.
Mukhopadhyay, Abhayacharan	16	Saradaprasad Instn , Chakdighi.
,, Aghornath	16 ...	Canning College, Lucknow.
,, Bhubanmohan	16 ...	Barisal Zila School.
,, Bhupatinath	23 ..	Northbrook School. [Branch.
,, Bishnupada	18 ...	Metropolitan Institution, S.
,, Chitaharan	17 ...	Intally Institution.
,, Chunilal	19 ...	Barisal School.
,, Debendrachandra	16 ...	Pogose School.
,, Golakbihari	18-5	Bhagulpur Zila School.
,, Gopinath	16-8-6	Berhampur Collegiate School.
,, Harimohan	18 ...	Baranagar Hindú School
,, Harimohan	15-9 ..	Sanskrit Collegiate School.
,, Hemchandra	16 ...	Hare School.
,, Hemchandra	18 ..	Baraset School.
,, Jnanadaprasanna	17 ...	Hindu School.
,, Kalipada	17 ...	Rawalpindi Mission School.
,, Kamodakinkar	17-2 ..	Birbhum School.
,, Nagendrachandra	20 ...	Pertabgarh High School.
,, Nalinikanta	15 ...	Santipur Municipal School.
,, Nandalal	17 ..	Oriental Seminary.
,, Nanigopal	16 ..	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Narendranath	17 ..	Baraset School.
,, Pareschandra	18-3-25	Uttarpara School.
,, Piyarimohan	18 ..	Naral School.
,, Priyanath	15 ..	Muragacha H C. E. School
,, Raghukisor	17 ..	Berhampur Collegiate School.
,, Rakhaldas	16-6 ..	Nabadwip Hindu School.
,, Rakhalchandra	16 ...	Hughli Collegiate School.
,, Ramgopal	15-5 ...	Konnagar H C. E. School
,, Ramkanai	17 ...	Radhaballabh Instn.,Chakdighi
,, Rasbihari	15 ...	Jagannath School.
,, Saratchandra	17 ...	Tezpur High School.
,, Saratchandra	20-6...	Murshidabad School.
,, Saratchandra	17 ...	Palamow Government School.
,, Saratchandra	18-4...	Howrah Government School.
,, Sibaprasad	16 ...	Barrackpur School.
,, Sriharsa	15 ...	Searsole H. C. E. School.
,, Srischandra	19 ...	L. M. S. Instn., Bhowanipur.

Mukhopadhyay, Tulsidas	17 ...	Hare School.
„ Upendranarayan	18 ...	Searsole H. C. E. School.
Mukund Lal	17-6 ..	Hushiarpur District School.
Muller, F.	15 ...	LaMartiniere College, Lucknow.
Mulraj Khosha	18-10	Multan Cantonment School.
Khan, Mumtazuddin	21 ...	Azimgarh C. M. High School.
Murarilal	17 ...	American Mission School, Allahabad.
Murlidhar	16 ...	Canning College, Lucknow.
Mussaddi Lal	19 ...	Jabalpur High School.
Nandlal	16 ...	Agra Collegiate School.
Narayanprasad	17 ...	Cawnpur Zila School.
Naylor, R G	18-1 ...	Doveton College.
Nicholas, T. A.	16-2 ...	Govt. High School, Rangoon.
Niranjannath	22 ...	Fyzabad High School.
Niyogi, Kailaschandra	16-6 ..	Chupra Zila School.
O'Heary, C.	17 ...	LaMartiniere College, Lucknow.
Pal, Aparaprasad	18 ...	Hughli Branch School.
„ Dwarkanath	20 ...	Mymensing Zila School.
Pandit Kasinath	18 ...	Canning College, Lucknow.
„ Syamlal	19 ..	Residency College, Indore.
Panre, Kaliprasanna	17 ...	Maharajah's Collegiate School, Burdwan.
Percival, J. R.	16-2 ...	St. Xavier's College.
Peter, C.	20 ..	St. John's College, Agra.
Phillips, R. H.	16 ...	St. Thomas' College, Colombo.
Piyarilal	19 ...	Victoria College, Agra.
Prabhas Diyal	16 ...	Lahore Mission School.
Prabhusankar Sahay	15 ...	M. A. O. College, Aligarh.
Prayag Datta	21 ...	Govt High School, Allahabad.
Pundit Ikbal Kishen	16-6 ...	Multan Cantonment School.
Purasottam Lal	17 ...	High School, Jabalpur.
Quinn, P.	15 ...	St. Xavier's College.
Radhakishen	20 ..	St John's College, Agra.
Raghunandan	16-1 ...	Gonda High School.
Raghunandan Prasad	16 ...	Jhowganj H. C. E. School.
Raghunath Ganes	18 ...	Jabalpur High School.
Raha, Purnachandra	18 ...	Commillah Zila School.
Rakshit, Kedarnath	19-8 ...	Burdwan English School.
Ramananda	17 ...	Arrah Zila School.
Ramchandra	19 ...	Hume's High School, Etawa.
Ramdayal	18 ...	Delhi District School.
Ramkrishna, J.	17 ...	Rutlam Central College.
Ramkrishna	15 ...	Fyzabad High School.
Ramnarayan	19 ...	Bareilly High School.
Ramnewas	18-6 ...	Jeypur Maharaja's College.
Ramprasad Lal	20 ...	Bhagulpur Zila School.
Ramsarup	18 ...	Moradabad Govt High School.
Ramsarup	19 ...	Bareilly High School.
Ranjit Singh	17-6 ..	Meerut Govt. High School.
Ray, Akinchan	18 ...	Purulia School.
„ Annadamohun	16 ...	Hare School.
„ Anandanarayan	17 ...	Hindu School.

Ray, Bhupendranath	16 ...	Canning College, Lucknow.
„ Gaurpada	17 ...	Burdwan Maharaja's Collegiate School.
„ Girischandra	17 ...	Berhampur Collegiate School.
„ Gopalkrishna	20-6 ...	Ditto
„ Harikrishna	17-5 ...	Arrah Zila School.
„ Jadunath	20-4 ..	Faridpur Zila School
„ Jogadischandra	17 ...	Taki Government School.
„ Jogeschandra	17 ...	City Collegiate School.
„ Jugalkisor	18 ..	Ditto
„ Kalinath	19 ...	Sylhet Zila School.
„ Kiranchandra	17-6	City Collegiate School.
„ Kshirodchandra	16 ...	Albert Collegiate School
„ Kshirodchandra	18 ...	General Assembly's Institution.
„ Kshitishchandra	14 ...	Mymensing Zila School
„ Nikhilanath	14-3 ...	Krishnagar Collegiate School.
„ Prasannagopal	17 ...	Jessore Zila School.
„ Raimohan	18 ..	Jagannath School.
„ Rajendranarayan	18-2 ...	Birbhum School.
„ Rajendranath	18 ...	City Collegiate School.
„ Ramchandra	16 ...	Ditto.
„ Rasbihari	17 ...	Serampur Collegiate School.
„ Santoskumar	16 ...	Maharaja's Collegiate School, Burdwan.
„ Satyaprasanna	17 ...	L. M. School, Khagra.
„ Surendranath	16 ...	F C. Institution, Chinsura.
Rayson, J	17 ...	St Xavier's College.
Reyazuddin Ahmed	18 ...	Bareilly High School.
Rivett, H. L.	16 ..	Bishop Cotton School, Simla.
Roohoollah	20 ...	Unao High School
Rudra, Rajanikanta	16 ...	Hughli Branch School.
Sadananda	18 ...	Private Student.
Sadhu, Lakshminarayan	19-3 ...	Birbhum School.
Saha, Jnanendranath	17 ...	Kumarkhali School.
„ Nibaranchandra	16 ...	Sridhar Bansidhar School.
Samanta, Prasannakumar	16 ...	Midnapur Collegiate School.
Sankarlal	19	Jabalpur High School.
Sanyal, Kalipada	17-4 ..	Canning College, Lucknow.
„ Lalitmohan	17 ...	Rajshahye Collegiate School.
„ Rajanikanta	18 ...	Ditto.
Sarju Parsad	15 ...	Private Student.
Sarkar, Abinaschandra	18 ..	Burdwan Maharaja's Collegiate School.
„ Abinaschandra	18-6 ..	General Assembly's Institution.
„ Ekkarinath	16 ...	Ditto
„ Sitikanta	16 ..	City Collegiate School.
„ Upendranath	17 ...	Nabadwip Hindu School.
Sarkhel, Ramchandra	19 ...	Digapatia H. C. E School.
Sarma, Basudeonandan	22-5 ..	Jeypur Maharajah's College.
Sayyid, Zamiruddin Ahmed	16-16	Patna Collegiate School.
Seetlabaksh	20 ...	Sitapur High School
Sen, Bhupalchandra	14 ...	Kalia H. C E. School
„ Bipin	18 ...	Kalna Maharaja's School.

Sen, Ekkari	17 ...	Burdwan Maharaja's Collegiate School.
,, Girischandra	16 ...	Hare School.
,, Kalipada	17 ...	Oxford Mission School.
,, Kaminikamal	18 ...	Mymensingh Zila School.
,, Kasiswar	14 ...	Kalia H. C. E School.
,, Nibaranchandra	18 ...	Barisal Zila School.
,, Prafullanath	17 ...	Baraset School.
,, Rajanikanta	16 ...	Rajshahye Collegiate School.
,, Rajaniranjan	16 ...	Chittagong Collegiate School.
,, Saratchandra, No. I	18 ...	Free Church Institution.
,, Saratchandra. No. II	19 ...	Ditto.
,, Satischandra	16 ...	City Collegiate School.
,, Umacharan	19 ...	Mymensing Zila School.
Sengupta, Kumadnath	17-6 ...	Patna Collegiate School.
,, Saratchandra	17 ..	Hughli Branch School.
Set, Mahimcharan	16 ...	Sibpur H C. E. School.
Shahenshah Hussain	17 ...	Canning College, Lucknow.
Shaik Nabu Nawaz	19 ...	Burdwan Maharaja's Collegiate School.
Shambhunath	19 ...	Gurdaspur District School.
Sharpe, P.	16 ...	LaMartiniere College. Lucknow.
Shebadan Mal	21 ...	Ajmere Government College.
Sheo Raj Bali	17 ...	Canning College, Lucknow.
Shib Dyal	22 ...	Hushiarpur District School.
Shillingford, R. A.	18 ...	St. Xavier's College.
Shway Nee	18-4 ..	Govt. High School, Rangoon.
Siba Bux	18-6 ...	Residency College, Indore.
,, Nayak	19 ...	Mirzapur Zila School.
Sibnarayan	18 ...	St. Stephen's High School.
Sil, Balaidas	17 ...	Free Church Institution.
,, Jogindranath	17 ...	Hare School.
Singh, Guru Sahay	19-6 ..	Patna Collegiate School.
,, Michael	19 ...	L. M. S. Instn., Bhowanipur.
Sinha, Basudeb	16-9 ...	Chupra Zila School.
,, Birchandra	15 ...	Kandi School.
,, Biswanath	18 ...	Lokenath H. C. E. School.
,, Debakumar	16-8 ...	Chupra Zila School
,, Kalikumar	15 ..	Midnapur Collegiate School.
,, Munindralal	16-2 ...	Birbhum School.
,, Prasidhanarayan	17 ...	Benares Collegiate School.
,, Purnachandra	18-4 ..	Bhagulpur Zila School.
,, Raghunandanprasad	16 ...	Monghyr Zila School.
,, Rajkrishna	16 ...	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Rameswar	17 ...	Bishenpur School.
,, Saratchandra	17 ...	Canning College, Lucknow.
,, Sasibhushan	18 ...	L. M S. Instn., Bhowanipur.
Sitaram	16-6 ...	Guzrat Government School.
Skelling, W.	15-9 ...	St. Fidelis's School, Mussoorie.
Som, Charusasi	17-6 ..	Hughli Collegiate School.
,, Nandalal	17-3 ...	Uttarpara School.
Sorabji Cowasji Dotewalla	16-1 ..	Residency College, Indore.
Srikrishna	18-8 ...	Gonda High School.

Sriram	18-8 ...	Mirzapur Zila School.
Sukh Dyal, No. II	19 ...	Hushiarpur District School.
Sukul, Prithwi Pal	18 ...	Bahraich High School.
Sundar Bhan	16 ...	Muttra High School.
Syamnath	18 ...	Victoria College, Agra.
Syed, Amzad Ali	17 ...	Unao High School.
Syyed Ahmad	17 ...	Burdwan Maharaja's Collegiate School.
Tarliton, E.	16 ...	St. Peter's College, Agra.
Tazuddin	18-2-6	Amritsar District School.
Thado Phroo	17 ...	Akyab Govt. High School.
Thakur Prasad	18 ..	Patna Collegiate School.
Thakur Prasad	18 ...	Hardui High School.
Tulsidayal	18 ...	Govt. High School, Allahabad.
Tulsiram	17 ...	Agra Collegiate School.
Ukil, Saradaprasad	16-2 ...	Krishnagar Collegiate School.
Vinayak, Sadasib Patvardhan	16 ...	City School, Nagpur.
Vishnu, Sridhar Deshmook	18 ..	Ditto.
Wadhawa, Singh	19 ...	Gurdaspur District School.
Wallace, A.	14-6 ...	Doveton College.
Wallarton, J.	17 ...	St Joseph's Seminary, Darjiling.
Wamon, Ramkrishna Dewalgoakar	19 ...	Private Student
Wickremesinghe, F. M.	18 ...	Richmond College, Galle.
Willes, C.	16-5 ...	Boys' High School, Allahabad.
Yamar, Hosain	20-6 ..	Moradabad Govt. High School.
Yassin, Ali	20 ...	Sylhet Zila School
Zorab, J. M.	14-5 ...	La Martiniere College, Calcutta.

THIRD DIVISION.

In Alphabetical Order.

Abdul Aziz Khan	16 ...	Malda Zila School.
,, Hameed Khan	20-3 ..	Govt. High School, Allahabad.
Abdus Samad	24 ..	Calcutta Institution.
Abu Said	19 ...	Bankipur Training Academy.
Acharyya, Kartikchandra	19 ...	Krishnagar A. V. School.
,, Krishnagopal	17 ...	Pabna Zila School.
,, Sasibhushan	16 ..	Calcutta Institution.
Achyntanand Sahay	19 ...	Monghyr Zila School.
Adhya Purnachandra	16 ...	Hare School.
,, Radhikamohan	18 ...	Pogose School, Dacca.
Ahmed Din	19 ...	Lahore Mission School.
Ajodhya Misra	23 ...	Monghyr Zila School.
Akhte Muhammad Khan	17 ...	M. A. O. College, Aligarh.
Alli Muhammad	20 ...	A. M. E. M. Centennial School.
Ambadas Krishnarao Despande	18 ...	Private Student.
Ambikaprasad	18 7 ...	Canning College, Lucknow.
Amirchand	18 ...	St. Peter's College, Agra.

Audhbihari Lal	20 ...	Durbhangah Raj School.
Archibald, J.	16-3 ...	St. Fidelis's School, Mussoorie.
Arratoon, C.	16-7 ...	Doveton College.
Ash, Ramgopal	17 ...	Santipur Municipal School.
Ashruff Ali	19 ...	Private Student.
Azharuddin Ahmad	17 ...	Jenkins' School, Cooch Behar.
Azizur Rahman	18 ...	Calcutta Madrassa.
Babu Lal	16 ...	Govt. High School, Allahabad.
Bag, Ramchandra	16 ...	Baidyabati H. C. E School.
Bagchi, Dwijendranath	19 ...	Krishnagar Collagiate School.
Baijnath	27 ...	Saharanpur Mission School
Baijlal	20 ..	A. M. E. M. Centennial School.
Balanki Jenah	18 ...	Puri Zila School
Balbhaddar Prasad	19 ...	Jabalpur High School
Balwunt Rao Ninayak Kher	21-5 ...	Rajkumar College, Nowgong.
Balgopal Singh	20 ...	Azimgarh C. M. High School.
Balkrishna Dattatraya Ragalwar	20 ...	F. C. Institution, Nagpur.
„ Gobind Bhate	20 ...	City School, Nagpur.
„ Nand	18 ...	Balasore Zila School.
Balmakund	18 ...	Ulwar High School.
Bamdeb Nanda	19 ...	Katak Academy.
Bandyopadhyay, Baranasi	17 ..	Presidency School.
„ Basantakumar	17 ...	Free Church Institution.
„ Dinanath	19-4-8	Uttarpara School.
„ Girindranath	19 ...	Private Student.
„ Haripada	16 ...	Barisa School.
„ Jnanendra-chandra	16 ...	Metropolitan Instn., S. Branch.
„ Kaliprasanna	16 ...	L. M. S. Instn., Bhowanipur.
„ Kesabchandra	18 ..	Private Student.
„ Narendranarayan	16-7 ...	Kandi School
„ Natabar	20 ...	Free Church Institution.
„ Paresnath	17 ...	Howrah School.
„ Pramadanath	20-7 ...	South Subarban Schl ,Kalighat.
„ Rajkumar	18 ...	Jagannath School, Dacca.
„ Rameschandra	20 ..	Berhampur Collegiate School.
„ Sanatkumar	16 ...	Sibpur H. C. E. School
„ Sanjibchandra	19 ..	General Assembly's Institution
„ Saradaprasad	16 ...	City Collegiate School.
„ Saratchandra	20 ...	Metropolitan Instn , S Branch
„ Saratkumar	17 ...	Hitampur School
„ Sasibhushan	18 ...	Jhinida H. C E. School.
„ Senam	17 ...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Sibaprasanna	16 ...	Ditto, S. Branch
„ Surendranath	17 ...	Ditto, ditto.
„ Surendranath	16-8 ...	South Subarban Schl.,Kalighat
„ Syamapada	19-3 ...	Jeypur Maharaja's College
„ Tinkari	17 ...	Jamalpur H. C. E. School.
„ Turiananda	17 ...	Nabadwipa Hindu School.
Bannar, A.	16 ...	La Martiniere Col., Lucknow.
Bansidhar	20 ...	Farrackabad Zila School.
Baraia, Lakshminarayan	18 ...	Agra Collegiate School.

Basak, Biharilal	17 ...	Jagannath School, Dacca.
Basantaram	18 ...	Gya Zila School.
Basu, Abinaschandra	15 ...	Behala Mission School.
„ Akshaykumar	20 ...	South Baharu School.
„ Amarnath	17-9 ...	Howrah School.
„ Amritalal	18 ...	Albert Collegiate School.
„ Atulkrishna (senior)	16-6 ...	Hare School.
„ Baikunthamohan	16-4 ..	Pogose School. Dacca.
„ Bankabihari	16 ...	Private Student
„ Basantakumar	17 ...	Kalna F C Branch School.
„ Bindubashini	...	F. C Normal School, Calcutta.
„ Hiralal	18 ..	Bagnan H. C. E. School.
„ Kunjbihari	17-6 ..	Patna Collegiate School
„ Labanyaprabha	...	Bethune Female School.
„ Makshadakumar	15 ...	Rajshahye Collegiate School.
„ Narbadacharan	16 ...	Jabalpur High School.
„ Nikunjabihari	17 ...	L. M. S Instn., Bhowanipur.
„ Nimaichand	17 ...	Behala Mission School.
„ Prabhashchandra	18 ...	Mahanad Mission School.
„ Prasannakumar	17 ...	Pogose School, Dacca.
„ Radharaman	20 ...	Bonchi Behari Lal Institution.
„ Raicharan	20 ...	Bagirhat School
„ Rajkumar	17 ...	Noakhali Zila School.
„ Umeschandra	15 ...	South Subarban Schl ,Kalighat.
Basudeb Prasad	17-6 .	Patna City School.
Bath, H. W. E.	17 ..	LaMartiniere College,Lucknow.
Beas. Gokaldas	21 ...	Darbar School, Jodhpur.
Bendheswari Prasad Pande	17 ...	Mirzapur Zila School
Bhandari, Suryyakumar	18 ...	Jahanabad H. C. E School.
Bhattacharyya, Bhairab-sankar	18 ..	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Debendrachandra	16 ..	Jangipur School.
„ Indrachandra	16 ...	Banwaribad H. C. E School.
„ Isanchandra	18 ...	Pabna Zila School.
„ Kamalakanta	21 ...	Chittagong Collegiate School.
„ Manadaranjan	18-6 ..	Brahmanbaria School.
„ Matilal	16-8 ..	City Collegiate School.
„ Rakhaldas	17-2 ..	Sanskrit Collegiate School.
„ Saratkumar	17 ...	Nabadwip Hindu School.
„ Suryyamohan	17 ...	Balasore Zila School.
„ Upendranath	21 ...	Metropolitan Instn., S. Branch.
Bhaumik, Bidhubhushan	19 ...	Jessore Zila School
Biharilal	17 ..	High School, Jabalpur.
Bindheswari Sahay	17-6 ...	Chupra Zila School
Biswas, Abinaschandra	16 ...	Jagannath School Dacca.
„ Kalipada	18 ...	Albert Collegiate School.
„ Krishnadas	18 ...	Commillah Zila School.
„ Rakhalchandra	19 ..	F. C. Institution, Chinsura.
Bodhanram	15-9 ...	Ranchi Zila School.
Borah, Lakshminath	17 ...	Gauhati Zila School.
„ Sonaram	14 ...	Ditto.
Brahma, Kshetranath	17 ...	Krishnagar A. V. School.
Brajjiwan Lal	18 ...	Muttra High School.

Chakrabarti,	Abinaschandra	17 ...	Pogose School. Dacca.
,,	Bhabanikanta	18 ...	Rajshahye Collegiate School.
,,	Debendranath	16 ...	Barisal Zila School.
,,	Gangacharan	20 ..	Jagannath School, Dacca.
,,	Gopalchandra	13-6 ...	Birbhum School.
,,	Hrishikes	17 ...	Berhampur Collegiate School.
,,	Jogeschandra	18 ...	Faridpur Zila School.
,,	Kalachand	17 ...	Pogose School, Dacca.
,,	Kalikisor	18 ...	Nasirabad Entrance School.
,,	Kshirodnath	15-6 ..	Konnagar School.
,,	Mokshadakanta	18 ...	Abdul Gunney's Free School.
,,	Ramchandra	17 ...	Katwa School.
,,	Saratchandra (Junior)	16 ...	Hare School.
,,	Sricharan	18 ...	Rangpur Zila School.
,,	Sripada	18 .	Ghatal H. C E. School.
,,	Tarakanta	21 ...	Ruplal Raghunath School.
Chandnarayan		19 ...	Fyzabad High School.
Chandra,	Sattyacharan	16 ...	Ravenshaw College, Katak.
Chattopadhyay,	Benimadhab	16-6 ...	Baripur H. C E School.
,,	Bholanath	17 ...	Bankura Zila School.
,,	Bidhubhushan	18-11	Uttarpara School.
,,	Charuchandra	18 ...	RadhaballabhInstn ,Kuchiakole
,,	Debendranath	19 ...	Oriental Seminary.
,,	Debendranath	20 ...	L M. S. Instn., Bhowanipur.
,,	Dwijabar	17 ...	Pakur H C. E. School.
,,	Haridas	17 ...	General Assembly's Institution.
,,	Jadabchandra	16 ...	Sridhar Bansidhar School.
,,	Kartikchandra	20 ...	Metropolitan Institution.
,,	Matilal	17 ...	L. M. S. Instn., Bhowanipur.
,,	Matilal	18 ...	Midnapur Collegiate School.
,,	Nalinimohan	17 ...	L. M S. Instn., Bhowanipur.
,,	Nrityagopal	21 ...	Santipur Municipal School.
,,	Purnananda	16 ...	Dacca Collegiate School.
,,	Ramgopal	18 ...	Victoria School, Gazipur.
,,	Rajendranath	15 ...	Metropolitan Institution
,,	Sureschandra	16 ...	Kalna Maharaja's School.
,,	Suryyakanta	18 ...	Pakur H. C. E. School.
,,	Syamalnath	16 .	Presidency School.
,,	Taranchandra	16 ...	Metropolitan Instn., S. Branch.
Chaturbedi,	Makhanlal	19-2 ..	Farrukabad Zila School.
,,	Pitambardas	19-6 ...	Gonda High School
Chaube,	Bansidhar	20 ...	Cawnpur Zila School.
Chaudhuri,	Abinaschandra	18 ...	L. M. S Instn , Bhowanipur
,,	Basudeb	21 ...	A. M. E. M. Centennial School.
,,	Binodbihari	19 ...	Gobardangah School
,,	Durgabandhu	18 ...	Graham School, Tangail.
,,	Girischandra	17 ...	Sylhet Zila School
,,	Haricharan	17-9 ...	Metropolitan Institution.
,,	Harinath	16 ...	L. M. S Instn., Bhowanipur.
,,	Nilmani	16-8 ..	Howrah Government School.
,,	Pratapchandra	18 ...	Brahmanbaria School.

Chaudhuri, Saradacharan	19 ...	National Institution, Sylhet.
,, Umeschandra	19 ...	Searsole H C E School.
Chhotalal	17 ...	Chupra Zila School.
Craig, C.	18 ...	St Joseph's Seminary, Darjeeling.
Dan, Nibaranchandra	19-5 ..	Burdwan English School.
Das, Ambikacharan	16 ...	Pabna Zila School
,, Amulyachandra	15 ...	Serampur Collegiate School.
,, Anukulchandra	16-2 ..	Hare School.
,, Balkrishna	18 ...	Delhi District School.
,, Bholanath	17 ...	L M S. Instn , Bhowanipur.
,, Haricharan	20 ..	Cawnpur Zila School.
,, Harikrishna	20 ..	Tamluk School.
,, Jadunath	19 ..	Jagannath School, Dacca.
,, Narayanchandra	21 ...	Seal's Free College.
,, Nibaranchandra	18 ...	Barisal Zila School.
,, Parasottam	18-4 ..	Private Student
,, Rajkumar	20-5 ..	St Mary's Institution, Chandernagar.
,, Udaynarayan	20 ...	Balasore Zila School.
Dasgupta, Sasimohan	17 ...	Jagannath School, Dacca.
Dastidar, Umeschandra	19 ...	Noakhali Zila School.
Datta, Annadaprasad	16 ...	L M. S. Instn , Bhowanipur.
,, Bhubanjay	18 ..	City Collegiate School.
,, Biharilal	15-9 ...	Khulna H C English School.
,, Chandrakisor	17-8 ..	Commillah Zila School.
,, Chandrakumar	16 ..	Jagannath School, Dacca.
,, Charuchandra	17 ...	Hindu School.
,, Charucharan	17 ...	L M S Instn., Bhowanipur.
,, Girischandra	17 ...	Dacca Collegiate School.
,, Gurucharan	17-2 ...	Hughli Branch School.
,, Hemkumar	18-3 ..	F. C. Institution, Chinsurah.
,, Kisorimohan	16 ...	Dhubri High School.
,, Lalitmohan	18-2 ...	Useful Arts School.
,, Mahendranath	20 ...	Patna Collegiate School.
,, Mahendranath	19 ..	Hindu School.
,, Maheschandra	17 ...	Jagannath School, Dacca.
,, Mohanchand	17 ...	Serampur Collegiate School.
,, Nagendrachandra	17 ...	Hindu School
,, Pulinbihari	16 ...	Hare School
,, Rajendrakumar	17 ...	Pogose School, Dacca.
,, Raknalchandra	17 ...	Midnapur Collegiate School.
De, Debendranath	15 ...	Jamalpur H C E. School.
,, Hiralal	18 ...	Hare School.
,, Krishnachandra	21 ..	Ruplal Raghunath School.
,, Moharlal	15-4 ..	Hughli Collegiate School.
,, Purnachandra	15 ...	Albert Collegiate School.
,, Sasimohan	17 ...	Jagannath School, Dacca.
,, Upendranath	18 ...	Albert Collegiate School.
Deb, Jogindralal	15 ..	Hughli Branch School.
,, Srinath	20 ..	Victoria School, Gazipur.
Debi Prasad	18-6 .	Muzafferpur Zila School.
Dessa, W.	19 ...	Private Student.

Dias, F.	17 ...	St. Joseph's School.
Dinanath	18-5 ...	Residency Collegiate Schl. Indore.
Dinanath Sahay	16-9 ...	Chupra Zila School.
Dorilal	21-10	Bareilly High School.
D'Rebella, J. C.	19 ..	F. C Institution, Nagpur.
D'Rozario, V.	17-6 ...	St Xavier's College.
D'Silva, F.	24 ...	Private Student.
Dube, Bhanu Perkash	20 ...	Teacher
,, Bhawani Sankar	18 ...	High School, Jabalpur.
,, Ramtaran	16-5 ...	Bankipur Training Academy.
Durga, Sahay	16-6 ..	Jeypur Maharaja's College.
Dutt, Prayag	21 ...	Farrakabad Zila School
Elahi Buksh	18 ...	Victoria School, Gazipur.
Gadre Biswanath Ramchandra	18 ...	English Madrasa, Indore.
Gambheer, J. S.	16 ..	Christ Church Sch , Cawnpur.
Gangaprasad	18 ...	Aligarh Zila School.
Gangarai	21 ...	Victoria School, Gazipur.
Ganga Sahay, III	17 ...	Bareilly High School.
Gangopadhyay, Adharchandra	16-6 ..	Chupra Zila School.
,, Banikanta	18 ...	General Assembly's Institution.
,, Biharilal	19 ...	Dacca Collegiate School.
,, Harakanta	16 ...	Hashara Kalikisor School.
,, Khagendranath	16 ...	Calcutta Institution.
,, Indupiakas	19 ...	St. Xavier's College.
Ganpat Sahay	19 ...	Gya Zila School.
Gayaprasad	21 ...	Sultanpur School
Ghosh, Adharchandra	16 ...	Midnapur Collegiate School.
,, Akshaykumar	19 ...	Jagannath School, Dacca.
,, Amritalal	16 ...	Jangipur School.
,, Amritalal	20 ...	Naral School.
,, Asutosh	14 ...	Bengalitola P. School.
,, Brajanath	21-4 ...	Janai Training School.
,, Charuchandra	19-9 ...	Andul School.
,, Chunilal	21 ...	L M. S Instn., Bhowanipur.
,, Durgacharan	19 ...	Howrah School.
,, Harendrakumar	17 ...	Dacca Collegiate School.
,, Haridas	18 ..	L M. S. Instn., Bhowanipur.
,, Harischandra	17-6 ..	F. C. Institution, Chinsurah.
,, Jaychandra	19-6 ..	Dacca Collegiate School.
,, Jaygopal	14 ...	L M. S. Instn., Bhowanipur.
,, Jogeschandra	15-2	Hare School.
,, Kunjabihari	15-6 ..	Albert Collegiate School.
,, Priyanath	18 ...	L. M. S. Instn , Bhowanipur.
,, Radhakanta	16 ...	Albert Collegiate School.
,, Ramchandra	19 ...	Nasirabad Entrance School.
,, Rammay	16 ...	Kuchiakole Radhaballabh Instn.
,, Srikrishna	17 ...	Oriental Seminary.
,, Susarmay	16-4 ...	Moradabad Govt. High School.
,, Umeschandra	16 ...	Kandi School.
,, Upendranath	16 ...	Albert Collegiate School.
Ghoshal, Nabakrishna	19 ...	Balasore Zila School.

Ghoshal, Sasibhushan	17-4 ..	Hindu School.
Gobardhan Lal	19 ...	Bankipur Training Academy.
Gopal Abaji Kherwadker	19 ...	City School, Nagpur.
Gopalkrishna	21 ...	F. C Instn., Nagpur.
Gopallal	17 .	Sajahanpur High School.
Gopal, Ramchandra	22 ...	City School, Nagpur.
,, Ramchandra	18 ...	Residency College. Indore.
Greenway, A L. M.	17-1 ..	Diocesan Boys' Schl., Naini Tal.
Guha, Asminikumar	18 ...	Barisal Zila School.
,, Krishnadhan	19 ...	Santosh Jahnabi School.
,, Madhusudan	17-6 ...	Barisal Zila School.
,, Srinath	21	Perozpur H C. E School.
Gupta, Gangacharan	17 ...	General Assembly's Institution.
,, Gopalchandra	21 ...	Private Student
,, Jogeschandra	19 ...	Kuchiakole Radhaballabh Instn
Gar Nagendranath	17 ...	Albert Collegiate School.
Haldar, Bipradas	16 ...	Taki Government School.
,, Gokulbihari	19 ...	Oriental Seminary
,, Rakhaldas	19 ...	Basirhat Municipal School.
Hanumanprasad	18 ...	Aligarh Zila School.
Harbilas	19 ...	Agra Collegiate School.
Hariharprasad	18 ...	Arrah Zila School.
Harkrishnaprasad	22 ...	Bankipur Training Academy.
Harnandan Sahay	18 ...	Ditto
Harsarup	21 ...	Fyzabad High School.
Hazaree Munnalal	19 ..	High School, Jabalpur
Henderson, F.	17 ...	LaMartiniere College, Lucknow.
Hisamuldin	18 ..	Amritsar C. M School.
Indralal	23 ...	Teacher.
Iswariprasad	17 ...	Bareilly High School.
Jadubansi Sahay	19 ...	Gya Zila School
Jagannath	19 .	Private Student.
Jageswar Prasad	19 ...	Muzafferpur Zila School.
Jagannath Prasad	17 ...	Private Student.
Jagannath Sahay	18 ...	Behar H C E. School.
Jamaluddin Mahammad	19 ...	Dinajpur Zila School.
James, E. J N.	16-6 ...	Doveton College.
Jha. Jadunath	18 ...	Patna City School.
Jokhunram	18 ...	Gazipur M. High School.
Jwalaprasad	18-6 ..	Farrakabad Zila School
Kanhyalal	18 ...	Canning College, Lucknow.
Kar, Sambhunath	19 ...	Ravenshaw College, Katak.
Karan, Piyarilal	18 ...	American M. School, Allahabad.
Kasiprasad	17 ...	St. John's College, Agra.
Kaushi Ram	21 ...	Peshawar M. School.
Kelakaranarayan Ramchandra	19 ...	English Madrasa. Indore.
Keshav Rao Parande	18 ..	High School, Jabalpur.
Khub Lal	18-4 ..	Chupra Zila School.
Kidarilal	18-6 ...	Moradabad Govt H. School.
Krishanlal	19 ...	M. A. O. College, Aligarh.
Kuldip Sahay	22 ...	Patna Collegiate School.
Kundanlal	18 ..	Ludhiana High School.

Kunjbiharilal	20	...	St Stephen's High School.
Lachmi Das	19	...	Rai Bareilly High School.
Laha, Krishnachandra	19	...	Pogose School, Dacca.
Lahari, Chirasuhrid	16-6	...	Krishnagar Collegiate School.
,, Saratchandra	16	...	Hare School.
,, Satkari	16	...	Doveton College.
Lakshman Chintamon Dike	21	...	Dhar High School.
Lakshman Vithoba Edavanakar	20	...	Ditto.
Lala, Annadacharan	20	...	Chittagong Collegiate School.
,, Durgaprasad	20	...	Lakhimpur High School.
Lattaprasad	17	..	C. M. High School, Jabalpur.
Leeson, J. H.	18-5-16		Free School, Calcutta.
Lucas, L. M.	18-6	...	St. Xavier's College.
Madanlal	19	...	Farrackabad Zila School.
Madhab Sakharam Pathak	19	...	F. C. Institution, Nagpur.
Madho Anant Paraspe	20	...	High School, Jabalpur.
Madho Rao Ganes Goray	19	...	Banda Zila School.
Madhulal	18	...	Gya Zila School
Mahadeo Parusottam Damle	20	...	City School, Nagpur.
Mahadeoprasad	17-9	...	Ganda High School.
Mahanti, Durgacharan	18	...	Balasore Zila School.
Mahapatra, Gobindachandra	16	...	L. M. School, Midnapur.
Maheswar Prasad	16-6	...	Patna Collegiate School.
Maitra, Chandrabhushan	14-3	...	Metropolitan Instn., S, Branch.
,, Purnachandra	17	...	Rangpur Zila School.
,, Taraknath	18	...	Parjana H. C E. School.
Majumdar, Binodbihari	15	..	Gazipur M. High School.
,, Kedarnath	19	...	Free Church Institution.
,, Kalikanta	18	...	Kustia H C. E. School.
Maluk Das	19	...	Mirzapur Zila School.
Mandal, Jogindranath	21	...	Baluti School.
,, Makhanlal	18	...	Bankura Zila School.
,, Tinkari	16	...	Sibpur H. C. E. School.
Mangalaprasad	18	...	Arrah Zila School.
Manohar Lal	18	..	Lahore District School.
Marthenesz, F. A.	18	...	St. Thomas' College, Colombo.
Masih, Ellen		..	Upper Christian School.
Matilal, K.	19	...	Private Student.
Mayadas	17	...	Gujrat Government School.
Meer Riyazul Hasan	20	..	High School, Jabalpur.
Mithunlal	17	...	Ulwar High School.
Mitra, Abhayabar	18	...	Jessore Zila School.
,, Anandachandra	18	...	Ravenshaw College, Katak.
,, Bhushanchandra	17	...	South Suburban School, Kalighat.
,, Dwijendraprasad	16	...	Naral School.
,, Hiralal	16	...	Hare School.
,, Kalibar	17	...	Naral School.
,, Mahendranath	19	...	Presidency School.
,, Manindralal	17	...	Oriental Seminary.
,, Nibaranchandra	19-6	...	Presidency School.
,, Radhikanath	18	...	Gosain Durgapur School.
,, Ramtaran	17	...	L. M. S. Instn., Bhowanipur.

Ray, Kedarnath	19 ...	Santosh Jahnabi School.
„ Kedarnath	18 ..	Jagatballabhpur H. C. E. Schl.
„ Mahendrakumar	18 ...	Noakhali Zila School.
„ Manmohan	17 ...	Hare School.
„ Mukundalal	18 ...	Presidency School.
„ Nagendranath	17 ..	Berhampur Collegiate School.
„ Narayanchandra	16 ...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Parbatidas	16 ...	Murshidabad School.
„ Priyanath	18 ...	Govt High School, Allahabad.
„ Radhikaprasad	16 ...	Kuchiakole Radhaballabh Inst.
„ Sambhunath	19-1 ...	L M. School, Midnapur.
„ Saradacharan	18 ...	L M. S School, Khagra.
„ Saratchandra	19 ..	Faridpur Zila School.
„ Satischandra	19-2 ...	Birbhum School.
„ Udaynarayan	20 ...	Govt. High School, Allahabad.
„ Umeschandra	21 ...	Khanakul Krishnagar Inst.
Raychaudhuri, Biharilal	19 ...	Seal's Free College.
„ Brindabanchandra	17 ...	Hughli Collegiate School.
Romaine, E. St	16 ...	St Xavier's College.
Rudra, Sasibhushan	18 ..	L M S. School, Khagra.
„ Sudhirkumar	19 ..	Oxford Mission School.
Ryper, G. H.	15-4 ...	Doveton College.
Sadananda Chand	19 ...	Balasore Zila School.
Sadasib Ganes Dighe	22 ...	Residency College, Indore.
Sadderuddin	21 ...	Private Student
Sahu, Pramananda	19 ...	Ravenshaw College, Katak.
Saligram	16 ...	Bareilly High School.
Samunderkaran	20-3 ..	Jeypur Maharaja's College.
Sanyal, Hemchandra	16-9 .	Faridpur Zila School
„ Jnanendrakumar	18-10	Serajgunge H. C. E School.
„ Trailokyanath	20 ...	Murshidabad School.
SarbadhikariJnanendranath	20 ...	Free Church Brch School, Kalna.
Sarkar, Baradakanta	18 ...	Free Church Institution.
„ Gopindapada	16 ...	Maharaja's Coll S. Burdwan.
„ Hrisikes	17-11	Ranchi Zila School.
„ Jadunath	17 ..	Jagannath School, Dacca.
„ Jogindranath	16-6 ...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Kedarnath	20 ...	Parjana H. C E. School.
„ Nogendranath	16-2 ..	Chupra Zila School
„ Radhikaprasad	17 ..	Free Church Institution.
„ Upendrachandra	19-9 ..	Dinajpur Zila School.
Sarma, Sibaram	16-8 ...	Debrugarh High School.
Sawooh, Aghorchandra	17 ..	Baidyabati H. C E. School.
Sayed Wahiduddin Ahmed	16 ...	Monghyr Zila School.
Seetla Buksh	17 ...	Jounpur C M. School.
Sen, Akshaykumar	17 ...	Jagannath School, Dacca.
„ Basantakumar	18 ...	General Assembly's Institution.
„ Basantakumar	21 ...	Barisal Zila School
„ Bhubanmohan	17 ...	Kalia H C E School.
„ Bhubanmohan	20 ...	Albert Collegiate School
„ Bhutnath	17 ..	Barahanagar Hindu School
„ Binodbihari	17 ...	General Assembly's Institution.
„ Dakshinaranjan	22 ...	Teghoria School.

Sen, Dineschandra	14	...	Jagannath School, Dacca.
„ Gangaprasanna	16	..	Ditto.
„ Gurugobinda	18	...	Mymensingh Zila School.
„ Harakali	18	...	Albert Collegiate School.
„ Iswarchandra	20	...	Sylhet National Institution.
„ Jnandrakumar	15	...	South Suburban S., Kalighat.
„ Kaminimohan	16	...	Rajshahye Collegiate School.
„ Kshirodchandra	16	...	Barisal Zila School.
„ Mathuranath	18	...	Jagannath School, Dacca.
„ Nibaranchandra	18	...	Daulatpur School
„ Purnachandra	18	...	Puthia H. C E School.
„ Radhikaprasad	18	...	Presidency School.
„ Rajkumar	17	...	Barisal Zila School.
„ Ramkanai	18	...	Noakhali Zila School.
„ Umeschandra	16	...	City Collegiate School.
Sengupta, Upendrachandra	16-4	..	Uttarpara School
Shibji Mal	17	...	Delhi District School.
Sibaprasad	16-6	...	Benares Collegiate School.
Sil, Syamacharan	18	..	Hughli Branch School.
Singh, Baghel	19	...	Bahraich School.
„ Dogar	21	..	Jalandar Mission School.
Sinha, Atulkrishna	18-4	...	General Assembly's Institution.
„ Harimohan	18	.	Ditto.
„ Lalji	19-6	..	Chupra Zila School.
„ Ramjiban	16 2	...	Ditto.
„ Saratchandra	19	...	Hare School.
„ Sasibhushan	16	..	Calcutta Institution.
„ Sibdhari	19	...	City Collegiate School.
„ Sooba	21-6	..	Patna Collegiate School.
„ Sukhdeb	17	...	Benares Collegiate School.
Sitalprasad	21-2	...	Moradabad Govt. High School.
Sitaram	18-3	...	Arrah Zila School.
Sohan Lal	21	...	Baraganki High School.
Som, Pareschandra	16	...	Hare School.
Sotiharbanslal	18	...	Govt. High School, Allahabad.
Soysa, W. J.	20-8	...	Prince of Wales' Col., Moratuwa.
Sriram	18	...	Patiala Maharaja's College.
Sukul, Chandrabali	19	...	Benares Collegiate School.
„ Gangasay	21	...	Hardui High School.
„ Hiralal	18	...	F. C. Institution, Nagpur.
„ Pt. Krishna Datta	20	...	Lakhimpur High School.
Swarup Lal P.	19	...	Jabalpur High School.
Syed Hassibul Hossain Alquadari	15	...	Wesleyan Mission S., Bagbazar.
Syyid Abdurrahman	18-8	...	St. Francis DeSale's S., Nagpur.
Tajamul Ali	17	...	Ravenshaw College, Katak.
Tarachand	20	...	A. M. E. M. Centennial School.
Tewari, Bhaiyalal	18	...	Jabalpur High School
„ Prabhudayal	20	...	Gorakpur C. M. S. High School.
Tha Baw	16	...	Akyab Government High School.
Thakur, Iswardatta	20	...	Barari H. C. E. School.
„ Ram	16	...	Ranchi Zila School.
Trinayan, Barkakoti	18	...	Sibsagar High School.

Umanandlal	21 ...	Azimgarh C. M. High School.
Venkatramana, C.	20 ...	F. C. Institution, Nagpur.
Vinayak Babaji, Ayachit	18 ...	Ditto.
Waleul Haq	19 ...	Gya Zila School.
Zainul Abdin	17-2 ...	Dinapur Aided School.

1883.

First Division.

In Alphabetical Order.

Abdul Rahman	17-10	Govt. High School, Rangoon.
Abraham, R. F.	18-8 ...	St. Paul's School, Darjeeling.
Achhrulal	18 ..	Ludhiana Mission School.
Adhikari, Aghornath	17-6 ...	Chittagong Collegiate School.
" Binodbihari	22 ..	Maharani Sarnamay's School, Ulipur.
" Gopeschandra	16-3 ...	Kandy School, Berhampur.
Ahmed Nisar	15 ..	M A. O. College, Aligarh.
" Ullah	18 ...	Sylhet Zila School.
" Wazir	17 ...	M. A. O. College, Aligarh.
Ali Husan	15 ...	Arrah Zila School.
Allum, E. H.	17 ...	Mussoorie School.
" F. W.	14 ...	Ditto.
Amrut, Ramchandra Bambawele	17 ...	Jabalpur High School.
Azad Ali	18 ...	Dacca Madrasa.
Babonau, C. J.	17 ...	Doveton College.
Bagchi, Brajanath	17 ...	Mymensing Zila School.
" Durgadas	18-2 ..	Maharani Sarnamay's School, Ulipur.
" Kailaschandra	16-3 ...	Presidency School.
Bagram, G.	15 ...	Doveton College.
Baksi, Panchanan	16 ...	Santipur Municipal School.
Bal, Sureschandra	15 ...	Dacca Collegiate School.
Bandyopadhyay, Abinaschandra	20-10	Purnia Zila School.
" Amulachandra	16-8 ..	Hindu School.
" Asutosh	18 ...	Albert College.
" Atulkrishna	15 ...	Hare School.
" Bijaychandra	15-4 ..	Dacca Collegiate School.
" Binodbihari	18 ...	Serampur College.
" Dibakar	18-4 ...	Uttarpara School.
" Haranchandra	16-6 ...	Hare School.
" Jogindrachandra	16-6 ...	Serajgunge H. C. E. School.
" Jotindranath	16 ...	Hindu School.
" Jyotischandra	15 ...	Hare School.
" Lalitmohan	17 ...	Chatra School.
" Lalitkumar	14-3-3	Presidency School.
" Matilal	17 ...	Barasat School.

Bandyopadhayay, Nibaranchandra	17 ...	Dacca Collegiate School.
,, Nibaranchandra	15-4 ..	Commillah Zila School.
,, Nilratan	17-6 ...	Serajganj H. C. E School.
,, Probodhchandra	17 ...	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Raghunath	16 ...	Birbhum School.
,, Rakhalmohan	14 ..	Sanskrit College.
,, Rasbihari	14 ...	Presidency School.
,, Saradaprasad	18 ...	Howrah School.
,, Saratchandra	17 ...	Barasat School.
,, Sibnarayan	16 ...	Free Church Institution.
,, Srischandra	17 ...	Barakpur School.
,, Taranath	16 ...	Agarpara H. C. E. School.
,, Tinkari	19 ...	Boinchi Beharilal's Institution.
Barma, Kshetranath	21 ...	Burdwan Raj School.
Basu, Abinaschandra	20 ...	Rajagram A. S. School.
,, Asminikumar	18 ...	Dhubri High School.
,, Asutosh, II	17 ...	Magura School.
,, Baburam	17 ...	Bishenpur School
,, Boikunthanath	17 ...	Hatugunge School.
,, Bhubuneshwar	16 ...	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Brajendrakumar	14-3 ...	Berhampur Collegiate School.
,, Dinanath	16 ...	Noakhali Zila School.
,, Gobindachandra	17-7 ...	South Suburban School, Kalighat
,, Harendrakumar	17 ...	Dacca Jagannath School.
,, Hariprasad	15 ...	Santipur Municipal School.
,, Jogindranath	17 ...	Taki Government School.
,, Jogindranath	18-5 ...	Hughli Collegiate School.
Barker, J.	18 ...	St Fidelis's School, Mussoorie.
Bates, F.	17-2 ...	Allahabad Boys' High School.
Bera, Jayhari	19 ...	Town School, Midnapur.
Bhadra, Jogindrakumar	17 ...	Jessore Zila School.
Bhanja, Srischandra	16 ...	L. M. S. Instn., Bhowanipur.
Bhar, Nagendranath	16 ...	Oriental Seminary.
,, Purnachandra	17-1 ...	Chatra School.
Bhattacharyya, Basantakumar	16 ...	Oriental Seminary.
,, Biharilal	17 ...	Hindu School.
,, Biswanath	17 ...	Searsole School.
,, Haripada	18-1 ...	Uttarpara School.
,, Janaranjan	16-9 ...	Nabadwip Hindu School.
,, Kalibar	18 ...	Khulna H. C. E. School.
,, Kartikchandra	15 ...	Presidency School.
,, Manindranath	15-11	Metropolitan Instn, S. Branch.
,, Nandalal	15-3 ...	Hughli Collegiate School.
,, Nandalal	18 ...	Graham School, Tangail.
,, Ramakshaya	18 ...	Bishenpur School.
,, Srigopal	15 ...	Ravenshaw College, Katak.
,, Surendranath	16-10	Uttarpara School.
Bhaumik, Hemchandra	14 ...	Rajshahye Collegiate School.
,, Maheschandra	18 ...	Mymensing Institution.
Biswas, Gopalchandra	16-6 ..	Bagirhat School.

Biswas, Kailaschandra	17	Hazaribagh Zila School.
„ Kshirodkrishna	14-8-9	Hare School.
„ Lalitkrishna	16 ...	Hindu School.
„ Rajanikanta	18 ...	Krishnagar A V School.
„ Saratkumar	17 ...	Free Church Institution.
Blaker, S A.	16-7 ...	Bishop Cotton School, Simla.
Blanchett, A.	...	Girls' High School, Allahabad.
Bremner, D S.	17-3 ..	LaMartiniere College, Calcutta.
„ H F.	15 ...	Mussoorie School.
Brown, J. E.	17 ...	Ditto.
Bulakeram	18 .	Agra Collegate School.
Cameron, F.	...	Girl's High School, Allahabad.
Chakrabarti, Chandrakumar	20 .	Mymensing Institution.
„ Charuchandra	16 ...	Hindu School
„ Indubhushan	16 ...	L M. S. Instn , Bhowanipur.
„ Mahendranarayan	17 ...	Hare School.
„ Rajanikanta	18 ...	Dacca Collegiate School.
„ Brajendrakumar	16 ...	L M S Instn., Bhowanipur.
„ Rasikbihari	16 ...	Dacca Collegiate School.
„ Sripati	15 ...	Presidency School.
„ Srischandra	18 ...	Dacca Collegiate School
Chandra, Pratapchandra	17 .	Ruplal Rughunath Schl., Dacca.
„ Rajchandra	15-10	Hare School.
Chattopadhyay, Annadacharn	19 ...	Oriental Seminary.
„ Annadacharn	17 ...	Barisal Zila School.
„ Girijabhushan	14 ..	Bankura Zila School.
„ Jadunath	13-4-29	Krishnagar Collegiate School.
„ Kanailal	17-6-27	Uttarpara School.
„ Kisorimohan	17 ...	Private Student
„ Kshetranath	17 ...	Seal's Free College.
„ Nilkanta	16 ...	Behala Mission School.
„ Phakirchandra	16 ...	Hare School.
„ Radhanath	14 ...	Sanskrit Collegiate School.
„ Rajanimohan	15-7...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Rakhalchandra	19-1...	Birbhum School
„ Rakhaldas	13-3 ..	Krishnagar Collegiate School.
„ Satkari	18 ...	Baruti School.
„ Satyacharan	18-1...	Hughli Collegiate School.
„ Surendranath	18-6...	L. M. School, Khangra
„ Susilchandra	17 ...	Ranaghat School.
Chaudhuri, Akhilchandra	18 ...	Kuchiakole Radhaballabh Inst.
„ Annadacharn	18 ...	Chittagong Collegiate School.
„ Benimadhab	17 ...	Albert Collegiate School.
„ Brindabanchandra	16 ...	City Collegiate School
„ Gopalkrishna	19 ...	General Assembly's Institution.
„ Jogindranarayan	15 ...	Pabna Zila School.
„ Jogindranath	19 ..	Free Church Institution.
„ Kunjamohan	17 ...	Mymensing Zila School.
„ Maheschandra	21 ...	Dighapatia School.
„ Pramathanath	18-2...	L. M. School, Khangra.

Chaudhuri, Purnachandra	16 ..	Commilla Zila School
,, Saradacharan	14 ...	Chittagong Collegiate School.
,, Sasikumar	18 6 ..	Mymensing Zila School.
,, Sitalchandra	18 ...	Commilla Zila School.
,, Surendranath	17 ...	Nabadwip Hindu School.
Clark, E M	.	Girls' High School, Cawnpur.
Cannor, H	18-7 .	Private Student.
Daly, V M	16 ...	LaMartiniere College, Calcutta.
Das, Abinaschandra	16-9 ..	Ranchi School
,, Dutiram	16 ...	Gauhati School
,, Jnanadaprasad	15 ..	Ruplal Raghunath School.
,, Kuladaprasad	17 ..	Jagannath School, Dacca.
,, Kandarpakumar	16 ...	Gauhati School
,, Padmanath	19 ..	Jenkin's School Cooch Behar.
,, Radhamohan	20 ...	Sylhet Zila School.
,, Ramanimohan	17 ...	Ditto
,, Sasikamal	14 ...	Kalia English School.
Dasgupta, Jagneswar	14 ...	Dhubri High School
Datta, Bankabihari	15 ..	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Binaykrishna	17 ..	Jaynagar Institution
,, Gobindakisor	16-9 ..	Mymensing Zila School.
,, Hemchandra	17 ...	Ranaghat School
,, Harischandra	16 ...	Balasore Zila School
,, Hirendranath	17 ...	Metropolitan Institution
,, Jnanendranath	18 ...	Oriental Seminary.
,, Kalidas *	16 ..	Hindu School
,, Kalidas	14 ..	Presidency School.
,, Madanmohan	18-3 ...	Metropolitan Instn, S Branch.
,, Nabinkrishna	15 .	Hindu School.
,, Pramathanath	16-2-12	Hare School
,, Saratchandra	16 ...	T K. Ghose's Training Academy.
,, Satyabhushan	16 ...	Jagannath School, Dacca.
,, Surendranath	18 ...	Midnapur Collegiate School.
,, Sureschandra	18 ..	Albert College.
De, Chintaharan	15 ...	Dacca Collegiate School.
,, Nilmani	17 .	Naral School.
,, Sureschandra	15 ...	Contai School.
Deb, Gobindachandra	18 ...	Chapra Zila School.
,, Mahendrachandra	17 ..	Commilla Zila School.
,, Makundalal	13 ...	Dighapatia School
,, Saratchandra	18 ...	Tezpur High School.
Dhar, Gopalchandra	15 ...	South Baharu School.
,, Haridas	15-7 ..	Hindu School.
Divakarprasad	17-5 ...	Chapra Zila School
DeSouza, A.	15 .	St Xavier's College.
DeSouza, A. B	.	Girls' High School, Cawnpur.
Dhrmakirti, J A.	16-4-4	Trinity College, Kandy.
DuCasse, J.	...	Girls' High School, Allahabad.
Eaglesome, J	16 ...	Mussoorie School
Englebreght, J H.	16-1 ..	Doveton College
Fatehchand	18 ..	Ludhiana Mission School.
Fermie, A.	18 ...	St. Xavier's College.

Fernand, W. J. A.	17 ...	St. Thomas' College, Colombo.
Fleischer, T.	17 ...	Mussoorie School.
Foley, G. H.	14 ...	Ditto.
Francke, G	20 ..	Richmond College, Galle.
Gangopadhyay, Haridas	16-10	Halisahar H. E School.
,, Herambakisor	16 ...	Nasirabad Entrance School.
,, Jnanendranath	18 ...	Metropolitan Instn, S Branch.
Gasper, D. M	14-8 ..	Doveton College.
Ghosh, Akhilchandra	17 ..	Patna Collegiate School.
,, Anukulchandra	17-6 ...	Bhastara School.
,, Basantakumar	17 ..	Naral School.
,, Debendralal	16 ...	Sibsagar H. School.
,, Dharmadas	16 ...	Bhastara School
,, E	16 ...	St. Xavier's College.
,, Haridas	16-7 ...	Hughli College.
,, Harigopal	15 ...	South Suburban School.
,, Jnanchandra	18 ...	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Jogindrakumar	16-3 ...	Dacca Collegiate School.
,, Kripanath	17 ...	Barisal School.
,, Kumudbihari	16 ...	Bishenpur H E. School.
,, Lalitmohan	15 ...	Ditto.
,, Narayandas	17 ...	L. M. S. Instn., Bhowanipur.
,, Nrityananda	16-6 ..	Patna Collegiate School.
,, Nirisinhachandra	16-5 ..	Ranaghat School.
,, Prangopal	16 ..	Noakhali Zila School.
,, Saratchandra	16-6 .	Hare School
,, Sitanath	16 ...	Jessore Zila School.
,, Taraknath	16 ...	Barasat School.
,, Umeschandra	18-2 ...	Khulna H. E. School.
Ghoshal, Binodbihari	16-4 ...	Hindu School.
,, Manmahan	15-2 ...	Sibpur H. E. School.
,, Rasbihari	15 ..	Tamluk Hamilton School.
Glass, M.	...	Doveton College.
Gobindachandra	15 ...	Kalia English School.
Golam Durwash	19 ...	Gya Sahebganj School.
Gordon, N.	...	Girls' High School, Allahabad.
Goswami, Gopimohan	17 ...	Free Church Institution.
,, Haridhan	17 ...	Uttarpara School.
,, Harihar	19 ...	Dacca Collegiate School.
,, Jagadischandra	14-3 ...	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Saradindu	18-4-26	Sibsagar H. School.
Guha, Biharilal	19 ...	City Collegiate School.
,, Umaprasanna	17 ...	Barisal Zila School.
Gunawardane, C. W.	19 ...	Wesley College, Colombo.
Gupta, Jagneswar	19-6 ...	Sylhet Zila School
,, Jnanendranath	13 ...	Metropolitan Instn., S. Branch.
,, Nizikanta	18 ...	Bajrajogini School.
Gregory, G.	17 ...	St Xavier's College.
Hall, L	25 ...	Teacher.
Haldar, Saradaprasad	17 ...	L. M School, Baduria.
Haslett, E L.	17 ...	Mussoorie School.
Hajra, Kalipada	15 ...	L M School, Midnapur.
Holland, H. M.	....	Lorretto Priory, Hazaribagh.

Hpo, Tay	17 ...	Akyab Government School.
Isac, A.	18 ...	A. M. E. M. Centennial School.
Jaynarayan	18 ...	Hume's High School, Etawa
Kar, Pramathachandra	15 ...	Metropolitan Instn., S. Branch.
Khan, Saratchandra	16 ...	Rangpur Zila School.
Krisneratne, S	18	St. Thomas' College, Colombo.
Kshatriya, Bhairablal	15-2-27	Hindu School.
Kundu, Tarinicharan	19 ...	City Collegiate School.
Laha, Bunkubihari	16-4 ...	Hare School.
„ Syamlal	17 ...	Hindu School
Lahiri, Kalidas	16 ...	Howrah School.
„ Sibadas	17 ...	Chatra School.
Lal, Chhatradhari	16-10	Hazaribagh Zila School.
Laha, Debiprasad	16 ...	Jabalpur High School.
„ Rajkisor	17 ..	A M. E. M. Centennial School.
Laycock, E.	23-11	Teacher
Lisle, F.	...	Girls' High School, Allahabad.
Madhoram	17 ...	Ambala Mission School.
Maiti, Asutosh	18 ...	Presidency School.
„ Kaliprasanna	18-8 ...	Contai School.
Maitra, Annadaprasad	16-6 ...	Sibpur H. E. School.
„ Haridas	17 ...	Howrah Government School.
„ Kisorimohan	17 ...	Pabna Zila School.
„ Syamacharan	19 ...	T. K. Ghose's Training Academy.
Majumdar, Asutosh	17 ...	Rajshahye Collegiate School.
„ Banamali	16 ...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Jagadischandra	17 ...	L. M. S. Instn., Bhowanipur.
„ Kshetragopal	18 ...	Krishnagar A. V. School.
„ Priyanath	18-8 ..	Nabadwip Hindu School.
„ Sasibhushan	18 ...	Presidency School
„ Upendralal	15 ...	Chittagong Collegiate School.
Malharnarayan, Korde	17 ...	City School, Nagpur.
Mallik, Prasaddas	14 ...	Hughli Branch School.
„ Debendranath	17-0-21	Uttarpara School.
Martin, C.	16 ...	St. Xavier's College.
McDonnell, F. W.	18 ...	St. Thomas' College, Colombo.
McPhillips	17 ...	Boys' High School, Allahabad.
Meurling, C. L.	16 ...	St. Thomas' College, Colombo.
Miaubha, Abdul Hassan	16 ...	Jabalpur High School.
Mirza, Wazahat Hassain	18 ...	Arrah Zila School.
Mitra, Adharchandra	18-0-13	Zila School, Allahabad.
„ Bijaykesab	16 ...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Gopalchandra	17-6 ...	Hare School.
„ Harendrakrishna	17 ...	Albert Collegiate School.
„ Harendranath	18 ...	Burdwan Municipal School.
„ Jadunath	17 ...	Victoria School, Gazipur.
„ Jugalkisor	17 ...	Purulia Government School.
„ Jyotischandra	16 ...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Kshetrachandra	16 ...	Ditto.
„ Kumudbihari	16 ...	Oriental Seminary.
„ Narayandas	15 ...	Metropolitan Instn., S. Branch.
„ Narendranath	18 ...	Ditto.

Mitra, Narendrakumar	16 ..	Hindu School.
„ Nareschandra	16 ...	City Collegiate School.
„ Rakhaldas	19 ...	Jessore Zila School.
„ Saratkumar	15 ...	Hare School.
Moung, Kyaw	17 ...	Doveton College.
„ Ohn Hpay	18-4 ...	Rangoon High School.
„ Oung Gyee	24-4 ...	Ditto.
Muhammad Azizul Huq	16-6 ...	Patna Collegiate School.
„ Hasan	18-6 ...	Sylhet Zila School.
„ Muqbool Allam	17 ...	Victoria School, Gazipur.
„ Noor	19-6 ...	Patna Collegiate School.
Mukhopadhyay, Amritasikhar	15 ...	Berhampur Collegiate School.
„ Arunchandra	19 ...	Jessore Zila School.
„ Asutosh	15 ...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Baradaprasad	18 ...	Purulia Government School.
„ Debendranath	16 ...	Hare School.
„ Haridas	16 ...	Konnagar School.
„ Harihar	17 ...	Baluti School.
„ Jaykrishna	16 ...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Jogindrachandra	17 ...	F. C. Institution, Chinsurah.
„ Jogindranath	15-10	Uttarpara School.
„ Jogeschandra	17 ...	City Collegiate School.
„ Kshetrachandra	18 ...	Hughli Collegiate School.
„ Manmathanath	18 ...	Patna Collegiate School.
„ Nagendranath	17 ...	Uttarpara School.
„ Nandagopal	17 ...	Konnagar School.
„ Narayanchandra	16-7 ...	Jamalpur H. C. E. School.
„ Nilratan	16-1 ...	Kandi School, Berhampur.
„ Prasaddas	16 ...	L. M. S. Instn., Bhowanipur.
„ Prabodhchandra	19 ...	Ditto
„ Rajanikanta	17 ...	General Assembly's Institution.
„ Satsaran	19 ...	Barisal Zila School.
„ Satyendranath	16-8 ...	Boinchi Beharilal Institution.
„ Srinath	16 ...	Dacca Collegiate School.
„ Syamadas	16-6 .	Hughli Collegiate School.
„ Tinkari	17 ...	Burdwan Raj College.
Mustafi, Satischandra	14-6 ...	Patna Collegiate School.
Nag, Dakshinakumar	17 ...	Faridpur Zila School.
Nandi, Dakshinacharan	18 ...	Mymensing Institution.
„ Durganath	20 ...	Sahajadpur School.
Nath, Amritalal	16 ...	Jaynagar Institution.
Nazeruddin	19 ...	Allahabad Zila School.
Niyogi, Brajanandan	17 ...	Pakur School.
„ Purnachandra	18 ...	Santosh Jahnabi School.
Ollenbach, E. O.	17-1 ...	Patna City School.
Owensmell, A. R.	18 ...	Mussoorie School.
Orr, C. W.	15-6 ...	St. Thomas' College, Colombo.
Pal, Anangamohan	17 ...	Doveton College.
„ Annadaprasad	18 ...	Metropolitan Instn., S. Branch.
„ Asutosh, I	18 ...	Hughli Branch School.
„ Grischandra	15 ...	Behala Mission School.
„ Harischandra	17-6 ...	Barisa School.

Pandit, Akshaykumar	16 ...	Tamluk Hamilton School.
,, Kamtaprasad	19 ...	Pratapgarh High School.
Pascal, W. C.	17-3 ...	Doveton College.
Pathak, Chandrakanta	15-6 ...	Seal's Free College.
Patranabis, Chandrakisor	18 ...	Mymensing Institution.
Peart, S.	18 ...	Mussoorie School.
Poddar. Gopiraman	21 ...	Chittagong Collegiate School.
Ponsonby, P.	19-1 ...	St. Paul's Collegiate School, Kandy.
Po Thine	20 ...	Govt High School, Rangoon.
,, Thoung	16-8 ...	Ditto.
Powess, J.	17 ...	St. Peter's College, Agra.
Prasad Brijnandan	15-8 ...	Moradabad High School.
Premnarayan, C.	17 ..	Jabalpur High School.
Ramprasad	17 ...	M. A. O College, Aligarh.
Ray, Baradakanta	16 ...	Bogra Zila School.
,, Binodchandra	17 ...	Ghatal School.
,, Birajmohan	15 ...	Hare School.
,, Brajendranath	15 ..	L M. S. Instn , Bhowanipur.
,, Chunilal	16-2 ...	Hare School.
,, Durgakanta	16 ...	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Girischandra	15 .	Hughli Branch School.
,, Harinath	17 ...	Hindu School.
,, Indukumar	16 ...	Ranaghat School.
,, Jagadindu	17 ..	Serampur Collegiate School.
,, Kshetraprasad	16-2 ...	Birbhum School.
,, Madhusudan	17 ...	Rajshahye Collegiate School.
,, Mahendranath	14 ...	City Collegiate School.
,, Mahendralal	16 ...	Dacca Collegiate School.
,, Mohinimohan	18-2 ...	L. M School, Khagra.
,, Rasbihari	16 ...	Commillah Zila School.
,, Satischandra	16 ...	Jessore Zila School.
,, Satischandra	17 ...	Dacca Collegiate School.
,, Satyendranath	16 ...	Barisal Zila School.
,, Upendranath	14-9 ...	Goalanda School.
Raychaudhuri, Sasibhushan	18-2 ...	Sodepur H. E. School.
,, Sureschandra	15-1 ...	South Suburban School, Kalighat
Raymaulik, Priyabhushan	13 ...	Jenkin's School, Cooch Behar.
Riyazuddin	19-6 ...	Bareilly High School.
Rebeiro, E.	15 ..	St Xavier's College.
Ricker, C.	16 ...	Doveton College.
Roosmale Cocq, C. C.	17 ...	St. Paul's School, Kandy.
Rout Jagatchandra	20-4 ...	Ruplal Raghunath School.
Rundlett, J. H.	18 ...	St. Xavier's College.
Saha, Syamchand	17 ...	Hughli Branch School.
Sahani, Bhagatram	16-2 ..	Gurdaspur School.
Sakharam Maruti Bakeray	19 ...	City School, Nagpur.
Salt, A.	15-10	Boys' High School, Lahore.
,, E.	15 ...	St Peter's College, Agra.
Sankarlal	17 ...	Ludhiana Mission School.
San La	16 ...	Govt. High School, Rangoon.
Sanyal, Chandranath	18 ...	Rajshahye Collegiate School.

Sanyal, Radhikaprasad	18	...	Faridpur Zila School.
Sardar Abbas Ali	14	...	Satkhira Prannath School.
Sarkar, Bidhubhushan	18	...	Howrah School.
,, Chandrakumar	20	...	Barisal Zila School.
,, Nagendranath	17-6	...	Jessore Zila School.
,, Priyanath	17	...	Hindu School
Saughat Ali	17	...	Calcutta Madrassa.
Sen, Akshaykumar	15-5	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
,, Ambikaprasad	15	...	Ditto.
,, Binayendranath	15	...	Albert College.
,, Bishnupada	16	...	Presidency School.
,, Brajendralal	16	...	Santipur Municipal School.
,, Gopibhushan	16	...	Birbhum School.
,, Harendranath	16	...	Cachar High School.
,, Kaliprasanna	16	...	General Assembly's Institution.
,, Mahendrakumar	18	...	Pogose School, Dacca.
,, Mahitchandra	15	...	Hare School.
,, Narottamdas	14-3	...	Ditto.
,, Prasannanath	17	...	Comnillah Zila School.
,, Priyanath	16	...	St. Xavier's College.
,, Saratchandra	15	...	L. M S. Instn., Bhowanipur.
,, Sasikamal	16	...	Jagannath School, Dacca
Sengupta, Taraprasad	14-11		Hughli Collegiate School.
Set, Hiralal	16	...	Hare School.
,, Nabakumar	19-1	...	Hughli Collegiate School
,, Nibaranchandra	17-4	...	Hindu School.
,, Radheschandra	16-9		Malda Zila School.
Shabbir Hassain	19	...	Bareilly High School.
Sil, Rasiklal	17	...	Oriental Seminary.
Som, Dibyachandra	14	...	Howrah School.
Shore, J.	17-6	...	St Fidellis's School, Mussoorie.
Singh, Anup	16	...	Bareilly High School.
,, Baijnath	18	...	Chupra Zila School.
,, Deewan	20	...	Aligarh Zila School.
,, Ganeschandra	17	...	Hare School.
,, Sibnath	16	...	Gya Zila School.
Sinha, Baikunthanath	17	...	Rajshahye Collegiate School.
,, Matilal	18-3	..	Birbhum School
,, Nalinchandra	18	...	City Collegiate School.
,, Radhaballabh	20	..	Bishenpur School.
,, Taraknath	16	...	Barasat School.
Sitalprasad	18	.	L M. S. Instn., Mirzapur.
Smith, H.	19	...	St. Xavier's College.
Stephens, M.	17	...	Armenian Phil. Academy.
Stewart, V. A.	16	...	St. Paul's School. Darjeeling.
Suryyakumar	21-9	...	Patna Collegiate School.
Syed, Ekram Hassain	20	...	M. A. O. College, Aligarh.
,, Hasrat Ali	15-6	...	Dacca Madrasa.
,, Ahmad Ali	16-6	...	Patna City School.
Teasdale, F. E.	16	...	Bishop Cotton School, Simla.
Tewari, Ambikacharan	18	...	Sultanpur Zila School.
,, Satischandra	16	...	Birbhum School.
Trevedi, Ajodhyaprasad	16	...	Bareilly High School.

Ukil, Ambikacharan	16	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
,, Annadaprasad	16-2	...	Krishnagar Collegiate School.
Waddington, C J. J.	28	...	St George's College, Mussoorie.
Warasat, Hassain	19	...	Gya Zila School.
Watling, G.	16	...	Mussoorie School.
Webb, A.		...	Girls' High School, Allahabad.
Winn, G. F.	17-9	...	Boys' High School, Allahabad.
Wood, E		...	Girls' High School, Allahabad.
,, G. S.	15	...	Bishop Cotton School, Simla.
Woodhouse, W. G.	16	...	St. Thomas' College, Colombo.
Wollaston, A. H	12-6	..	St. George's College, Mussoorie.

Second Division.

In Alphabetical Order.

Abul Barakat Muhammad Wahab Uddin Ahmad	17	...	M A. O College, Aligarh.
Abdul Hamid, I	16	..	Calcutta Madrasa.
Abul Hasawat Muhammad Tahir	18-3	..	Ditto.
,, Hayat	14-6	..	Ditto.
,, Mahmud	15-4	..	Ditto.
Abdul Hakim	19-8	...	Edward's Mission College, Peshawar
Abdur Rashid	19-6	...	Gya Zila School.
Adhikari, Satkari	18	...	Berhampur Collegiate School.
,, Sitikanta	19	..	Shahzadpur H. E. School.
Aditya, Mahendranath	16-3-5		Hare School
Ahmed, Alimuddin	16	...	Bogra Zila School.
,, Hassan	20	..	Allahabad Zila School.
,, Mahiuddin	16	.	Rangpur Zila School.
,, Mofukharel Islam	17	...	Serajganj H E School.
,, Johuruddin	18-2	...	Garden Reach School
,, Raquibuddin	18	...	Commillah Zila School.
,, Shah Shamsuddin	22-6	..	Sasseram School.
,, Zahiruddin	14	..	Dacca Madrasa.
Alior Rahman	16-11		Jalpiguri School.
Amba Prasad	19-6	...	Moradabad H. School.
Aminullah	17	.	M A O. College, Aligarh.
Andrew Bah Thaw	17-1	..	Rangoon H School.
Anup Narayan	17	...	Gya Zila School
Ayatullah	18	.	M A O College. Aligarh.
Baburam	17	...	Farakabad Zila School.
Bagchi, Hemendranath	18	..	Krishnagar Collegiate School.
,, Jogindranarayan	18-2	..	Berhampur College
,, Mohinimohan	18	..	Parjana H. E School.
Bahadur Ali	18-6	..	Patna City School.
Balakiram	18	...	Amritsar C M. School.
Baliram, Anant Deshkar	20	...	Free Church Inst., Nagpur.
,, Narayan Deshmuk	16	..	Ditto.
Baldeo Sahay	16	..	Gya Zila School.

Balkrishna, Ram Chandra	17	...	City School, Nagpur.
Balmukund	19	...	Hume's High School.
Bandiprasad	20	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
Bandyopadhyay, Akshaykumar	16-3	...	Hughli Collegiate School.
„ Anadinath	14-10-20		Hare School.
„ Aradhyanath	17-2	...	Janai Training School.
„ Asminikumar	19	...	Ruplal Raghunath School.
„ Biharilal	19	...	Ditto.
„ Bharatchandra	20	...	Maharani Sarnamai's Sch., Ulipur.
„ Bijaykrishna	17	...	City Collegiate School.
„ Durgaprasanna	15	..	Mission School, Behala.
„ Harkumar	18	...	Jagannath School, Dacca.
„ Haranchandra	17-8	...	Ranchi Zila School.
„ Haripada	20	...	Calcutta Institution.
„ Haripada	17	...	Free Church Institution Calcutta.
„ Harimohan	17-6	...	St. John's College, Agra.
„ Hemnath	17	..	Birbhum School.
„ Jyotindramohan	18-11		Ditto.
„ Kalicharan	18-9	...	Hughli Branch School.
„ Kalidas	15	...	Sanskrit Collegiate School.
„ Kalidas	18-7	...	Krishnagar Collegiate School.
„ Kalipada	19	...	Ilsoba Mondlye School.
„ Kaminikumar	18	...	Serajganj H. E School.
„ Kantichandra	19-6	...	Free Church Inst., Chinsurah.
„ Kedarnath	17	...	Barisal Zila School.
„ Kesablal	17	...	Ditto.
„ Krishnadhan	14-8	...	Sibpur School.
„ Kshitischandra	16-9	...	Berhampur Collegiate School.
„ Kshetranath	16	...	Halisahar School.
„ Lakshmicharan	17-6	...	Commilla Zila School.
„ Nagendranath	17	...	Hindu School
„ Narayanchandra	18	...	Howrah School.
„ Panchanan	18	...	Private Student.
„ Prabodhchandra	16	...	Durbhanga Raj School.
„ Prantos	17-2	...	Barisal School.
„ Purnachandra	18-7	...	Uttarpara School.
„ Rakhaldas	18	...	Rajshahye Collegiate School.
„ Rakhaldas	18	...	Serajgang H. E. School.
„ Ramchandra	19	...	Harinavi A. S. School.
„ Sarbanath	17-6	...	Rewa High School.
„ Sasikumar	19	..	Santos Jahnabi School.
„ Satischandra	18	...	Santos Jahnabi School.
„ Satischandra	18	...	Searsole H. E. School.
„ Susilchandra	18-2	...	St. John's College, Agra.
„ Taranikanta	18	...	Dacca Pogose School.
„ Trailokyanath	18	...	L. M. S. School, Baduria.
„ Upendranath	17	...	Free Church Inst., Chinsurah.
Bardhan, Anandakisor	20	...	Commilla Maharaja's School.
Baruya, Chandranath	18-2	..	Sibsagar H School.
Basu, Akshaykumar	18	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
„ Asminikumar	17-4	...	Noakhali Zila School.
„ Asminikumar	16	...	Dacca Jagannath School.

Basu, Baradaprasad	16	...	Pabna Zila School.
,, Bhagabaticharan	16-6	..	Patna Collegiate School.
,, Bhubanmohan	18	...	Sanskrit Collegiate School.
,, Bidhubhushan	17	...	Faridpur Zila School.
,, Brajendranath	17	...	Midnapur Collegiate School.
,, Debendranath	17	...	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Debendranath	18	...	L. M S. Instn, Bhowanipur.
,, Debendranath	18	...	Hare School.
,, Girischandra	17	...	South Baharu School.
,, Haripada	20	...	Khanakul Institution.
,, Hemantakumar	16-9	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
,, Hemchandra	16	...	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Hiralal	17	...	Basirhat Municipal School.
,, Jyotindranath	16	...	Howrah School.
,, Kalikumar	21	...	Mymensing Zila School.
,, Kantichandra	16	...	Oriental Seminary.
,, Karalicharan	17	...	Private Student.
,, Kasinath	18	...	South Suburban School, Kali-[ghat.
,, Mahendranath	17	...	Hindu School.
,, Mahendranath	19	...	Kumarkhali H. E. School.
,, Manmathanath	14-5	...	Hare School.
,, Nibaranchandra	19-1	...	Faridpur Zila School.
,, Nagendranath	15	...	L. M. S. Instn, Bhowanipur.
,, Nilratan	19	...	Taki Govt. School.
,, Nityananda	15	...	Free Church Institution.
,, Nrityagopal	19	..	Krishnagar A. V. School.
,, Pannalal	15	...	Hindu School.
,, Phakirdas	18	...	Khanakul Institution.
,, Prakaschandra	20	...	Durbhanga Raj School.
,, Pramodkumar	16	...	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Prayagnath	19	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
,, Purnachandra	17	...	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Rakhalchandra	17	...	General Assembly's Institution.
,, Ramchandra	17	...	Kalna Maharaja's School.
,, Surendrachandra	18	.	Presidency School.
,, Surendrakumar	17	...	Rajagram A. S. School.
,, Susilkumar	18	...	L. M. S Instn., Bhowanipur.
Beechey, R.	16	...	St George's College, Mussoorie.
Bell, F. S.	18	...	Mussoorie School.
Bhadra, Saratchandra	15	...	Metropolitan Institution.
Bhaduri, Indubhushan	15	...	Presidency School.
,, Jogesprasanna	17	...	Parjana H. E School.
,, Prasannachandra	17-6	...	Krishnagar Collegiate School.
,, Saratchandra	17-3	...	Allahabad Zila School.
Bhanja, Upendrachandra	20-5	...	Hughli Collegiate School.
Bhar, Gayaram	18	...	Free Church Inst., Chinsurah.
,, Kanailal	16	...	General Assembly's Institution.
Bhargo[illegible], Bhagmandas	16	...	Allahabad Zila School.
Bhaska[illegible] Rao	20	...	FreeChurch Institution, Nagpur.
Bhatta[illegible]haryya, Aghornath	17	...	Sanskrit Collegiate School.
,, Bipinbihari	17	...	Faridpur Zila School.
,, Debendranath	17	...	T. K. Ghosh's Training Academy, Bankipur.

Bhattacharyya, Durganath	19-5 ...	L. M. School, Khagra.
„ Haralal	19 ...	South Suburban School, Kalighat.
„ Jogindranath	17 ...	South Baharu School.
„ Kesabchandra	19 ...	Shahzadpur School.
„ Makhanlal	18 ...	Boinchi B. L. Institution.
„ Manaranjan	18 ..	Graham School, Tangail.
„ Nabagopal	16-0-23	Uttarpara School
„ Niranjan	16-6 ...	Hughli Collegiate School.
„ Nrityagopal	16-7 ..	Jamalpur School.
„ Ramgopal	18 ...	Rajshahye Collegiate School.
„ Rammay	19 ...	Bishenpur H. E. School.
„ Ramprasanna	17 ..	Canning College, Lucknow.
„ Saratchandra	16 ...	Dinajpur Zila School.
„ Siddheswar	18 ...	Hughli Branch School.
„ Surendranath	17 ...	Midnapur Collegiate School.
„ Udaychandra	17 ...	Free Church Institution.
„ Umacharan	18 ...	Metropolitan Institution.
Bhatta, Lakshminath	16-6 ...	Patna Collegiate School.
Bhawani Sankar	18 ...	Aligarh Zila School.
Bhawel, Harimohan	19 ...	Bajrajogini School.
Bhunia, Radhakrishna	18 ...	Town School, Midnapur.
Bindaprasad	19 ...	L. M. College, Benares.
Bindeshary Prasad	20 ...	Ajimgarh C. M. School
Biswambhar Dayal	17 ...	Kayastha Patshala, Allahabad.
Biswas, Abhaycharan	18 ...	Santos Jahnabi School
„ Chunilal	18 ...	Bishop's College
„ Kamikshyanath	17 ...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Kasigopal	19 ...	Santos Jahnabi School.
„ Mahadeb	15-3 ...	South Suburban School, Kalighat.
„ Pratapchandra	18 ...	Serajganj H. E. School.
„ Priyanath	19 ...	Hare School.
„ Radhikanath	17 ...	Krishnagar A. V School.
„ Taraprasad	17 ..	Dacca Jagannath School.
Biswesar Dayal	19 ...	Benares College
Blackburn, W.	17-4 ...	LaMartiniere College, Lucknow.
Blanchett, E.	15-11	Allahabad Boys' High School
Bobade Balkrishna Ramkanta	16-7 ...	Indore English Madrasa.
Bond, C.	14 .	Protestant School, Katak.
Borel, R.	14-6 ...	St Francis De Sales' School.
Brahma, Sureschandra	19 ...	City Collegiate School.
Braj Prasad	16 ...	Ulwar Thakur School.
Bryning, P. L.	15-11	Doveton College.
Burton, St. J. E.	17-5 ...	Ditto.
Canagaratna, C.	19-6 ..	Wesley College, Colombo.
Chakhan Lal	18 ...	Bareilly High School.
Chaki, Dwarkanath	16 ...	Shahzadpur School.
Chakrabarti, Akhilchandra	20 ...	Ruplal Raghunath School.
„ Amritalal	20 ...	C M. School, Lucknow.
„ Benimadhab	15-2 ...	Krishnagar Collegiate School.
„ Chandranath	19-7 ..	Puthia H. C. E School.
„ Chandranath	19 ...	Kishoreganj School.

Chakrabarti,	Durgadas	16-2 ...	Hughli Collegiate School.
,,	Gangaprasanna	23-9 ...	Calcutta School.
,,	Girischandra	18 ...	Santos Jahnabi School.
,,	Girischandra	19 ...	Sylhet National Institution.
,,	Hemchandra	19 ...	Jaynagar Institution.
,,	Hridaynath	18 ...	Magura H C. E. School.
,,	Jagatchandra	16 ...	Noakhali Zila School
,,	Kasichandra	19 ...	Mymensing Zila School.
,,	Kunjabihari	16 ...	Rangpur Zila School.
,,	Mahendranath	18 ...	Metropolitan Instn, S Branch.
,,	Makhanlal	15 ...	Krishnagar Collegiate School.
,,	Manahar	17 ...	Dacca Jagannath School.
,,	Rajanikanta	18 ...	Commilla Zila School
,,	Rajaninath	16 ...	Dacca Jagannath School.
,,	Rajendralal	17 ...	Ruplal Raghunath School.
,,	Sibdayal	18 ...	Howrah School.
,,	Srischandra	17 ...	General Assembly's Institution.
,,	Suranath	17 ..	Gobardanga School.
,,	Syamacharan	18 ...	Dacca Pogose School.
,,	Tarakeswar	16 ...	Rajshahye Collegiate School.
Chandra,	Anupchandra	17 ...	Hindu School.
,,	Banamali	17 ...	Midnapur Collegiate School.
,,	Dayachandra	19-3 ...	Presidency School.
Chattopadhyay,	Abinaschandra	19 ...	Metropolitan Instn., S. Branch.
,,	Abinaschandra	18 ...	City Collegiate School.
,,	Asutosh	18 ...	Barisa School
,,	Asutosh	17 ...	Bankura Zila School
,,	Atulchandra	17 ...	Nimta H C. E School.
,,	Bholanath	19 ...	Free Church Institution.
,,	Bhupatibhushan	14 ...	Teliniparr Bhadreswar School.
,,	Benaykrishna	17-11	Uttarpara School.
,,	Binodbihari	19 ...	L. M. S. Instn., Bhowanipur.
,,	Chandrabhushan	18 ...	Ditto.
,,	Chandrakanta	19 ...	Tikari H C. School.
,,	Dwarkanath	19 ...	Dacca Pogose School.
,,	Gurudas	16 ...	Town School, Midnapur.
,,	Harinath	15 ...	Hughli Branch School.
,,	Haripada	20 ...	City Collegiate School.
,,	Hemchandra	15 ...	Hindu School
,,	Jnanendrachandra	16 ...	Berhampur Collegiate School.
,,	Jogeschandra	17 ...	Telinipara, Bhadreswar School.
,,	Jyotindraprasad	13 ...	Muragacha School.
,,	Mahananda	18 ...	Presidency School.
,,	Mathuranath	15 ...	Dacca Jagannath School.
,,	Nagendranath	18 ..	Hare School.
,,	Nagendranath	19 ...	Saradaprasad Instn, Chakdighi.
,,	Nagendranath	16 ...	Barakpur School.
,,	Nandalal	17 ...	Hamilton School, Tamluk.
,,	Nibaranchandra	17 ...	South Baharu School.
,,	Prabodhchandra	17 ...	Free Church Institution.

Chattopadhyay, Prafullakumar	15-3 ...	Krishnagar Collegiate School.
,, Rajanikanta	21 ...	Free Church Inst., Chinsurah.
,, Rakhalchandra	16-3 ...	Bankura Zila School.
,, Sasibhushan	18 ...	Serampur Collegiate School.
,, Satyendranath	17 ...	City Collegiate School.
,, Surendranath	19 ..	Saradaprasad Instn , Chakdighi.
,, Upendranath	16-4-2	Uttarpara School.
Chattaraj, Srichandra	19-10	Birbhum School
Chaudhuri, Agnikumar	20 ...	Annada Schl., Brahmanbaria.
,, Asutosh	18 ..	Krishnaghar A. V. School.
,, Durlabhchandra	17 ..	Janai Training School.
,, Jagadbhandhu	17-10	Commilla Zila School.
,, Kalikumar	20 ...	Dacca Pogose School.
,, Kedarnath	14-7 ..	Sylhet Zila School.
,, Madanmohan	15-10	Birbhum School.
,, Makundnarayan	17 ..	Bankura Zila School.
,, Nrisinghadeb	19 ...	Howrah School.
,, Rakhaldas	17-9 ...	Birbhum School.
,, Ramcharan	18 ...	Free Church Institution.
,, Saratchandra	16-6 ...	Hitampur School.
,, Sasibhushan	14 ...	Jenkin's School, Cooch Behar.
,, Satisnarayan	16 ...	Rajshahye Collegiate School.
, Srimantachandra	17 ...	General Assembly's Institution.
Chhaganlal, B.	17 ...	Jabalpur High School.
Chongdar, Sasikisor	16 ...	Rajshahye Collegiate School.
Coello, W.	17 ...	St. James's School.
Daniel, J.	22 ...	St. John's College, Agra.
Das, Annadacharan	15-6 ..	Commilla Zila School.
,, Balaram	17 ...	Zila School, Allahabad.
,, Basantakumar	18 ...	Barisal Zila School.
,, Benarasi	16 ...	M. A. O. College, Aligarh.
,, Bhagabanchandra	19 ..	Commilla Zila School.
,, Binodbihari	18 ...	Ghatal School.
,, Biswambharcharan	19 ...	Sylhet Zila School.
,, Chandraprakas	15 ...	Dacca Collegiate School.
,, Damodar	17 ...	Delhi District School.
,, Debendranath	16 ...	Dacca Jagannath School.
,, Durgaprasad	14 ...	Dacca Collegiate School.
,, Ghanasyam	19 ...	Agra Collegiate School.
,, Gurucharan	18 ...	Shajehanpur High School.
,, Haranarayan	17 ...	Jenkin's School, Cooch Behar.
,, Hemendranath	19 ...	Habigunge School.
,, Iswarchandra	20 ...	Sylhet Zila School.
,, Jadunath	16 ...	Baleswar Zila School.
,, Jogindrachandra	18 ...	Dacca Collegiate School.
,, Jogindrachandra	18-4 ...	Sylhet Zila School.
,, Kalikrishna	18 ...	Rangpur Zila School.
,, Madhusudan	17 ...	Ditto.
,, Manmohan	17 ...	City Collegiate School.
,, Mathuranath	18 ...	Dacca Pogose School.
,, Mathuranath	18 ...	Jessore Zila School.
,, Nalininath	16 ...	Pakur School.

Das, Narendrachandra	14	...	Kalia H. E School.
„ Panchanan	18	...	Seal's Free College.
„ Raghunath	16	...	Agra Collegiate School.
„ Rajanikanta	17-6	...	Malda Zila School.
„ Rajkrishna	19	...	L. M. School, Khagra.
„ Ramprasanna	16	...	Kandi School, Berhampur.
„ Rasbihari	17	...	Maharaja's School, Commilla.
„ Saratchandra	13	..	Ravenshaw College, Katak.
„ Satyananda	20	...	Barisal Zila School.
„ Tarapada	17	...	Kalna Maharaja's School.
Dasgupta, Tarakeswar	19	...	Dhubri School.
„ Umeschandra	15	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
Datta, Aswinikumar	20	...	Dacca Jagannath School.
„ Atulchandra	17	..	Chittagong Collegiate School.
„ Atulchandra	20	...	Sylhet Zila School.
„ Baikunthanath	19	...	Habigunge School.
„ Bimalakanta	20	...	Barisal School.
„ Bhubanmohan	22	...	Janai Training School.
„ Biharilal	18	...	Midnapur Collegiate School.
„ Bisweswar	16	...	Chapra Zila School.
„ Chandicharan	16-10		Hughli Collegiate School.
„ Durgacharan	16	...	Chittagong Municipal School.
„ Ganeschandra	14	...	Naral School.
„ Girischandra	18	...	Parjana H. E School.
„ Jaygopal	16	...	Hindu School.
„ Jnanendramohan	17	...	Durbhanga Raj School.
„ Kaminimohan	18	...	Free Church Institution.
„ Krishnamadhab	17	...	Chybasa School.
„ Lalbihari	16	...	L. M. S. Instn, Bhowanipur.
„ Nandagopal	14	..	Jaynagar Institution.
„ Rajaninath	19-3	...	Sylhet Zila School
„ Ramankrishna	16	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
„ Radhikaprasad	18	...	Kuchiakole Radhaballabh Inst.
„ Romeschandra	14-6	...	Sibpur School.
„ Rasbihari	18	...	Katwa School.
„ Saratchandra	18	...	Free Church Institution.
„ Taranath	18	...	Metropolitan Instn., S. Branch.
Day, J. S.	21	...	Free Church Br. School, Kalna.
De, Abinaschandra	20	...	City Collegiate School.
„ Atindranath	15	...	Albert Collegiate School.
„ Bhutnath	16	...	Sibpur School.
„ Bipinbihari	17	...	Presidency School.
„ Gopendralal	15	..	Metropolitan Instn., S. Branch.
„ Jaladhar	19	...	Shahzadpur School
„ Jaminikanta	17	...	Ruplal Raghunath School.
„ Jogindranarayan	16	...	Dacca Jagannath School.
„ Kailaschandra	17	...	Mymensing Zila School.
„ Kshetramohan	18-6	...	Presidency School.
„ Ramdas	20	...	Krishnagar Collegate School.
„ Ramgobinda	18	...	Chittagong Collegiate School.
„ Rampada	16	...	Free Church Institution.
„ Rangalal	19	..	Zila School, Allahabad.
„ Rupadas	16	...	Barahanagar Hindu School.

De, Sasikumar	18 ..	Dacca Jagannath School.
,, Umeschandra	17 ...	Contai School.
Debakinandan	19	Hume's High School, Etawa.
Debiprasad	17 ...	Benares Collegiate School
Debiprasad	18 ...	Ray Bareilly High School.
Delmerick, R. M.	18 ...	Mussoorie School.
Desilva, J. P.	19-11	Wesley College, Colombo.
Debnath Sahay	21 ...	Gya Zila School
Dhaniram	18-6 ...	Guzranwala Mission School.
Dhar, Nikunjabihari	18 ...	Dinajpur Zila School.
,, Prasannakumar	19 ...	Sylhet National Institution.
,, Ramanath	17 ...	Konnagar H C. E School.
Dinanath	20 .	Victoria College, Agra.
Dindayal	16-6 ..	Zila School, Allahabad.
Doripa, Kedarnath	16-6 ..	Bankura Zila School.
Dover, A.	18 ...	St. Xavier's College.
,, R. W.	16 ...	La Martiniere College, Calcutta.
Dube, Hardyal	18 ...	Hardui High School.
,, Mahabirprasad	20 ...	Sultanpur Zila School.
,, Yamunadhar	18 ...	C. M. High School, Gorakpur.
Durgacharan	20 ...	Canning College.
Durgaprasad	19 ...	Unao High School.
Durgaprasad	20 ...	Meerut High School.
Dwarkaprasad	17-3 ...	Farakkabad Zila School.
Dwarkaprasad	18-3 ...	Zila School, Allahabad.
Dwarkaprasad	20-2	Moradabad High School.
Edwards, J. R.	16-0-18	Trinity College, Kandy.
Elias, J.	18 ...	Armenian Philanthropic Academy.
Enda, Kailaschandra	18 ...	Cachar High School.
Erad Ali	20 ...	Chuadanga School.
Esteve, W. J. H.	16 ...	Doveton College.
Fateh Bahadur	18-4 ..	Chupra Zila School
Fernando, W.	15-11	Prince of Wales College, Moratuwa
Francis, H.	17-11	LaMartiniere College, Lucknow.
Gangadhar, Ramchandra	18 ...	Jabalpur High School.
Gangavishnu	16-8-9	Ranchi Zila School.
Gangopadhyay, Ganeschandra	16 ..	Ranaghat School.
,, Haricharan	19-3 ...	Nabadwip Hindu School.
,, Hiralal	17 ...	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Jogindranath	16 ..	Uttarpara School.
,, Kalimohan	16 ...	Noakhali Zila School.
,, Kaliprasanna	13-2 ...	Hughli Collegiate School.
,, Nanigopal	17-9 ...	Dall's High School.
,, Pramathanath	18 ...	Hughli Branch School
,, Rajendranath	17 ...	Krishnagar A V. School.
,, Subinaychandra	18 ...	Howrah School.
,, Sudhirnath	17 ..	Free Church Institution.
Gardner, D.	18-10	Allahabad Boys' School.
Gasper, C. A.	17-6 ...	Doveton College.
Gaurisankar	18-6 ...	Patna Collegiate School.

Ghatak, Banawarilal	22	.	Dacca Pogose School.
,, Kirtychandra	19-4	...	Muzufferpur Zila School
Ghose, B M.	17-3	.	Doveton College
Ghosh, Abinaschandra	15	...	Midnapur Collegiate School.
,, Abinaschandra	18	...	Free Church Institution
,, Anukulchandra	16	...	Garden Reach School.
,, Arjunchandra	16	.	Jamalpur School.
,, Bamacharan	17-2	...	Dasghara School
,, Baradakanta	18	..	Free Church Institution.
,, Biharilal	17	...	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Bipinbihari	16-7		Maldah Zila School
,, Bishnuchandra	19	...	Bishenpur H E School.
,, Debendrabhushan	15	...	Chapra Zila School
,, Ekkatilal	17	...	Hughli Collegiate School.
,, Gobindachandra	17	.	Chittagong Municipal School.
,, Gopalchandra	18		Jessore Zila School
,, Gurusebak	18	..	Khulna School
,, Haridas	18-2		Uttarpara School
,, Harischandra	15-8	.	Zila School Allahabad.
,, Jnanendranath	17-6		Hare School
,, Jogindranath	18-2		Konnagar School
,, Jogindranath	17	...	Free Church Institution
,, Kalicharan	18	.	Maldah Zila School.
,, Kalikrishna	16	...	Presidency School
,, Kalipada	15	...	Chuadanga School
,, Kshetrapal	17	.	Metropolitan Instn, S Branch.
,, Kunjalal	20	...	Krishnagar Collegiate School.
,, Lalgopal	16	...	Konnagar H. C F School.
,, Lalmohan	18	..	Dacca Jagannath School.
,, Manindracharan	19	...	Mymensing Institution.
,, Nibaranchandra	15	..	Naral School
,, Phanibhushan	18	..	City Collegiate School
,, Purnachandra	15	..	Prannath School, Satkhira.
,, Purnachandra	16	.	Madrasa-i-Unwaria
,, Rajanimohan	21	.	Dacca Pogose School
,, Rakhalchandra	17-3	...	Hughli Branch School.
,, Saratchandra	15		Naral School
,, Sasibhushan	16		Ravenshaw College, Katak.
,, Satischandra	16	...	Barari H C E School
,, Satischandra	17	...	General Assembly's Institution.
,, Surendranath	18-2	...	South Suburban School.
,, Upendranath	16	...	Presidency School.
Ghosal, Abinaschandra	18	.	Seal's Free College
,, Annadacharan	20	.	Hazaribagh Zila School.
,, Chunilal	2[illegible]	...	Hindu School
,, Hararam	18	...	Sadharani School.
,, Kanailal	17-3	...	City Collegiate School.
,, Rakhalchandra	16	...	Hindu School.
,, Rasiklal	16-6	...	Patna Collegiate School.
Ghuran Singh	20	...	Private Student
Gillmore, H.	17-6	...	Boys' High School, Lahore.
Girdharlal	22	..	Delhi District School
Girjesprasad	22	...	Zila School, Sultanpur.

Gobinda Rao Sukharam Retty	21 ...	Banda Zila School.
Gokulprasad, No. 1	18 ...	Canning College.
Golam Ghouse	16-10	Calcutta Madrasa.
Golam Hossein	17-4 ...	Pakur School.
Gopal Mukund Damlay	19 ...	Jabalpur High School.
,, Ramchandra Kango	17 ...	Ditto.
Gopalji	18 ...	Chapra Zila School.
Gordon, E. D.	17-2 ...	Allahabad Boys' School.
Goswami, Harischandra	18 ...	Hindu School
,, Mahendranath	16 ...	Uttarpara School.
Gregory, G. M.	15 ...	Armenian Philanthropic Academy.
Guha, Basudhakumar	15 ...	Dacca Collegiate School.
,, Chandrakumar	17 ...	Ditto.
,, Jagadis	19 ...	Dacca Pogose School.
,, Taraknath	19 ...	Jenkin's School, Cooch Behar.
Gupta, Aghorchandra	17 ...	Dacca Pogose School
,, Asutosh	18-6 ...	Hazaribagh Zila School.
,, Bankimachandra	19 ..	Presidency School.
,, Bimalaprasanna	15 ...	General Assembly's Institution.
,, Dwijendranath	15 ...	Rangpur Zila School.
,, Jagnapurna	16 ...	Hughli Collegiate School.
,, Kiranchandra	16 .	Metropolitan Institution
,, Makundamohan	17-8 ...	L M. School, Khagra.
,, Nalinchandra	19 ...	Sylhet Zila School.
,, Nabinchandra	17 ...	Hindu School.
,, Radhanath	20 ...	Sylhet National Institution.
,, Ramcharan	17 ...	Naral School
,, Rameschandra	18 ...	Metropolitan Institution.
Gun, Taraknath	16 ...	Dacca Jagannath School.
Gya Din	20 ...	Christ Church School, Cawnpur.
Hait, Debendranath	21 ...	Hamilton School, Tamluk.
Hajra, Manaranjan	18 ...	Howrah School.
,, Ramkalpa	19 ...	Ghatal School.
,, Rasaraj	17 ...	Pandra School.
Haldar, Amulyakumar	20 ...	City Collegiate School.
,, Jagneswar	19 ...	Bhastara School.
Halge, H.	15 ...	St. James's School.
Hanooprasad	20 ...	Hume's High School, Etawa.
Haridas	18-8 ...	Moradabad High School.
Harbilas	16-6 ...	Ajmere College.
Harcharan	20-9 ...	Moradabad High School.
Harding, F.	16 ...	St. Peter's College, Agra.
Harprasad	18 ...	Bareilly High School.
Harris, E. F.	19 ...	Almora Mission School.
Har Saran	23 ...	Ludhiana Mission School.
Hartalkaprasad	20 ...	Rai Bareilly High School.
Hemayet Ali	17 ..	Puri Zila School.
Hensman J. S.	20-11-23	Trinity College, Kandy.
Hidayet Khan	18 ...	Mirat High School.
Hiralal	16 ...	Jabalpur High School.
Hla Htoon	19 ...	Akyab Government School.

Hogan, G.	18 ...	St Xavier's College.
Hollingbery, P. R.	17-2 .	St Paul's School, Darjeeling
Isaac, A	17-3-15	Govt High School, Rangoon.
Ismail Hossain	18 ...	Benares College.
Ives, H W.	16-4 ...	Bishop Cotton School, Simla.
Jagdanarayan	17 ...	Zila School, Allahabad.
Jagadnarayan	18-5 ..	Ajmere College
Jagnadhin, T.	16 ...	FreeChurchInstitution, Nagpur.
Jagannath	16 ...	Agra College [demy
Jagdebnarayan	21 ...	T K Ghose's Training Aca-
Jagdip Sahay	20 ...	Arrah Zila School
Janakiprasad	18 ...	Zila School, Allahabad.
Jaygopal	19 ...	C M School, Amritsar
Jayasuriya C. deS	20-2 .	Prince of Wales' College, Moratuwa
Jeffries, A. E.	15-11	Bishop Cotton School, Simla.
Jewell, E.	17 ...	St Xavier's College.
Jha, Bindanath	16 .	Jaynarayan's College, Benares.
Jhamanlal	20 ..	Canning College
Johnson, A	17-3 .	LaMartinere College, Lucknow.
John Oung Gyee	18	Akyab Government School.
Jotiprasad, II	16 ..	Agra College
Jumnadas	18 .	Ludhiana Mission School.
Kafiluddin	18 .	Dacca Madrasa
Kanhaiyalal	16-8 ..	Bareilly High School.
Kanhyalal	17 ...	Kayastha Patshala, Allahabad.
Kanjilal, Biprendranath	20 ...	Burdwan Raj College
Kar, Annadaprasad	17 .	Dacca Collegiate School.
,, Lalgobinda	16 ...	Sylhet Zila School
,, Purnachandra	20 ...	Santos Jahnabi School.
Karimuddin	18 ...	Bareilly High School.
Karmakar Dwarkanath	21 ...	Calcutta Institution
Kasinath Rao	18 ...	Cooch Behar Training Academy, Benares.
Kastagiri, Hemendralal	14 ...	Hare School
Kauleswar Prasad	18 ...	Canning College.
Kayastha, Bhagabandas	16 ...	Jabalpur High School.
Kesabdeo	19 .	Hume's High School, Etawa.
Keshi Misra	18 .	Darbhanga Raj School
Kesho Das	17-5 ...	Residency College, Indore.
Kesho Rao Nawathey	19	Jabalpur High School
Khahetur Rahman	16-2 ..	M. A O College, Aligarh.
Khan, Abdul Rafay	18-3 .	Moradabad High School.
,, Ahmed Ullah	19 ...	Ravenshaw College, Katak.
Khasnabis, Girischandra	19 ...	Jagannath School, Dacca.
Kishun Sahay	17 ..	Gya Zila School.
Kishenchand	19 ...	Ludhiana Mission School.
Krishnaballabh	16 ...	Rutlam Central College.
Kumar, Nrityagopal	16 ...	Hare School
,, Saratchandra	16 ...	Howrah School
Kundu, Abhaycharan	19 ...	L M School, Midnapur.
,, Abhaycharan	17 ...	Dinajpur Zila School.
,, Chunilal	16-3	Serampur College.

Kundu, Gopikrishna	15	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Jagadchandra	19	...	Dinajpur Zila School.
Laha, Jogindranath	16	...	Albert Collegiate School.
„ Rajkumar	18	...	Free Church Institution, Chin-
Lahiri, Asutosh	19-6	...	Serampur College. [surah
„ Kedarchandra	18	...	Pabna Zila School.
„ Mohinimohan	15	...	Gauhati School.
„ Mohinimohan	19	...	Parjana H. E. School.
„ Nilkamal	18	...	Rajshahye Collegiate School
„ Udyachandra	16	...	Murshidabad School.
Lakshman Swamy, C.	19	...	Allahabad High School.
Lakshminarayan	20	...	Christ Church School, Cawnpur.
Lakshminarayan	18	...	Ulwar High School.
Lal, Ashurfee	16	...	Aligarh Zila School.
„ Baktawar	17	...	Bahraich School.
„ Bhagabati	19	...	Ajmere College.
„ Bihari	17	...	Lakhimpur School.
„ Haraprasad	19	...	Darbhanga Raj School.
„ Raghunandan	18	...	C. M. High School, Gorakpur.
„ Raghunathprasad	19	...	Zila School, Allahabad.
„ Rajbihari	16	...	Aligarh Zila School
„ Sheocharan	20	...	Hume's High School, Etawa.
„ Shibarattan	18	...	Jabalpur High School.
„ Sibanandan	16	...	Muzafferpur Zila School.
„ Waman Sankar	17	...	C. M School, Azamgarh
Lala Kedarnath	16	..	Dumka School.
Lalji Lal	18	...	C. M. High School, Gorakpur.
Laltaprasad	17-6	...	Unao High School
Laskar, Sibchandra	20	...	Faridpur Zila School.
Laxman. Pandahji	17	...	FreeChurchInstitution, Nagpur.
Lutfar, Rahman	14	...	Calcutta Madrasa
Madhabgopal Athale	22	...	Dhar High School.
Mahadeo Luchmiram, B.	18	...	Jabalpur High School.
Mahadeb Gopal Borgaonkar	17	...	Ditto.
Mahalanabis Subodhchandra	16	...	City Collegiate School.
Mainti, Narayanprasad	17	...	Ravenshaw College, Katak.
Maitra, Jadunath	17	—	Rajshahye Collegiate School.
„ Radhikakrishna	17	...	Ditto.
„ Rajendralal	18	...	Serampur College.
„ Ramchandra	18	...	Putia H. C. E. School.
Majumdar, Abinaschandra	18-1	...	Birbhum School.
„ Haladhar	19	...	Maharaja's School, Commillah.
„ Prabodhchandra	16	...	Gazipur Mission School
„ Sureschandra	19	...	Rajshahye Collegiate School.
„ Tarinicharan	18	...	Muzafferpur Zila School.
Mallik, Ramanath	15	...	Jessore Zila School.
„ Satyopendra	15-6	...	Berhampur College
„ Syamanath	20	...	L. M. S. Instn, Bhowanipur.
Mandal, Akshaykumar	16-3-3		Presidency School.
„ Bibhudhan	18	...	Bishop's College.
„ Kirtibas	17	...	Town School Midnapur. [tution
„ Saratchandra	16	...	Kuchiakole Radhaballabh Insti-

Manikulla Mridha	17 ...	Rajshahye Collegiate School.
Maniruddin Hyder	15-6 ...	Calcutta Madrasa.
Mann, F W.	18 ...	Mussoorie School.
Mat, Krishnalal	19-4 ...	Serampur College.
Maulik, Jogeschandra	19 ...	Naldanga Bhushan School.
McCann, C	17 ...	La Martiniere College, Lucknow.
Mirza Ferose Ali	18 ...	Dacca Madrasa.
„ Hamed Husein	20 ...	Agra College.
Misra, Ramchandra	17 ...	Puri Zila School.
Mitra, Ambikacharan	20 ...	Naral School.
„ Asutosh	17-3 ...	South Suburban School, Kali-[ghat.
„ Bhubanmohan	18 ...	Metropolitan Institution, S.
„ Bijayendralal	19 ...	Hare School.
„ Charuchandra	14-6 ..	Naral School.
„ Charuchandra	17 ...	Hindu School.
„ Jibankrishna	16 ..	Chandarnagar School.
„ Jogidrachandra	17 ...	Murshidabad School.
„ Jogindranath	17 ...	T. K. Ghose's Training Acade-[my.
„ Jyotindralal	18 ...	Hughli Collegiate School.
„ Jyotindrachandra	19-6 ...	Burdwan Raj College.
„ Kalipada	20 ..	Saradaprasad Instn., Chakdigi.
„ Kshetranath	15-2 ...	Hare School
„ Kunjabihari	16 ...	Hughli Branch School.
„ Madanmohan	16 ...	Dacca Collegiate School.
„ Mohininath	15 ...	Burdwan Raj College.
„ Nabagopal	17 ...	Dumka School.
„ Nagendranath	16 ...	Balasore Zila School
„ Nalinikanta	18 ...	Daulatpur H. C. E. School.
„ Narayandas	19-6 ..	Hindu School.
„ Pasupati	22 ...	Presidency School.
„ Prabodhchandra	16 ..	Konnagar School.
„ Prandhan	17 ..	Hazaribagh Zila School.
„ Ramaninath	19	Burdwan Raj College [Branch.
„ Saradaprasanna	15-11-18	Metropolitan Institution, S.
„ Saratchandra	16 ...	Mahespur High School.
„ Srinath	18 ...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Sureschandra	16 ...	Jamalpur H. C. E. School.
„ Umacharan	18 ...	Balasore Zila School.
Mohanlal	18 ...	Mission School, Mainpuri.
Motilal	18 ..	Benares Collegiate School.
Moreswar, Krishnachandra-kar	18 ...	Private Student.
Moung, Bahgyee	19-3 ..	Doveton College.
„ Chai	19-3 ...	Govt. High School, Rangoon.
Moung Tha	18 ...	C. M S Boarding School, Cal.
Muhammad. Abid	18 ...	Sitapur High School.
„ Abdul Mozhur	16-11	Calcutta Madrasa.
„ Akhez	18 ...	Jessore Zila School.
„ Ali	19	Ambala Mission School.
„ Ataullakhan	20 ...	Private Student.
„ Habibulla	19 ...	Sylhet National Institution.
„ Hafezullah	19 ...	Patna Collegiate School.
„ Ishaq	18 ...	Calcutta Madrasa.

Muhammad, Ismail	20	...	Private Student.
„ Matin	19	...	Zila School, Allahabad.
„ Mojeeb	18	...	Dinapur Aided School.
„ Momin Ali	21	...	Moradabad High School.
„ Musa Allah Khan	17	...	Agra Collegiate School.
„ Panah	22	...	Fyzabad High School.
„ Sadar-uddin	17-6	...	Patna Collegiate School.
„ Sadiq	18	...	Fyzabad High School.
„ Teyabullah Khan	15-9	...	Calcutta Madrasa
„ Towhid	17-6	...	Patna Collegiate School.
„ Yakub	24	...	Behar H. C. E School.
„ Yehya Khan	16	...	M. A. O. College, Aligarh.
„ Yousuf	18	...	Ditto
„ Zahul Alum	15	...	Free Church Institution.
Mukhopadhyay, Abinaschandra	17	...	Canning College.
„ Amritalal	16-5-9		Berhampur Collegiate School.
„ Anukulchandra	20-4	...	Uttarpara School.
„ Asutosh	17	...	General Assembly's Institution.
„ Atulchandra	16	...	Monghyr Zila School.
„ Bhagabaticharan	18-5	...	Hughli Branch School.
„ Chandrabhushan	16-9	...	Pakur School.
„ Chandranath	18	...	Barisa School.
„ Dwarkanath	16	...	Mission School, Behala.
„ Dwarkanath	18	...	Noakhali Zila School.
„ Gangahari	20	...	Jaynagar Institution.
„ Girijabhushan	18	...	Free Church Br. School, Kalna.
„ Girindrachandra	18	...	Hindu School.
„ Girindramohan	18	...	Presidency School.
„ Gopalchandra	17	...	Hughli Collegiate School
„ Haripada	18	...	Rajshahye Collegiate School.
„ Haripada	15-7	...	Gar Bhowanipur School.
„ Hemantakumar	20	...	Bajrajogini H. C. E School.
„ Jadunath	17	...	Hughli Branch School.
„ Jagneswar	16	...	Balagar H. C. E. School.
„ Jogindranath	16	...	Krishnagar Collegiate School.
„ Kalidas	16	..	Mission School, Behala.
„ Kedarnath	17	...	Free Church Institution, Chinsurah.
„ Krishnadhan	18	...	Uttarpara School.
„ Kshirodkumar	18	...	Bhagalpur Zila School.
„ Kunjalal	16	...	City Collegiate School
„ Mahendranath	17	...	Mission School, Behala
„ Manmathanath	17	...	L M S Instn., Bhowanipur.
„ Nagendranath, Sr.	17	...	Hare School.
„ Nagendranath, Jr	18-9	..	Ditto
„ Nagendranath	18	...	Zila School, Allahabad
„ Niradnath	20	...	Burdwan Municipal School.
„ Purnachandra	18	...	Hurdui High School.
„ Purnachandra	17	..	City Collegiate School.
„ Purnachandra	19	...	Bhagalpur Zila School.
„ Radhikacharan	16	...	Konnagar School.
„ Rakhaldas	22	...	Burdwan Municipal School.
„ Ramnath	19-6	..	Private Student.

Mukhopadhyay, Ramnath	18 ...	Kuchiakole Radhaballabh Inst.
„ Sasadhar	17 ..	Murshidabad School
„ Sasankamohan	16 ...	Zila School, Commillah.
„ Sripati	17-3-5	Berhampur Collegiate School.
„ Trailokyanath	17 ...	Faridpur Zila School.
Mumtaz Mirza	17 ...	Agra College.
Munsi Mukundnarayan	17 ...	Bogra Zila School.
Murison, A. L.	16 ...	Bishop Cotton School, Simla.
Mustafa Ali	17 ...	Hurdui High School.
Mustafi Debendranath	16 ...	Naral School.
Nag, Suddilal	20 ...	Govt. High School, Mirat.
„ Rasbihari	17 ...	Santipur Municipal School.
„ Srikanta	17 ...	High School, Dhubri.
Nandakumar	19-6 ..	Patna Collegiate School.
Nandi, Bhawaninath	18 ...	Pirozepur H C E. School.
„ „ Bipinbihari	19 ...	Town School, Midnapur.
Nannoo Babu	19 ..	Mafid Khaliq School, Aligarh.
Narayan Das	21 ...	Cawnpur Zila School.
Narul Hafiz	18 ...	Calcutta Madrasa.
Nawabkisor	18-6 ...	L. M. S Institution, Mirzapur.
Nichol, J.	16-9 ...	LaMartiniere College, Lucknow.
Niyogi, Hiralal	17 ...	Barakpur School. [Branch.
„ Krishnadhan	16 ...	Metropolitan Institution, S.
„ Prabodhchandra	19 ..	Dall's High School
„ Prasannakumar	20 ...	Ruplal Raghunath School.
„ Purnachandra	20-4 ...	Zila School, Mymensing.
Nowshere Ali Khan Eusofgi	16 ..	Dacca Pogose School.
Ohdedar, Debendranath	14-3 ...	L M High School, Benares.
Pal, Anantalal	18 ...	Rajagram A. S. School.
„ Gobindachandra	18 ...	Dacca Pogose School.
„ Kedarnath	17 ...	City Collegiate School.
„ Mahendrachandra	16 ...	Commillah Zila School.
„ Pramodnath	23 ..	Bishop's College.
„ Prannath	21-1 ...	Mymensing Zila School.
„ Radhakrishna	19 ...	Bandgora H. C. E. School.
„ Suratnath	17 ...	Bishop's College.
Palchaudhuri, Jnanendranath	17 ...	Hindu School.
Palit, Hridaynath	18 ...	Calcutta Training Academy.
„ Satchidananda	20 ...	Presidency School.
Panda Baijnath Kherawal	16 ...	Jabalpur High School.
Pandit Ikhalnarayan Musaldan	20-10	Canning College.
„ Ratanlal	17 ..	C. M. School, Lucknow.
„ Rupkisor	17 ...	Hushiarpur District School.
„ Uttamram	17 ...	Jabalpur High School.
Peiris, C. R	18 ...	St. Thomas' College, Colombo.
Pepalai, Anukulchandra	19 ...	Madaripur School.
Poddar, Bipinbihari	14 ...	Jaynagar Institution.
Powell, F. B.	19 ...	Mussoorie School.
Power M	16 ...	St. Xavier's College.
Pradhan, Brajagopal	18 ...	Hamilton School, Tamluk.
Pramanik, Jyotischandra	18 ...	Metropolitan Institution.

Prasad, Bhagawan	19	...	Gya Zila School.
„ Bindeswari	19	...	Mirzapur Zila School.
„ Harihar	18	...	Muzafferpur Zila School.
„ Jagannath, No. 1	17	...	Chapra Zila School.
Prembihari	17	...	Kayastha Pathsala, Allahabad.
Panta, Bhabani Datta	21	...	Almora Mission School.
Quasim, Beg Chagtai	16	...	Agra Collegiate School.
Radhelal	18	...	Fyzabad High School.
Raghubar Dyal	18	...	Dehli District School.
Rahim Baksh	17	...	M. A. O. College, Aligarh.
Raha, Upendranath	17-6	...	Khulna H. C. E School.
Rahmut Ullah	17	..	State School, Charkhari.
Riasat Hossein	18	...	Hardui High School.
Rakhal Chandra	20	...	Beharilal Institution, Boinchi.
Rakshit, Jagneswar	17	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
Ram Bahadur	19	...	Bareilly High School
Ramcharan	18	...	Sahjahanpur High School.
Ramdas	20	..	Victoria College, Agra.
Ram Sahay	20	...	Raibareilly High School.
Rattan Shah Hashansa Edubam	16-3	...	Residency College, Indore.
Ray, Anukulchandra	18	...	City Collegiate School.
„ Atulchandra	18	...	Ditto.
„ Baradaprasad	17	...	Ditto
„ Baradakanta	18	..	Oriental Seminary.
„ Basantamohan	16	...	Hindu School.
„ Bhairabnath	19	..	Abdul Ganny's Free School.
„ Bholanath	19	...	Hindu School.
„ Brajendrachandra	18-3	..	Birbhum Zila School.
„ Dharanath	19	..	Barisal Zila School.
„ Dolgobinda	15	..	Burdwan Raj College.
„ Durganath	17-1	...	Mymensing Zila School.
„ Hariranjan	17	...	Birbhum Zila School
„ Harinarayan	17	..	Mymensing Zila School.
„ Harendranarayan	18	...	Lakshanath School
„ Jadunath	17	...	Dinajpur Zila School.
„ Jagadischandra	16-7	..	L. M. School, Khagra.
„ Jagabandhu	16-3	...	Monghyr Zila School.
„ Kailaschandra	22	...	Mymensing Institution.
„ Kalimohan	18	...	Nasirabad Entrance School.
„ Kaminikumar	18	...	Dacca Pogose School.
„ Kesabchandra	17	..	Jangipur School [surah.
„ Kulendranath	14-6	...	Free Church Institution, Chin-
„ Lochan	19-3	.	Bareilly High School
„ Mahimchandra	19	...	Santos Jahnabi School.
„ Manmathanath	18-9	...	Jamalpur H. C. E. School.
„ Mohinimohan	17-6	...	Ditto.
„ Nabakrishna	16-5	...	Berhampur College.
„ Nanimadhab	14	...	Jamalpur H. C. E. School.
„ Prangopal	19	...	Jenkin's School, Cooch Behar.
„ Prasannakumar	14	...	Jamalpur H. C. E. School.
„ Rajendranath II	18	...	City Collegiate School.
„ Sambhunath	17	...	Free Church Institution.

Ray, Saradaprasad	17	...	Krishnagar Collegiate School.
„ Sasibhushan	17-4	...	Birbhum Zila School.
„ Sasibhushan	17	...	Dinajpur Zila School.
„ Satischandra	16	...	Krishnagar A. V. School.
„ Sitalchandra	16	...	Barisal Zila School.
„ Surendranath	18-6	...	Birbhum Zila School.
„ Sureschandra	18	...	Burdwan Raj College.
„ Tarinicharan	17	...	Baraset Government School.
„ Umacharan	17	...	Hindu School,
Raychaudhuri, Asutosh	17	...	Hitampur School.
„ Jibankrishna	18-3	..	Halisahar H. C. E School.
„ Surendrakumar	17	...	City Collegiate School.
„ Tejendranath	17	...	Albert Collegiate School.
Raymaulik, Binodbihari	15	...	Jenkin's School, Cooch Behar.
Reyazat Hosaain	19	...	Fyzabad High School.
Rodrigo, P. S.	18-11	.	Normal School, Colombo.
S Md. H. Baksh	19-2	...	T K.Ghos's Training Academy.
S. Md. Madhi Hosan	17	...	Bareilly High School.
Sadhu Lal	19	...	St Peter's College, Agra
Saha, Binodlal	17-3	...	Hare School.
„ Gopeswar	19	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Hridayanath	18	...	Santos Jahnabi School.
„ Harilal	17	...	Rungpur Zila School.
Sahay. Balraj	18	...	Partabgarh High School.
„ Kuldwip	17-6	...	Patna Collegiate School.
Sambhunath	21-6	..	Ditto.
Sambhunath	22	..	Christ Church School, Cawnpur.
Sankarlal	18	...	Meerut High School.
Santra, Phakirchandra	19	...	Free Church Institution.
Sanyal, Baidyanath	19	...	Bogra Zila School
„ Bhabanicharan	18	..	Dighapatia School.
„ Chandramay	16	...	Bankura Zila School.
„ Nilratna	19	...	Shahzadpur School.
„ Piyarilal	17	...	Rajshahye Collegiate School.
„ Radhanath	17	...	Albert Collegiate School.
„ Satischandra	17	...	Rajshahye Collegiate School.
Sarkar, Chandrabhushan	18	...	L. M S Instn.. Bhowanipur.
„ Durganath	16	...	Kandi School, Berhampur.
„ Haribhushan	19	...	Nabadwip Hindu School
„ Jogindranath	18	...	L. M S Instn, Bhowanipur.
„ Kisorilal	18	...	Krishnagar A. V. School.
„ Kirtibas	17	...	Albert Collegiate School.
„ Nikunjabihari	18-7	..	L M. School, Khagra.
„ Pasupati	18-1	...	L M School, Midnapur.
„ Ramlal	17	...	Perozepur H E School.
„ Sasikumar	17	...	Barisal Zila School.
„ Taraknath	20	...	Indian Institution.
Sarkhel, Umeschandra	19	...	Kuchiakole Radhaballabh Institution.
Sarma, Jaynath	19	...	C. M. High School. Meerut.
„ Kamalchandra	18	...	Nowgong High School.
Sen, Abhayacharan	18	...	Dacca Pogose School.
„ Bagalacharan	16	...	Noakhali Zila School.
„ Beninbihari	17-6	...	Faridpur Zila School.

Sen, Biswanath	15-9 ...	Canning College.
,, Brajalal	17 ...	City Collegiate School.
,, Chandranath	18 ...	Dacca Collegiate School.
,, Gopalchandra	18 ...	Madrasa-i-Unwaria.
,, Harmohan	18-2 ...	Sylhet Zila School.
,, Hemchandra	15-1 ...	Sibpur H. C. E School.
,, Jagadchandra	13 ...	Jagannath School, Dacca.
,, Jagadindrachandra	16 ...	L. M. High School, Benares.
,, Jnanendramohan	18 ...	Dacca Collegiate School.
,, Jogeschandra	14 ...	Hindu School.
,, Jogindrakumar	16 ...	General Assembly's Institution.
,, Kailaschandra	19 ...	Abdul Ganny's Free School.
,, Kaliprasanna	15 ...	City Collegiate School.
,, Kaliprasanna	18 ...	Rangpur Zila School.
,, Kaliprasad	20 ...	Bankura Zila School.
,, Kansikicharan	19 ...	Ruplal Raghunath School.
,, Nagendranath	18 ...	Jamalpur H C. E. School.
,, Narendrachandra	19 ...	Nowgong High School.
,, Nibaranchandra	15 ...	Jagannath School, Dacca.
,, Nisikanta	15-8 ...	Purnia Zila School.
,, Purnananda	16 ...	L. M. High School. Benares.
,, Saratchandra	17 ...	Barisal Zila School.
,, Sasibhushan	15 ...	Berhampur Collegiate School.
,, Satyendranath	16-4 ...	Albert Collegiate School.
,, Sibaprasad	19 ...	Pandra School.
,, Sukhadananda	15 ...	L M S Instn., Bhowanipur.
,, Syamacharan	17 ...	Commillah Zila School.
,, Tinkari	16 ...	Free Church Institution.
,, Umacharan	15 ...	Gauhati School.
Sengupta, Saratchandra	18 ...	Konnagar H. C. E School.
Set, Bipinbihari	17 ...	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Upendranath	16 ...	Hindu School.
Shah, Muhammad Allam	16 ...	Gazipur Mission School.
Shaik, Ahmeduddin	17 ..	Gauhati School.
,, Usman Ali	18 ...	Calcutta Madrasa.
Shamsuzzoha	16 ...	Bhagalpur Zila School.
Sheo Prasad	17 ...	Fyzabad High School.
Siddyanta, Nilkanta	18 ...	Faridpur Zila School.
Sil, Gobardhan	21 ...	St Mary's Instn., Chandarnagar.
,, Jaharlal	16 ...	General Assembly's Institution.
Sinha, Benimadhab	18 ...	Bankura Zila School.
,, Bidesichandra	18 ...	Rajshahye Collegiate School.
,, Jagneswar	20 ...	Fyzabad High School.
,, Kisorimohan	19 ..	Bandgora H. C. E. School.
,, Kumar Kumadchandra	16 ...	Hare School.
,, Kumar Pramodachandra	16 ...	Ditto.
,, Nanigopal	16 ...	Midnapur Collegiate School.
,, Ramananda	22 ...	Private Student.
,, Rameschandra	19-3 ...	Patna Collegiate School.
,, Srimohan	16 ...	Bankura Zila School.
,, Ujagar	21 ...	Cawnpur Zila School.

Sinha, Umanath	15 ...	Hughli Collegiate Schl
Sinharay, Abinaschandra	15 ..	Hughli Branch School.
,, Tilokchandra	19 ...	Rangpur Zila School.
Singh, Arjun	18 ...	Azamgarh C. M High School.
,, Gopal	20 ...	Ludhiana Mission School.
,, Lakshminarayan	16 ...	Bhagalpur Zila School.
,, Ranajit	18-7-18	Berhampur Collegiate School.
,, Sibnarayan	22-4 ..	Moradabad High School.
Sitaram Ganes Bhagwet	17 ...	Jabalpur High School.
Slater, W.	19-9 ...	Teacher.
Smith, C. J.	17-2-3	St. Paul's School, Darjeeling.
Sockanathan, T.	18 .	St Thomas' College, Colombo.
Som, Piyarilal	21-4 ...	Sylhet Zila School.
,, Rameschandra	16 ..	Metropolitan Institution.
Sonar, Raghunathprasad	17 ...	Jabalpur High School.
Sorabji, Nasherwanji Kuka	17 ...	Zoroastrian School, Mhow.
Soti Krishna Swarup	16 ...	Zila School, Allahabad.
Stephen, J. A.	20 ...	Armenian Phil. Academy.
Sudharsilal	16 ...	Mathura High School.
Sukul, Motukdhari	18 ...	Bhagalpur Zila School.
Sundarlal	19 ...	Moradabad High School.
Suppramanium, S.	15 ...	St. Thomas' College, Colombo.
Sur, Sitanath	16 ...	Jagannath School, Dacca.
Suraj Prasad	19 ...	Benares College.
Syamlal	20 ...	Hume's High School, Etawa.
Syed Ali Mazhar	16 ...	M. A. O. College, Aligarh.
,, Gyasuddin	17 ...	Ditto.
,, Hossain	18 ...	Ditto.
,, Muhammad Golam Jabar	18 ...	A. M E. M. Centennial School.
,, Mustapha	18 ...	Zila School, Allahabad.
,, Qusuf Ali	17-11	Doveton College.
Tahawwar Hossain Khan	20 ...	Calcutta Madrasa.
Taylor, G. F.	17 ...	Mussoorie School.
Tewari, Sitaram	18 ...	Allahabad High School.
,, Srischandra	16-6 ...	Birbhum School.
Thomas, E.	16 ...	C. M. High School, Meerut.
Thoy, C	15-11	St. Francis D'Sales' Schl., Nagpur.
Ukil, Harakanta	20 ..	Tejpur High School.
,, Hazarilal	16 ...	Krishnagar Collegiate School.
Ulfat Ray	17 ..	Benares College.
Vaughan, A.	15 ...	LaMartiniere College, Lucknow.
Whay Choung Yin	17-8	Govt. High School, Rangoon.
Whitlay, A. J.	15 11	Allahabad Boys' High School.
Wright, E. J.	16-11-27	Teacher.

THIRD DIVISION.

In Alphabetical Order.

Abdul Huq	18 ...	T K. Ghose's Training Academy
Abdul Hamid	19-6 ...	Edwarde's Collegiate Mission School, Peshawar.
Abdul Jubber	17 ...	Chittagong Collegiate School.
Abhinaker, Raghunath Narayan	22 ...	City School, Nagpur.
Adhya, Nibaranchandra	21 ...	Jahanabad School.
Aich, Ramprasad	15-6 ...	Hughli Collegiate School.
Ambacharan	18 ...	Cawnpur Zila School.
Awalay, Lakshman Vithal	17 ...	FreeChurchInstitution,Nagpur.
Awasthi, Basudevasahay	17 ...	Christ Church School, Cawnpur.
,, Ramdatta	18 ...	Charkhari State School.
Badrinarayan	20 ...	Allahabad High School.
Baijnath	20 ...	Zila School, Banda.
Baiju Misra	19 ..	Tikari H. C. E. School.
Baksi, Bhupalchandra	21 ..	Gar Bhowanipur School.
Baldeoprasad	23 ..	Lakhimpur High School.
Balgobind Lal	19 ..	Gya Zila School.
Ballabh, Annadacharan	18 ..	L M. S. Instn., Bhowanipur.
Bandyopadhyay, Amulyachandra	15-10	Hughli Collegiate School.
,, Binaychandra	16 ..	Telinipara-Bhadreswar School.
,, Charuchandra	17 ..	Free Church Institution.
,, Jnanendrachandra	16 ..	Ravenshaw College, Katak.
,, Kamakshyanath	19 ..	Albert Collegiate School.
,, Kisorimohan	18 ..	City Collegiate School
,, Nabinchandra	16-10	St John's College, Agra.
,, Nripalchandra	17 ..	Albert Collegiate School.
,, Priyanath	17 ..	Indian Institution.
,, Sailachandra	18-6 ..	Baidyabati School.
,, Saratchandra	17-2 ..	Baripur School.
,, Sasibhushan	15 ..	Calcutta Institution.
,, Upendranath	17 ..	A M E—M Centennial School, Lucknow.
Basak, Radhaballabh	16 ..	Dacca Jagannath School.
,, Tarakchandra	18 ..	Pabna Zila School.
Basit Ali	17 ..	Mathura High School.
Basu, Abinaschandra	17 ..	Oriental Seminary.
,, Bishnucharan	16 ..	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Debendranath	16 ..	Albert Collegiate School
,, Jogindranath	17 ..	Bagirhat H. C. E School.
,, Kaliprasanna	18 ..	City Collegiate School.
,, Kisorimohan	17 ..	Midnapur Collegiate School
,, Manilal	17 ..	Barakpur School
,, Nalinbihari	15 ..	Metropolitan Institution, S. Branch.
,, Prasaddas	17 ..	Lahore Mission School.
,, Priyamadhab	15 ..	Mahanad F. C. M. School.

Basu, Rajanichandra	18	..	Dacca Pogose School.
„ Sannyasicharan	17	..	Metropolitan Institution, Cal-
„ Saratchandra	17-2	..	Hindu School. [cutta.
„ Saratchandra	16	..	General Assembly's Institution.
Behary, Kisheo Sakaram	19	..	City School, Nagpur.
Beleker, Laxman Tamba	19	..	Ditto.
Bhaduri, Kailaschandra	19	..	Faridpur Zila School.
Bhagawandas	25	..	Azimgarh C. M. H. School.
Bhairan Prasad	16-10		Bareilly High School.
Bhake, Ramchandra Baliram	16	...	FreeChurchInstitution,Nagpur.
Bhalerao Damudar, Ganesh	24	..	Dewas H School.
Bhattacharyya, Asutosh	16-5	..	Ranaghat School
„ Bipinbihari	18-3	..	Zila School, Allahabad.
„ Bireswar	19-9	..	Hughli Collegiate School.
„ Jagadis	17	..	Nasirabad Entrance School.
„ Kaliprasanna	18	..	Private Student.
„ Nalinaksha	15-11		Birbhum School.
„ Nripalchandra	17	..	Sanskrit Collegiate Schoo
„ Panchanan	17	..	Santipur Municipal School
„ Purnachandra	18	..	Metropolitan Institution, S. Branch.
„ Saratchandra	20	..	Jaynarayan's College, Benares.
„ Saratchandra	16	..	Jaynagar Institution.
„ Susilchandra	17	..	Krishnagar A. V. School.
„ Upendranath	19	..	Kasipur Kasinath School.
Bholanath Lal	17	..	L. M. S. Instn, Bhowanipur.
Bhaumik, Indrabhushan	19	..	Krishnagar Collegiate School.
„ Kaminikumar	19	..	Free Church Institution.
„ Nabinchandra	20-11		Mymensing Zila School.
„ Prasannakumar	18	..	Jenkin's School, Cooch Behar.
„ Tariniprasad	20	..	Dacca Pogose School.
Bhaya, Chandrabash	13	..	Nowgong H. School.
Bhikkanlal	18	..	Government School, Meerut.
Bhujjanlal	18	..	St. John's College, Agra.
Biswas, Baradaprasad	18	..	Private Student.
„ Panchanan	17	..	Jenkin's School Cooch Behar.
„ Ramlal	20	..	Kusthia H. E. School.
Brahmdev Narayan	20	..	Chapra Zila School.
Brahmarakhas, Gangadhar Sitaram	18	..	FreeChurchInstitution,Nagpur.
Burt, A	14-1	..	St. Paul's School, Darjeeling.
Cecil, R. W.	17	..	St. John's College, Agra.
Chakrabarti, Adharchandra	20	..	Abdul Gunny's Free School.
„ Asutosh	17	..	Santipur Municipal School.
„ Akhilchandra	18	..	Dacca Collegiate School.
„ Bholanath	17	..	Simla Bengal Academy.
„ Guruprasad	19-11		Hughli Collegiate School.
„ Lalmohan	17	..	Dacca Jagannath School.
„ Pranballabh	17	..	Midnapur Collegiate School.
„ Rakhalchandra	18	..	L. M School, Midnapur.
„ Sasibhushan	20	..	Jagatballabhpur School.
„ Saradacharan	19	..	Zila School, Banda.
„ Saratchandra	14	..	Jenkin s School, Cooch Behar.

Chakrabarti, Syamlal	17	..	Perozepur H. E. School.
,, Upendranath	16	..	Christ Church School, Cawnpur.
Chaki, Nrityalal	18	..	Gosain Durgapur School.
Chandra, Ambikacharan	18	..	Hashara Kalikisor School.
Chandra Shamshere Jung	21	..	Darbar School, Nepal.
Chattopadhyay, Anantaram	16	..	Jangipur H. C. E. School.
,, Bhabatosh	17	..	L. M S. Instn., Bhowanipur.
,, Bibhutinath	19	..	Hughli Branch School.
,, Debendranath	17	..	Barakpur School.
,, Debendranath	18	..	Harinavi A S. School.
,, Gokulkrishna	17	..	City Collegiate School.
,, Haradhan	16	..	Halisahar H. C. School.
,, Krishnanath	20	..	South Baharu School.
,, Mirtunjay	19-4	..	Okra Kunjalal Institution.
,, Rampada	19	..	Jahanabad School.
,, Ratneswar	18	..	Hitampur School.
,, Umacharan	15	..	L M. High School, Benares.
Chaudhri, Changamal	17	..	Mission School, Mainpuri.
,, Chunilal	18	..	Ditto.
Clecphas, H. W.	20	..	American Mission School, Allahabad.
Chaudhuri, Baikunthanath	21	..	Bishenpur H. E. School.
,, Jogindranath	17	..	Gobardanga School
Das, Bijaykrishna	18	..	City Collegiate School.
,, Bisweswar	18	..	Bajrajogini H. E. School.
,, Chintamani	18	..	Puri Zila School
,, Giridhar	18	..	Bagirhat H. E. School.
,, Haricharan	17	..	City Collegiate School.
,, Jadabkrishna	17-9-9		Sanskrit Collegiate School.
,, Kailaschandra	19	..	Town School, Midnapur.
,, Kedareswar	21	..	Kalna Maharaja's School.
,, Krishnasebak	18	..	Gazipur Mission School
,, Manmathanath	16	..	Calcutta Training Academy.
,, Megnad	19	..	City Collegiate School.
,, Nibaranchandra	18	..	Dacca Pogose School.
,, Piyarimohan	19	..	L. M. S Instn., Bhowanipur.
,, Ramprasad	15-7	..	Barpata High School
,, Sagarchandra	17	..	General Assembly's Institution.
,, Umakanta	21	..	Chittagong Collegiate School.
Dasgupta, Abinaschandra	15	..	Jagannath School, Dacca.
,, Rajmohan	17-8	..	Noakhali Zilā School.
Datta, Anilchandra	15	..	Free Church Institution.
,, Jnanendranath	15	..	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Kalidas	16	..	City Collegiate School.
,, Kalikamal	16	..	Pabna Zila School.
,, Kanailal	17	..	Bankura Zila School.
,, Manindrachandra	15-1	..	Hindu School.
,, Nagendranath	16	..	Metropolitan Institution, S. Branch.
,, Tulsidas	18-6	..	Calcutta School.
,, Upendranath	17	..	City Collegiate School.
Davis, C W.	17	..	Bishop Cotton School, Simla.
De, Hemchandra	17	..	General Assembly's Institution.
,, Kalicharan	28-2	..	Teacher.
,, Kalikumar	21	..	Kisorganj School.

De, Mahimachandra	20 ..	Chatmohar Sambhunath School.
„ Sasibhushan	20-3 ..	St. Mary's Institution, Chandernagar.
„ Satischandra	17 ..	L. M. School, Khagra.
Deb, Sadaygobinda	22 ..	Sylhet National Institution.
DeGruvther, D.	17 ..	LaMartiniere College, Lucknow.
Dhar, Rajanisankar	19 ..	Dacca Pogose School.
Dikshit, Ghamandilal	20 ..	Private Student
Divasy, Narayan Jayram	20 ..	FreeChurch Institution, Nagpur.
Dube, Ganpat Rao	18 ..	High School, Jabalpur.
Dwarkaprasad	27 ..	Private Student.
Everett, R. A.	17-0-22	Memorial Boy's Schl., Cawnpur.
Fink, A.	18 ..	Doveton College.
Gangopadhyay, Akshaykumar	14 ..	Burdwan Raj College.
„ Jyotindramohan	17 ..	Chandernagar School.
Gauri Sankar	18 ..	Cawnpur Zila School.
Ghatak, Mohinimohan	19 ..	Rangpur Zila School.
Ghosh, Banwarilal	16 ..	Burdwan Raj College.
„ Baradaprasad	17 ..	Albert Collegiate School.
„ Brajanath	19 ..	City Collegiate School.
„ Dakshinaranjan	18 ..	Ruplal Raghunath School.
„ Haricharan	18 ..	City Collegiate School.
„ Hemantalal	17 ..	Naral School
„ Hridaynath	17 ..	City Collegiate School.
„ Hridaynath	17 ..	L M. S. Instn., Bhowanipur.
„ Jogindranath	20 ..	Cooch Behar Training Academy, Benares.
„ Kedarnath	14-5 ..	Benares College.
„ Priyagopal	18-1 ..	Serampur College.
„ Priyanath	21 ..	Konnagar School.
„ Ramcharan	18 ..	Jessore Zila School.
„ Saratchandra	20 ..	Calcutta Training Academy.
„ Sureschandra	17 ..	L. M. S. Instn., Bhowanipur.
Goonawardana, J. D. A	18 ..	Richmond College, Galle.
Goswami, Bipinbihari	20 ..	Chatmohar Sambhunath School.
Guha, Hemendranath	14-8 ..	Berhampur Collegiate School.
Gupta, Baikunthanath	23 ..	Teghoria School
„ Bholanath	15-5 ..	Berhampur Collegiate School.
„ Jadabchandra	20 ..	Victoria School, Gazipur.
Gurucharanlal	17-6 ..	Monghyr Zila School.
Gya Ram	20 ..	Pachamba School.
Gya Prasad	21 ..	Rai Bareilly High School.
Hall, F.	14-2-15	LaMartiniere College, Lucknow.
Hargobinda Lashkar	20-7 ..	Donogh School.
Hazarilal	19 ..	C. M. High School, Gorakpur.
Hin, Digambar	16 ..	Serajganj H. C. E. School.
Hoam, Girischandra	21 ..	Mymensing Zila School.
Jacob, J	18 ..	Bareilly High School.
Jagadamba Prasad	18 ..	St John's College, Agra.
Jagannath Parshad	21 ..	Gazipur Mission School.
Jagannath Parshad	17 ..	Chapra Zila School.
Jagmohan Lal	17 ..	Gya Zila School.

Jharkhandi Lal	19-10	Jamalpur H C. E. School.
Kakati, Guruprasad	28 ..	Private Student
Kali Charan	16 ..	Mathura High School.
Kali Charan	17 ..	Mofid Khaliq School.
Kamla Prasad	19 ..	Gya Zila School.
Kar, Harendrakumar	20 ..	Sylhet National School.
Kashab Dave	17 ..	M A. O. College, Aligarh.
Kayastha, Bisweswar Daya	23 ..	Private Student.
Khan, Kazee Ahmed Ali	18-8 ..	Mathura High School.
,, Faiz Muhammad	19 ..	Sitapur High School
Kishen Sahay	18 ..	Aligarh Government School.
Kunjabihari Lal	18 ..	Private Student.
Lachman Singh	21 ..	Dehra Dun Mission School.
Lahiri, Tinkari	20 ..	L. M. High School, Benares.
Lattaprasad, R.	18 ..	Private Student.
Mahabir Prasad	19 ..	T. N. City School, Bhagalpur.
Mahendraprasad	18 ..	Chapra Zila School.
Mahtab-uddin Ahmed	17 ..	Calcutta Madrasa
Maitra, Tarinicharan	18 ..	Boinchi Biharilal Institution.
Mujumdar, Akshaykumar	19 ..	Free Church Institution.
,, Bidhubhushan	19 ..	Kusthia H. E. School.
,, Pramadprasad	17-2 ..	Barisa H. C. E. School.
,, Saratchandra	19 ..	Dacca Pogose School.
,, Satischandra	17 ..	Pabna Zila School.
Mallik, Debendrachandra	13-6 ..	Kalna Maharaja's School.
,, Kesablal	18 ..	Albert Collegiate School.
Matadin	20 ..	Hume's High School, Etawa.
Misra, Jagannath	18 ..	Benares College.
,, Mathuraprasad	17 ..	Bareilly High School.
Mitra, Jogindramohan	21 ..	Jagannath School, Dacca.
,, Paodhychandra	18 ..	T. K. Ghose's Training Academy.
,, Paritos	15 ..	Balagarh H. C. E. School.
,, Priyanath	19 ..	Dacca Collegiate School.
Moonaylal Kshetriya	18 ..	Canning College.
Moung Shway Bwer	17 ..	Govt. High School, Akyab.
Muhammad Akram	13 ..	Patna City School.
,, Ali	21 ..	Canning College.
,, Ali	17 ..	Mathura High School.
,, Badriddoja	20 ..	Tamluk Hamilton School.
,, Ishuq	13 ..	M. A. O. College, Aligarh.
,, Sadir	19-2 ..	Sylhet Zila School.
,, Zahir	16-6 ..	Calcutta Madrasa.
Mukhopadhyay, Annadaprasad	18-2 ..	Taki Government School.
,, Atulchandra	17 ..	Dinajpur Zila School.
,, Baidyanath	18-6 ..	Janai Training Academy.
,, Bankimchandra	15-7 ..	Ditto.
,, Baranasi	16 ..	Krishnagar Collegiate School.
,, Binodbihari	16 ..	Sibpur H. C. E. School.
,, Bisweswar	17 ..	Sadhuhati School.
,, Bajendrakumar	16 ..	Santipur Municipal School.
,, Jitendranath	15-0-2	Berhampur Collegiate School.

Mukhopadhyay, Jogindranath	15	...	Burdwan Raj College.
„ Jotindranarayan	17-8	...	Birbhum School.
„ Krishnagopal	18-6-15		Hughli Branch School.
„ Nibaranchandra	16	...	Free Church Institution.
„ Nobagopal	18	...	Bankura Government School.
„ Nrityagopal	17	...	City Collegiate School.
„ Radhakrishna	17	...	Kandi School, Berhampur.
„ Saradaprasad	18	...	Intally Institution.
„ Saratchandra	18	...	Chybassa Zila School.
„ Satischandra	16	...	Bhagalpur Zila School.
„ Surendranath	17	...	Hindu School.
„ Suryyanarayan	19	...	Searsole School.
„ Murari Lall.	21	...	Zila School, Allahabad.
Murlidhar	16	...	M. A. O. College, Aligarh.
Mustaquin Hassain	20	...	Barabanki High School.
Nag, Piyarinath	20	...	Indian Institution.
Nagabhushanam, A.	16	...	FreeChurchInstitution,Nagpur.
Nandlal	26	...	Teacher.
Nawabkisore	19	...	Chapra Zila School.
Nawaz Ali	19	...	Dacca Pogose School.
Nazir Hassain	19	...	Sitapur High School.
Noddin, J.	16	...	Akyab Govt. High School.
Otto, F.	14-6	...	LaMartiniere College,Lucknow.
„ S. D.	20	...	Lahore Mission School.
Oudh Bihari	19	...	Gya Zila School.
P. Lachmi Sankar	18	...	Victoria College, Agra.
Pal, Anangamohan	16	...	Hindu School.
„ Asutos, No. II	14	...	Hughli Branch School.
„ Umeschandra	17	...	Dacca Jagannath School.
Palit, Jogindranath	14	...	Hughli Branch School.
Pande, Bhawani Prasad	19-6	...	Sitapur High School.
Pandit, Surajnath	17	...	Zila School, Allahabad.
Pandoorang Narayan Adow	17	..	Zoroastrian School, Mhow.
Pathak Bihari	22	...	Teacher.
„ Ramratan	21	...	Gya Zila School.
Patwardhan Ramkrishan Vishnu	18	...	Private Student.
Pramanik, Bhushanchandra	16	...	Santipur Municipal School.
„ Ganeschandra	22	...	Berhampur Collegiate School.
Puttoo Lal	19	...	C. M. School, Lucknow.
Quamaruddin Ahmed	18	...	Calcutta Madrasa.
Rajnarayan, II	17	...	Canning College.
Ramcharan Lal	22	...	Palamow Government School.
Ramnath	17	...	Sultanpur Zila School
Ramprasad	17	..	C. M. High School, Meerut.
Ramaprasad	17	...	Arrah Zila School.
Rana, Lakshmikanta	17	...	Balasore Zila School.
Rao P. Ganpat	20-2	...	Residency College, Indore.
„ S. Trimbuck	21	...	Private Student.
„ Raoji Haridas	20	...	City School, Nagpur.
Raut, Mahimchandra	20	...	Kisorganj School.
Ray, Abanimohan	17	...	Barisal Zila School.
Amritagopal	18	...	Kalna Free Church Br. School.

Ray, Basantakumar	19-3 ...	L. M. School, Khagra.
„ Birsingha	18 ...	Sanskrit Collegiate School.
„ Dineschandra	18 ...	Santos Jahnabi School.
„ Harachandra	20 ...	Graham School, Tangail.
„ Haricharan	17 ...	Free Church Institution.
„ Jnanchandra	13 ...	Dacca Collegiate School.
„ Jogeschandra	16 ...	Rangpur Zila School.
„ Kedarnath	17 ...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Krishnadhan	21 ...	Jahanabad School.
„ Mahendrachandra	20 ...	Birbhum School.
„ Mahimchandra	16 ...	Nasirabad Entrance School.
„ Raghunath	15 ...	Jangipur H. E. School.
„ Saratchandra	19-6 ...	Gar Bhabanipur School.
Raychaudhuri, Chandranath	19 ...	Sylhet National Institution.
„ Srischandra	15 ...	Hughli Branch School.
Robinson, J. H.	19 ...	St Xavier's College. [demy.
S. Mazharul Haq	17 ...	T K. Ghose's Training Aca-
Sadhu, Birendranath	16 ...	General Assembly's Institution.
Sadasib Maharana	18 ...	Balasore Zila School.
Saha, Bipinbihari	17 ...	Metropolitan Instn., S. Branch.
„ Brajalal	17 ...	Ditto.
„ Jogindralal	15 ...	Katwa School.
Samaddar, Subharanjan	17-3 ...	Goalanda School.
Sarbadhikari, Nagendrakumar	16 ..	Presidency School.
Sanyal, Ambikacharan	19 ...	Chatmohar Sambhunath School.
„ Surendranath	15 ...	Hindu School.
Sarkar, Narayanchandra	16-6 ...	Jara H. C. E. School.
Sarma, Bardaloy Bholanath	18-5 ...	Jorhat High School.
Satputi, Brajakisor	20 ...	Private Student.
Sen, Adharlal	19 ...	Free Church Institution.
„ Asutosh	19 ...	Hindu School.
„ Karunakumar	16 ...	Jagannath School, Dacca.
„ Kshetranath	16-3 ...	Malda Zila School.
„ Kshirendrasankar	16 ...	Magura H. E. School.
„ Mahendranarayan	17 ...	Barisal Zila School.
„ Purnachandra	17 ...	Ranchi Zila School.
„ Rajanikanta	17 ...	Jenkin's School, Cooch Behar.
„ Sricharan	18 ...	Dacca Collegiate School.
Sengupta, Asutosh	19 ...	Free Church Institution.
Saikh Golam Rahman	18-0-6	Kumarkhali H C. E. School.
„ Ali Hassain	19 ...	Unao High School.
Sharma, Puttoo Lal	20 ...	Mission High Schl., Mainpuri.
Shiam Sundar	17 ...	Farrakabad Zila School.
Shyam Lal	18 ...	C M. High Schl., Gorakpur.
Sibram Sadasiba Petambar	18 ...	English Madrasa, Indore. [surah.
Sil, Siddheswar	18 ...	Free Church Institution, Chin-
Simpson, C. E	15 ...	LaMartiniere College, Calcutta.
Singh, Balkrishna	20 ...	Azamgarh C. M. High School.
„ Ganesnarayan	21 ...	T. K. Ghose's Training Academy.
„ Ramadhikari	19 ...	Behar H. C. E. School.

Singh, R Rampal	15-3	...	M. A O. College, Aligarh.
Sinha, Anukulchandra	18	...	City Collegiate School.
„ David	16	...	Bishop's College.
„ Hiralal	18	...	Victoria School, Gazipur.
„ Panchanan	18	...	Albert Collegiate School.
Smith, W.	17-9	...	LaMartiniere College, Lucknow.
Sudha Singh	18	...	Benares College.
Sujjad Kurim	18	...	Burdwan Municipal School.
Sukul, Raghunath	19	...	Zila School, Allahabad.
Suparus Das	20	...	Arrah Zila School.
Suryyaprasad	18	...	Seoni Mission School.
Syam Sundar Lal	18	...	Jhowganj School.
Syam Bihari Lal	18	...	Ditto.
Syed Hassain Jaffar	19	...	A. M. E. M Centennial School.
Syed Karim Uddin Ahmed	16	...	T K. Ghose's Training Academy.
Syed Tajummal Ali	16-5	...	Krishnagar Collegiate School.
Syyed Abdul Majid	19-14		Hughli Collegiate School.
Taqdir Bahadur	17	...	Kayastha Pathsala, Allahabad.
Taransinha	20	...	C. M. High School, Mirut.
Thakur, Radhakrishna	19	...	Islampur Aided School.
Wazir Singh	17	...	Government High Schl., Meerut.

Graduates Medicine.

M. D.

De, Chundrakumar	...	1862	Medical College.
Sarkar, Mahendralal	...	1863	Ditto.
Basu, Jagadbandhu	...	1863	Ditto.
Carter, R. W.	...	1865	Asst Surgeon, H. M.'s 82nd Regiment.
Rudra, Bhagabatchandra *	...	1880	Medical College.

HONOURS IN MEDICINE.

Rudra, Bhagabatchandra	...	1877	Medical College.
Maitra, Bipinbihari	...	1878	Ditto.
Sil. Kanailal	...	1879	Ditto
Mallik, Prasaddas	...	1880	Ditto.
Ray, Sibaprasad	...	1880	Ditto.
Ghosh, Srinath	...	1881	Ditto.
Mukhopadhyay, Gopalchandra	...	1883	Ditto.
Bagchi, Ramaprasad	...	1883	Ditto.

		M B.	
Acharyya, Kedareswar	...	1880	Medical College.
Adhikari, Nilratan	...	1883	Ditto.
Adhya, Binodbihari	...	1881	Ditto.
Bagchi, Kalikrishna	...	1882	Ditto.
,, Ramaprasad	...	1883	Ditto.
Basu, Biharikrishna	...	1880	Ditto.
,, Biharilal	...	1873	Ditto.
,, Narayanchandra	...	1882	Ditto.
,, Prandhan	...	1880	Ditto.
,, Sanatkumar	...	1881	Ditto.
Bandyopadhyay, Amritalal	...	1877	Ditto.
,, Girijapada	...	1879	Ditto.
,, Jadabchandra	...	1866	Ditto.
,, Nabakumar	...	1868	Ditto.
Bhattacharyya, Hemchandra	...	1867	Ditto.
,, Nagendranath	...	1876	Ditto.
,, Srinath	...	1872	Ditto.
Chakrabarti, Biharilal	...	1878	Ditto.
,, Purnachandra	...	1867	Ditto.
Chattopadhyay, Bagalacharan	...	1879	Ditto.
,, Bhupatibhushan	..	1879	Ditto.
,, Bipinbihari	...	1882	Ditto.
,, Debendranath	...	1881	Ditto.
,, Gopalchandra	...	1876	Ditto.
,, Haridas	...	1883	Ditto.
,, Nilmadhab	...	1872	Ditto.
,, Syamacharan	...	1867	Ditto.
Das, Manmohan	...	1877	Ditto.
,, Pramathanath	...	1872	Ditto.
,, Siddheswar	...	1882	Ditto.
,, Sundarimohan	...	1882	Ditto.
Datta, Kedarnath	..	1866	Ditto.
,, Kshirodkumar	...	1879	Ditto.
De, Birchand	...	1882	Ditto.
,, Debendranath	...	1877	Ditto.
,, Jaharlal	...	1883	Ditto.
,, Nandalal	...	1867	Ditto.
,, Rajendralal	...	1879	Ditto.
Gangopadhyay, Jadunath	...	1879	Ditto.
Ghosh, Chandramohan	...	1864	Ditto.
,, Khudiram	...	1881	Ditto.
,, Phakirchandra	...	1868	Ditto.
,, Radharaman	...	1876	Ditto.
,, Srinath	...	1881	Ditto.
Gupta, Bankabihari	...	1870	Ditto.
,, Durgadas	...	1878	Ditto.
,, Kalipada	...	1868	Ditto.
Lahiri, Hrisikes	...	1883	Ditto.
,, Nikunjamohan	...	1881	Ditto.
Maitra, Bipinbihari	...	1878	Ditto.
Mallik, Prasaddas	..	1880	Ditto.

Mitra, Bankabihari	...	1871	Medical College.
„ Binodbihari	...	1880	Ditto.
„ Mahendranath	...	1877	Ditto.
„ Umeschandra	...	1874	Ditto.
„ Upendranath	...	1878	Ditto.
Mukhopadhyay, Amarchand	...	1878	Ditto.
„ Gangaprasad	...	1867	Ditto.
„ Gopalchandra	...	1883	Ditto.
„ Kailaschandra	...	1877	Ditto.
„ Nityacharan	...	1880	Ditto.
„ Sasibhushan	...	1882	Ditto.
„ Syamacharan	...	1866	Ditto.
Sadukhan, Kshirodchandra	...	1878	Ditto.
Syed Hossain	...	1878	Ditto.
Pal, Janakinath	...	1881	Ditto.
„ Umeschandra	...	1882	Ditto.
Peters, C. E.	...	1868	Ditto.
Ray, Isanchandra	...	1869	Ditto.
„ Girijasankar	...	1882	Ditto.
„ Matilal	...	1881	Ditto.
„ Sibaprasad	...	1880	Ditto.
Rudra, Bhagabatchandra	...	1877	Ditto.
Sanyal, Pulinchandra	...	1881	Ditto.
Sarkar, Krishnagopal	...	1873	Ditto.
„ Natabar	...	1877	Ditto.
Sen, Harimohan	...	1883	Ditto.
„ Khagendranath	...	1882	Ditto.
Sil, Kanailal	...	1879	Ditto.
Som, Dayalchandra	...	1865	Ditto.

L. M. S.

Abdul Russaq	...	1874	Medical College.
Acharyya, Kamikshyanath	...	1862	Ditto.
Akbar Khan	...	1872	Ditto.
Asder Ali Khan	...	1878	Ditto.
Bagchi, Abhaycharan	...	1861	Ditto.
„ Bijaygobinda	...	1881	Ditto.
Bal, Taranath	...	1881	Ditto.
Bandyopadhyay, Abinaschandra	...	1871	Ditto.
„ Abinaschandra (1st)	...	1878	Ditto.
„ Abinaschandra	...	1881	Ditto.
„ Aghornath	...	1880	Ditto.
„ Baneswar	...	1878	Ditto.
„ Brajendranath	...	1878	Ditto.
„ Gopalchandra	...	1869	Ditto.
„ Harakanta	...	1874	Ditto.
„ Harinarayan	...	1869	Ditto.
„ Haripada	...	1879	Ditto.
„ Harischandra	...	1861	Ditto.
Isanchandra	...	1880	Ditto.
Kisorilal	...	1874	Ditto.

Bandyopadhyay, Kalinath	...	1880	Medical College
,, Madhabchandra	...	1880	Ditto.
,, Nakurchandra	...	1867	Ditto.
,, Nandalal	...	1872	Ditto.
,, Purnachandra	...	1865	Ditto.
,, Rajkrishna	...	1881	Ditto.
,, Rajmohan	...	1868	Ditto.
,, Ramlal	...	1874	Ditto.
,, Sibchandra	...	1872	Ditto.
,, Suryyanath	...	1878	Ditto.
,, Umeschandra	...	1881	Ditto.
Bara, Sibram	...	1871	Ditto.
Basak, Amulyaratna	...	1869	Ditto.
,, Nrityalal	...	1879	Ditto.
,, Sanatan	...	1872	Ditto.
Basu, Adyanath	...	1880	Ditto.
,, Aghornath	...	1872	Ditto.
,, Amritakrishna	...	1867	Ditto.
,, Benimadhab	...	1865	Ditto.
,, Bibhudasankar	...	1882	Ditto.
,, Binodkrishna	...	1874	Ditto.
,, Biharilal	...	1879	Ditto.
,, Chandrabhushan	...	1875	Ditto.
,, Chandrabhushan	...	1877	Ditto.
,, Dharmadas	...	1861	Ditto.
,, Dharmadas	...	1873	Ditto.
,, Dinanath	...	1864	Ditto.
,, Gopalchandra	...	1871	Ditto.
,, Harimohan	...	1865	Ditto.
,, Hiralal	...	1874	Ditto.
,, Jadabchandra	...	1872	Ditto.
,, Jadunath	...	1870	Ditto.
,, Kailaschandra	...	1874	Ditto.
,, Kedarnath	...	1876	Ditto.
,, Kesabchandra	...	1874	Ditto.
,, Khargeswar	...	1870	Ditto.
,, Kisorimohan	...	1880	Ditto.
,, Krishnachandra	...	1871	Ditto.
,, Lakshminarayan	...	1863	Ditto.
,, Mahendralal	...	1869	Ditto.
,, Mahendramohan	...	1878	Ditto.
,, Manmathanath	...	1879	Ditto.
,, Prabodhchandra	...	1874	Ditto.
,, Priyanath	...	1867	Ditto.
,, Radhanath	...	1868	Ditto.
,, Sibchandra	...	1869	Ditto.
,, Sikharkumar	...	1880	Ditto.
,, Suratlal	...	1880	Ditto.
,, Suryyanarayan	...	1877	Ditto.
,, Suryyakumar	...	1880	Ditto.
,, Tarinicharan	...	1874	Ditto.
,, Trailokyanath	...	1872	Ditto.
,, Umeschandra	...	1873	Ditto.

Basu, Upendrachandra ...	1867	Medical College.
,, Upendrachandra ...	1880	Ditto.
Bhaduri, Akshaykumar ...	1880	Ditto.
,, Biharilal ..	1865	Ditto.
,, Gokulchandra ...	1880	Ditto.
,, Tarinicharan ...	1866	Ditto.
Bhar, Girischandra ...	1874	Ditto.
Bhattacharyya, Amritlal ...	1873	Ditto.
,, Bamandeb ...	1880	Ditto.
,, Durgadas ...	1874	Ditto.
,, Jogindranath ...	1880	Ditto.
,, Nandalal ...	1871	Ditto.
,, Nilmadhab ...	1864	Ditto.
,, Sibchandra ...	1871	Ditto.
,, Taradas ...	1878	Ditto.
Biswas, Mahendranath ...	1877	Ditto.
Chakrabarti, Bamacharan ...	1882	Ditto.
,, Bijaykumar ...	1874	Ditto.
,, Durganath ...	1880	Ditto.
,, Harinath ...	1877	Ditto.
,, Krishnachandra ...	1881	Ditto.
,, Nabinchandra ...	1867	Ditto.
,, Narendranath ...	1880	Ditto.
,, Ramlal ...	1869	Ditto.
,, Suryyakumar ...	1871	Ditto.
Chambers, E. W. ...	1866	Ditto.
Champati, Amulyachandra ...	1877	Ditto.
Chattopadhyay, Adharnath ...	1878	Ditto.
,, Aghorchandra ...	1880	Ditto.
,, Annadaprasad ...	1880	Ditto.
,, Anukulchandra ...	1877	Ditto.
,, Bamacharan ...	1865	Ditto.
,, Bhubanmohan ...	1861	Ditto.
,, Bhubanmohan ...	1872	Ditto.
,, Dandiraj ...	1880	Ditto.
,, Gobindachandra ...	1866	Ditto.
,, Jagannath ...	1878	Ditto.
,, Jaykrishna ...	1882	Ditto.
,, Kalikrishna ...	1880	Ditto.
,, Kamalakshya ...	1880	Ditto.
,, Kedarnath ...	1863	Ditto.
,, Kshirodprasad ...	1881	Ditto.
,, Nilkanta ...	1872	Ditto.
,, Nimaichandra ...	1874	Ditto.
,, Nityananda ...	1876	Ditto.
,, Paresnath ...	1878	Ditto.
,, Phakirchandra ...	1875	Ditto.
,, Priyanath ...	1880	Ditto.
,, Radhikaprasad ...	1861	Ditto.
,, Upendranath ...	1883	Ditto.
Chaudhuri, Apurbakrishna ...	1880	Ditto.
,, Bijaygobinda ...	1872	Ditto.
,, Brajanath ...	1874	Ditto.

Chaudhuri, Chandranath	...	1879	Medical College.
,, Kaliprasanna	...	1871	Ditto.
,, Kapileswar	...	1861	Ditto.
,, Kshirodchandra	...	1879	Ditto.
,, Nilmani	...	1867	Ditto.
Crump, H. W.	...	1866	Ditto.
Das, Adharchandra	...	1863	Ditto.
,, Amarnath	...	1877	Ditto.
,, Amritalal	...	1877	Ditto.
,, Annadaprasad	...	1879	Ditto.
,, Apurbakrishna	...	1878	Ditto.
,, Benimadhab	...	1873	Ditto.
,, Binodbihari	...	1874	Ditto.
,, Brajanath	...	1882	Ditto.
,, Chunilal	...	1866	Ditto.
,, Chunilal	...	1871	Ditto.
,, Haranchandra	...	1873	Ditto.
,, Harischandra	...	1881	Ditto.
,, Hiralal	...	1878	Ditto.
,, Hiralal (1st)	...	1877	Ditto.
,, Kalikumar	...	1866	Ditto.
,, Kesabchandra	...	1867	Ditto.
,, Madhabkrishna	...	1880	Ditto.
,, Mahendranath	...	1878	Ditto.
,, Purnachandra	...	1873	Ditto.
,, Ramkumar	...	1875	Ditto.
,, Sibkrishna	..	1875	Ditto.
,, Srinarayan	...	1880	Ditto.
,, Syamchand	...	1880	Ditto.
,, Umeschandra	...	1880	Ditto.
Dasgupta, Gurucharan	...	1878	Ditto.
,, Gurudayal	...	1868	Ditto.
,, Piyarisankar	...	1880	Ditto.
Datta, Akshaykumar	...	1879	Ditto.
,, Abinaschandra	...	1882	Ditto.
,, Annadaprasad	...	1880	Ditto.
,, Bankabihari	...	1880	Ditto.
,, Batakrishna	...	1873	Ditto.
,, Brajendrakumar	...	1871	Ditto.
,, Chunilal	...	1883	Ditto.
,, Dinanath	...	1880	Ditto.
,, Girischandra	...	1865	Ditto.
,, Gobardhan	...	1874	Ditto.
,, Gosthabihari	...	1880	Ditto.
,, Haralal	...	1871	Ditto.
,, Haralal	...	1874	Ditto.
,, Haranchandra	...	1866	Ditto.
,, Hiralal	...	1875	Ditto.
,, Jogindranath	...	1880	Ditto.
,, Krishnalal	...	1870	Ditto.
,, Manohar	...	1865	Ditto.
,, Manilal	...	1862	Ditto.
,, Manmathanath	...	1878	Ditto.

Datta, Matilal	...	1880	Medical College.
,, Nabinchandra	...	1873	Ditto.
,, Priyanath	...	1881	Ditto.
,, Rebatimohan	...	1880	Ditto.
,, Saradaprasad	...	1878	Ditto.
,, Umeschandra	...	1863	Ditto.
,, Upendrakrishna	...	1880	Ditto.
Davidson, W. H.	...	1878	Ditto.
De, Akshaykumar	...	1865	Ditto.
,, Girischandra	...	1874	Ditto.
,, Gopalchandra	...	1868	Ditto.
,, Gopalchandra	...	1865	Ditto.
,, Haranchandra	...	1872	Ditto.
,, Jadunath	...	1871	Ditto.
,, Kalachand	...	1872	Ditto.
,, Prasannakumar	...	1877	Ditto.
,, Rajendranath	...	1876	Ditto.
,, Ramankrishna	...	1873	Ditto.
,, Ramlal	...	1865	Ditto.
,, Upendranath	..	1872	Ditto.
Deb, Amritalal	...	1869	Ditto.
Dhar, Batakrishna	...	1880	Ditto.
,, Gokulchandra	...	1880	Ditto.
Dhol, Bipinbihari	...	1871	Ditto.
,, Nandalal	...	1862	Ditto.
Evart, Tillaimuttu, J. C.	...	1877	Ditto.
Fuzlur Rahman	...	1878	Ditto.
Gangopadhyay, Anandalal	...	1868	Ditto.
,, Harischandra	...	1868	Ditto.
,, Mahendranath	...	1878	Ditto.
,, Taraknath	...	1869	Ditto.
Ghosh, Abinaschandra	...	1875	Ditto.
,, Annadaprasad	...	1882	Ditto.
,, Biharilal	...	1869	Ditto.
,, Binodbihari	...	1874	Ditto.
,, Dayalkrishna	...	1867	Ditto.
,, Dukari	...	1863	Ditto.
,, Hiralal	...	1864	Ditto.
,, Jadabkrishna	..	1864	Ditto.
,, Jadunath	...	1863	Ditto.
,, Jogindranath	...	1877	Ditto.
,, Jogindranath	...	1873	Ditto.
,, Kalikrishna	...	1869	Ditto.
,, Kamakshyanath	...	1881	Ditto.
,, Kasinath	...	1878	Ditto.
,, Kisorimohan	...	1878	Ditto.
,, Krishnadhan	...	1864	Ditto.
,, Lalbihari	...	1880	Ditto.
,, Madhabchandra	...	1867	Ditto.
,, Nandalal	...	1864	Ditto.
,, Nabinchandra	...	1872	Ditto.
,, Parbatichandra	...	1864	Ditto.
,, Prasannakumar	...	1881	Ditto.

Ghosh, Rajkrishna	...	1879	Medical College.
,, Rakhaldas	..	1875	Ditto.
,, Ramchandra	...	1880	Ditto.
,, Ramlal	..	1863	Ditto.
,, Ratikanta	...	1872	Ditto.
,, Sureschandra	...	1874	Ditto.
,, Suryyakumar	...	1880	Ditto.
,, Syamacharan	...	1880	Ditto.
,, Syamapada	...	1877	Ditto.
,, Trailokyanath	...	1866	Ditto.
,, Umeschandra (1st)	...	1878	Ditto.
,, Umeschandra	...	1879	Ditto.
Ghoshal, Kaliprasanna	...	1864	Ditto.
Goswami, Gopalchandra	...	1869	Ditto.
Guha, Debendranath	...	1874	Ditto.
Gupta, Abinaschandra	...	1871	Ditto.
,, Bipinbihari	...	1877	Ditto.
,, Chandrakumar	...	1873	Ditto.
,, Debendranath	...	1875	Ditto.
,, Dwarkanath	...	1871	Ditto.
,, Madhusudan	...	1869	Ditto.
,, Mahendranath	...	1867	Ditto.
,, Narendranath	...	1877	Ditto.
,, Nabinchandra	...	1868	Ditto.
,, Nirmalchandra	...	1882	Ditto.
,, Priyanath	...	1882	Ditto.
,, Ramchandra	...	1866	Ditto.
,, Ramkali	...	1870	Ditto.
,, Sambhuchandra	...	1862	Ditto.
,, Tarinikumar	...	1880	Ditto.
Haldar, Kalachand	...	1863	Ditto.
,, Nidhulal	...	1872	Ditto.
,, Nityacharan	...	1877	Ditto.
,, Prisitosh	...	1873	Ditto.
Kali, Chandrasekhar	...	1878	Ditto.
Kar, Amritalal	...	1881	Ditto.
,, Nagendranath	...	1880	Ditto.
,, Pratapchandra	...	1880	Ditto.
Keyt, F.	...	1863	Ditto.
Koch, E. L.	...	1862	Ditto.
Kumar, Bipinkrishna	...	1874	Ditto.
,, Sasibhushan	...	1879	Ditto.
Kundu, Ambikacharan	...	1881	Ditto.
,, Rajkumar	...	1865	Ditto
Laha, Asutosh	...	1873	Ditto.
,, Nabinchandra	...	1871	Ditto.
Lahiri, Bhushanchandra	...	1873	Ditto.
,, Durgadas	...	1878	Ditto.
,, Gopalchandra	...	1864	Ditto.
,, Syamacharan	...	1865	Ditto.
Lutful Khabir	...	1871	Ditto.
Maitra, Madhusudan	...	1879	Ditto.
,, Trailokyanath	...	1880	Ditto.

Majumdar, Amritalal	...	1871	Medical College.
,, Annadaprasad	...	1873	Ditto.
,, Bhupalkrishna	...	1874	Ditto.
,, Kailaschandra	...	1874	Ditto.
,, Mahendranath	...	1874	Ditto.
,, Pratapchandra	...	1878	Ditto.
,, Ramchandra	...	1881	Ditto.
,, Syamacharan	...	1868	Ditto.
Mallik, Kanailal	...	1876	Ditto.
,, Jogindranath	...	1874	Ditto.
,, Rajendranath	...	1871	Ditto.
,, Nagendrakumar	...	1878	Ditto.
,, Syamlal	...	1869	Ditto.
Mandal, Nilmani	...	1881	Ditto.
McReddie, G D.	...	1861	Ditto.
Mitra, Baradaprasad	...	1880	Ditto.
,, Dinanath	...	1871	Ditto.
,, Girischandra	...	1863	Ditto.
,, Girischandra	...	1867	Ditto.
,, Haridas	...	1876	Ditto.
,, Jagadbandhu	...	1869	Ditto.
,, Jogindranath	...	1880	Ditto.
,, Kailasnath	...	1880	Ditto.
,, Kalikumar	...	1862	Ditto.
,, Kaliprasanna	...	1861	Ditto.
,, Kasikinkar	..	1865	Ditto.
,, Nabinchandra	...	1861	Ditto.
,, Nrityagopal	...	1877	Ditto.
,, Priyambarnath	...	1869	Ditto.
,, Rajendrachandra	...	1874	Ditto.
,, Ramchandra	...	1866	Ditto.
,, Umacharan	...	1861	Ditto.
,, Umeschandra	...	1866	Ditto.
Mukhopadhyay, Aghornath	...	1866	Ditto.
,, Aghornath	...	1881	Ditto.
,, Amritalal	...	1877	Ditto.
,, Amritalal	...	1881	Ditto.
,, Annadaprasad	...	1876	Ditto.
,, Badrikanath	...	1880	Ditto.
,, Bhagabaticharan		1863	Ditto.
,, Bholanath	...	1874	Ditto.
,, Chandrakumar	...	1880	Ditto.
,, Dwarkanath	...	1880	Ditto.
,, Gopalchandra	...	1882	Ditto.
,, Hemchandra	...	1873	Ditto.
,, Herambanath	...	1880	Ditto.
,, Jadubhushan	...	1866	Ditto.
,, Jadunath	...	1866	Ditto.
,, Kalidas	...	1875	Ditto.
,, Kaliprasanna	...	1875	Ditto.
,, Kesabchandra	...	1871	Ditto.
,, Khelaram	...	1879	Ditto.
,, Lalmadhab	...	1866	Ditto.

Mukhopadhyay, Matilal	..	1875	Medical College.
,, Nripendrachandra		1878	Ditto.
,, Prakaschandra	...	1876	Ditto.
,, Pramathanath	...	1877	Ditto
,, Priyanath	...	1877	Ditto.
,, Rajkisor	...	1863	Ditto.
,, Sasibhushan	...	1881	Ditto.
,, Tinkari	...	1880	Ditto.
Munsi, Amritalal	...	1873	Ditto.
Nan. Hiralal	...	1878	Ditto.
Nandi, Kunjabihari	...	1873	Ditto.
,, Nityananda	...	1862	Ditto.
Pain, Akshaykumar	...	1876	Ditto.
Pal, Akhilnath	...	1876	Ditto.
,, Banamali	...	1876	Ditto.
,, Bholanath	...	1873	Ditto.
,, Biharilal	...	1874	Ditto.
,, Janaranjan	...	1866	Ditto.
,, Kedarnath	...	1880	Ditto.
,, Nabadwipchandra	...	1880	Ditto.
,, Tarinicharan	...	1873	Ditto.
Palit, Bireswar	...	1868	Ditto.
,, Debendranath	...	1873	Ditto.
,, Durgadas	...	1861	Ditto.
,, Kshirodchandra	...	1878	Ditto.
Purkait, Purnachandra	...	1879	Ditto.
Raha, Kamalkrishna	...	1874	Ditto.
Ray, Atulchandra	...	1880	Ditto.
,, Debendranath	...	1873	Ditto.
,, Gangadhar	..	1878	Ditto.
,, Gopalchandra	...	1875	Ditto.
,, Gopalchandra	...	1872	Ditto.
,, Haranath	...	1867	Ditto.
,, Lalbihari	...	1877	Ditto.
,, Jagatchandra	...	1878	Ditto.
,, Jagneswar	...	1875	Ditto.
,, Kshirodchandra	...	1879	Ditto.
,, Mahimachandra	...	1870	Ditto.
,, Mahendranath	...	1879	Ditto.
,, Manmathanath	...	1878	Ditto.
,, Nabagopal	...	1865	Ditto.
,, Radhanath	...	1872	Ditto.
,, Rajkumar	...	1878	Ditto.
,, Sasthibar	...	1877	Ditto
,, Rammay	...	1874	Ditto.
,, Taraprasanna	...	1867	Ditto.
,, Taraprasanna	...	1869	Ditto.
,, Umeschandra	...	1867	Ditto.
Raychaudhuri, Hemchandra	...	1883	Ditto.
Sadhu, Ramanchandra	...	1863	Ditto.
Saha, Asokkrishna	...	1875	Ditto.
,, Brajanath	...	1873	Ditto.
,, Gopiballabh	...	1881	Ditto.

Saha, Kunjabihari	...	1880	Medical College.
Sanyal, Kunjalal	...	1877	Ditto
Sarkar, Atulchandra	.	1880	Ditto.
,, Bhubanmohan	...	1861	Ditto.
,, Dwarkanath	..	1880	Ditto.
,, Gangagobinda	...	1877	Ditto.
,, Jadabkrishna		1874	Ditto.
,, Mahendralal	..	1861	Ditto.
,, Nandalal	...	1871	Ditto.
,, Sasibhushan	...	1867	Ditto.
,, Sureschandra	...	1872	Ditto.
Sen, Akshaykumar	...	1872	Ditto.
,, Balaichandra	...	1863	Ditto.
,, Bamandas	..	1879	Ditto.
,, Basantakumar	...	1877	Ditto.
,, Brajendranath	..	1874	Ditto.
,, Durgadas	...	1872	Ditto.
,, Durgananda	...	1877	Ditto.
,, Dwarkanath	...	1874	Ditto.
,, Gurugobinda	...	1880	Ditto.
,, Gurunath	...	1880	Ditto.
,, Haricharan	...	1878	Ditto.
,, Jadabkrishna	...	1872	Ditto.
,, Kalikanta	...	1880	Ditto
,, Kedarnath	...	1869	Ditto.
,, Kedarnath	...	1877	Ditto.
,, Kisorimohan	...	1868	Ditto.
,, Krishnadas	...	1872	Ditto.
,, Mathuranath	...	1872	Ditto.
,, Piyarilal	...	1871	Ditto.
,, Rakhalchandra	...	1872	Ditto.
,, Syamacharan	...	1878	Ditto
,, Umeschandra	...	1873	Ditto.
,, Upendranath	...	1865	Ditto
,, Upendranath	...	1880	Ditto.
Sengupta, Bisnupada	...	1882	Ditto.
,, Hemchandra	..	1880	Ditto.
,, Kaliprasanna	...	1880	Ditto.
Set, Rajanilal	...	1872	Ditto.
Sikdar, Srinath	...	1869	Ditto.
Sinha, Durgacharan	..	1872	Ditto.
,, Narendraprasanna	...	1879	Ditto.
,, Pratapnarayan	...	1883	Ditto.
,, Purnachandra	.	1871	Ditto
,, Sasibhushan	..	1877	Ditto.
,, Suryyanarayan	..	1865	Ditto.
Srimani, Sasibhushan	...	1879	Ditto.
Ulla, Adid	...	1868	Ditto
Zalmur Ali Ahmed	...	1871	Ditto.
Zuhur Uddin	...	1871	Ditto.

Under-Graduates.

1883.

FIRST M. B. EXAMINATION.

First Division.

In Order of Merit.

Ghosh, Sitalprasad	...	Medical College.
Basu Atulchandra	...	Ditto.
Ghosh, Sasibhushan	...	Ditto.
Bandyopadhyay, Beninath	...	Ditto.
Niyogi, Surendranath	...	Ditto.

Second Division.

In Alphabetical Order.

Basu, Jotindranath	...	Medical College.
,, Nirodbihari	...	Ditto.
Ghatak, Annadaprasanna	...	Ditto.
Mitra, Adharchandra	...	Ditto.
Nallatamby, C. W.	...	Ditto.
Ray, Isanchandra	...	Ditto.
Sinha, Radhikaprasad	...	Ditto.

1884.

FIRST M. B. EXAMINATION.

First Division.

In Order of Merit.

Basu, Chunilal	...	Medical College.
Ghosh, Bipinbihari	...	Ditto.
Barat, Surendranath	...	Ditto.
Datta, Jogindranath	...	Ditto.
Mukhopadhyay, Akshaykumar	...	Ditto.
,, Srischandra	...	Ditto.
Bandyopadhyay, Trailokyanath	...	Ditto.
Raychaudhuri, Suratkumar	..	Ditto.

Second Division.

In Alphabetical Order.

Basu, Gobindachandra	...	Medical College.
,, Haripada	...	Ditto.
,, Mahendranath	...	Ditto.

Chakrabarti, Kshetrapal	...	Medical College.
Chattopadhyay, Satyahari	...	Ditto.
Datta, Durlabh Chandra	...	Ditto.
,, Mahendranath	...	Ditto.
De, Lalbihari	...	Ditto.
,, Sasibhushan	...	Ditto.
Laha, Lalitmohan	...	Ditto.
Nandi, Purnachandra	...	Ditto.
Pillay, V A	...	Ditto.
Sen, Mahendranath	...	Ditto.

1884.

SECOND M. B. EXAMINATION.

FIRST DIVISION.

In Alphabetical Order.

Ashe, R. S	...	Medical College.
Sarkar, Srischandra	...	Ditto.

SECOND DIVISION.

In Alphabetical Order.

Bandyopadhyay, Nilmani	...	Medical College.
Basu, Jaygopal	...	Ditto.
Bhattacharyya, Kumadnath	..	Ditto.
Chattopadhyay, Girindranarayan		Ditto.
Datta, Kedarnath	..	Ditto.
Ray, Upendranarayan	..	Ditto.
Pillai, S. K.	...	Ditto

SECOND L. M. S. EXAMINATION.

Mitra, Ganeshchandra	...	Medical College.

SCHOLARSHIPS.

At Second M B Examination, Rs 60 per month, tenable for two years.

IN MIDWIFERY.

Chattopadhyay, Syamacharan	...	1867	Medical College.
Gupta, Kalipada		1868	Ditto.

IN MEDICINE.

Ray, Isanchandra		1869	Medical College.
Gupta, Bankubihari	...	1870	Ditto.
Chattopadhyay, Nilmadhab	...	1872	Ditto.
Ghosh, Radharaman	.	1876	Ditto.

At Second L. M. S. Examination, Rs. 40 per month, tenable for two years.

IN MIDWIFERY.

Sarkar, Mahendralal	...	1861	Medical College.
Nandi, Nityananda	...	1862	Ditto.

IN SURGERY.

Bandyopadhyay, Rajkrishna	...	1861	Medical College.
Koch, E. L.	...	1862	Ditto.
Keyt, F	...	1863	Ditto.
Ghosh, Chandramohan	...	1864	Ditto.
Ray, Gopalchandra	...	1865	Ditto.
Chattopadhyay, Gobindachandra	..	1866	Ditto.
Gupta, Mahendranath	...	1867	Ditto.
Goswami, Gopalchandra	...	1869	Ditto.

IN MEDICINE.

Sarkar, Mahendralal	...	1861	Medical College.
Nandi, Nityananda	...	1862	Ditto.
Haldar, Kalachand	...	1863	Ditto.
Mitra, Kasikinkar	...	1865	Ditto.
Datta, Haranchandra	...	1866	Ditto.
Ray, Taraprasanna	...	1867	Ditto.
Bandyopadhyay, Rajmohan	...	1868	Ditto.

At First M. B Examination, Rs. 32 per month, tenable for two years.

IN DESCRIPTIVE AND SURGICAL ANATOMY.

Chattopadhyay, Syamacharan	...	1865	Medical College.
Ray, Isanchandra	..	1866	Ditto.
Sarkar, Natabar	...	1875	Ditto.
Sadhukhan Kshirodchandra	...	1876	Ditto.

IN MATERIA MEDICA AND PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTRY.

Peters, C. T.	...	1866	Medical College.
Das, Pramathanath	...	1870	Ditto.
Ghosh, Radharaman	...	1874	Ditto.
Syed, Hosen	...	1876	Ditto.

IN BOTANY.

Gupta, Kalip da	...	1866	Medical College.

IN PHYSIOLOGY AND COMPARATIVE ANATOMY.

Das, Manmohan	...	1875	Medical College.
Mukhopadhyay, Amarchand	...	1876	Ditto.

At First L. M. S. Examination, Rs. 16 per month, tenable for two years.

IN DESCRIPTIVE AND SURGICAL ANATOMY.

Bandyopadhyay, Rajkrishna	...	1858	Medical College.
Bandernaike, A. W. D.	...	1859	Ditto.
Ghosh, Chandramohan	...	1862	Ditto.
De, Akshaykumar	..	1863	Ditto.
Chattopadhyay, Gobindachandra		1864	Ditto.

IN CHEMISTRY.

Mitra, Nabinchandra	...	1858	Medical College.
Koch, E L.	...	1859	Ditto.
Rudra, Radharaman	...	1860	Ditto.
Som, Payalchandra	...	1862	Ditto.
Pal, Janaranjan	...	1863	Ditto.
Datta Haranchandra	...	1864	Ditto.
Bandyopadhyay, Rajmohan	...	1866	Ditto.

IN MATERIA MEDICA.

McReddie, G. D.	...	1858	Medical College.
Acharyya Kamikshyanath	...	1859	Ditto
Haldar, Kalachand	...	1860	Ditto.
Basu, Benimadhab	.	1862	Ditto
Bandyopadhyay, Jadabchandra	...	1863	Ditto.
Saha, Brajanath	...	1870	Ditto.

IN BOTANY.

Sarkar, Mahendralal	...	1858	Medical College.
Nandi, Nityananda	...	1859	Ditto
Carbery, Joseph	...	1860	Ditto.
Datta, Kedarnath	...	1863	Ditto.
Basu, Priyanath	...	1865	Ditto.

IN PHYSIOLOGY AND COMPARATIVE ANATOMY.

Mitra, Matilal	...	1864	Medical College.
Ray, Taraprasanna	...	1865	Ditto.
Gangopadhyay, Harischandra	...	1866	Ditto.

SUPPLEMENTARY B. A. EXAMINATION.

1884.

First Division.

In order of Merit.

Ram Sahay	...	Patna College.
Nandi, Sitanath	...	General Assembly's Institution.

Second Division.

In Alphabetical Order.

Acharyya, Kaliprasanna	...	Rajshahye College.
Bagchi, Debendraprasad	...	Presidency College.
Bandyopadhyay, Rakhaldas, No. 1		Ditto.
Bhaduri, Srimanta	...	Free Church Institution.
Bhattacharyya, Annadaprasad	...	Presidency College.
Chakrabarti, Jnanadagobinda	...	General Assembly's Institution.
Chaudhuri, Ramchandra	...	Benares College
„ Saratchandra	...	General Assembly's Institution.
Chattopadhyay, Abinaschandra	...	Free Church Institution.
„ Upendranath	...	B C. E.
Das, Gopalchandra	...	Presidency College.
„ Harinath	...	General Assembly's Institution.
„ Nabakumar	...	Dacca College.
Datta, Lambodar	...	General Assembly's Institution.
Ghosh, Asutosh	...	Teacher.
„ Parbaticharan	..	Metropolitan Institution
Gokal Prasad	...	Agra College.
Gupta, Brajendramohan	...	General Assembly's Institution.
Harris, S. S.	...	Lahore College.
Madanmohan Lal	...	Muir Central College.
Mallik, Priyalal	...	Presidency College.
Mitra, Baradakanta	...	General Assembly's Institution.
„ Binodbihari	...	Ditto
Mukhopadhyay, Amritalal	...	Presidency College.
„ Upendrachandra	..	General Assembly's Institution.
Palit, Amritalal	...	Presidency College.
„ Sibchandra	...	Ditto.
Ray, Harendralal	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Hemchandra	...	Dacca College.
„ Taranimohan	...	Metropolitan Institution.
Raychaudhuri, Srischandra	...	Presidency College.
Sahay, Mahabir	...	Patna College.
Sarkar, Adharchandra	...	General Assembly's Institution.
Sen, Ambikacharan	...	Teacher.
Sil, Aghornath	...	Presidency College.
„ Gokulnath	...	Hughli College.
Tapeswari Prasad	...	Patna College.
Thomas, D.	...	Teacher.

THIRD DIVISION.

In Alphabetical Order.

Abdul Hamid	...	Patna College.
Bandyopadhyay, Atulchandra	...	General Assembly's Institution.
,, Debendranath	...	Presidency College.
,, Haripada	...	Free Church Institution.
,, Kanailal	...	General Assembly's Institution.
Barik, Nilmadhab	...	Patna College.
Basu, Abinaschandra	...	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Atulyacharan	...	Presidency College
,, Bholanath	...	General Assembly's Institution.
,, Jadunath	...	Metropolitan Institution
,, Tarinicharan	...	Dacca College.
Bhabani, Sitanath	...	Teacher.
Bhatta, Tridharacharan	...	Metropolitan Institution.
Bhattacharyya, Asutosh	...	Presidency College
,, Bishnucharan	...	Free Church Institution.
,, Krishnanath	...	Rajshahye College.
Bhowal, Gobindachandra	...	Patna College.
Biswas, Dinanath	...	Metropolitan Institution
,, Girindranath	...	General Assembly's Institution.
,, Sasthibar	...	Teacher
Chakrabarti, Aghornath	...	Metropolitan Institution.
Chattopadhyay, Bholanath	...	Teacher.
,, Kalipada	...	Presidency College
,, Saratchandra	...	Metropolitan Institution.
Chaudhuri, Bhagabaticharan	...	Free Church Institution.
,, Jaychandra	...	Presidency College
Das, Adharchandra	...	General Assembly's Institution.
,, Debendranath	...	Dacca College
,, Harendrakumar	...	General Assembly's Institution.
,, Kalikamal	...	Teacher.
,, Lalitmohan	...	Dacca College.
Datta, Akshaykumar	...	Teacher.
,, Janakinath	...	Canning College.
,, Jaykali	...	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Madhusudan	...	General Assembly's Institution.
Dattaray, Anandakisor	...	Ditto.
Deb, Nandalal	...	Ditto.
Goswami, Surendranath	...	Metropolitan Institution.
Ghosh, Aghornath	...	Teacher.
,, Asutosh	...	Presidency College
,, Bipinbihari	...	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Jaganmohan	...	Ravenshaw College, Katak.
Guha, Gurucharan	..	Dacca College
,, Kaliprasanna	...	Presidency College.
,, Rajanikanta	...	General Assembly's Institution.
Jagannathprasad	..	Benares College.
Jash, Bholanath	...	Dacca College.
Kar, Haricharan	...	Ditto.
Laha, Nagendranath	...	General Assembly's Institution.

Maitra, Purnachandra	...	General Assembly's Institution.
„ Purnachandra	...	Krishnagar College.
Majumdar, Rohinikumar	...	Teacher.
Misra, Gauriprasad	..	Patna College.
Mitra, Gopalchandra	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Lalitmohan	...	General Assembly's Institution.
„ Upendragopal	...	Free Church Institution.
Mukhopadhyay, Bidhubhushan	...	Presidency College.
„ Jogindranath	...	Muir Central College.
„ Piyarilal	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Sasibhushan	...	General Assembly's Institution.
„ Tripuracharan	...	Dacca College.
„ Upendranath	...	Teacher.
Palit, Baikunthanath	...	General Assembly's Institution.
Ray, Asutosh	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Radhaballabh	...	General Assembly's Institution.
„ Sasikanta	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Satyanath	...	Krishnagar College.
„ Umeschandra	...	General Assembly's Institution.
„ Upendranath	...	Metropolitan Institution.
Raychaudhuri, Abhaykumar	...	Free Church Institution.
„ Sibkrishna	...	Metropolitan Institution.
Sajjad Husain	...	M. A. O. College.
Samir-ul-din Ahmed	...	Presidency College.
Sanyal, Durgananda	...	Rajshahye College.
Sarkar, Becharam	...	Hughli College.
„ Benimadhab	...	M A. O. College.
„ Paresnath	...	Free Church Institution.
Sen, Kalicharan	...	General Assembly's Institution.
„ Kasibhushan	...	Teacher.
„ Pranhari	...	General Assembly's Institution.
„ Satiskamal	...	Ditto.
„ Syamlal	...	Presidency College.
„ Upendranath	...	Free Church Institution.
Sheo Sahay	...	Canning College.
Sheucharanlal	...	Muir Central College.
Suryya Sahay	...	Canning College.
Thakur, Rajendranath	...	General Assembly's Institution.

SUPPLEMENTARY FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS.

1884.

First Division.

In Order of Merit.

O'Brien, J.	...	St. Thomas' College, Murree.
Dover, W. C.	...	St Xavier's College.
Chattopadhyay, Narayanchandra	..	Hughli College.
Sarkar, Chandicharan	...	Ditto.

Mukhopadhyay, Iswarchandra	...	Albert College.
Smyth, G. H.	...	St. Paul's School, Darjeeling.
Ghoshal, Hemendranath	...	Burdwan Raj College.
Chattopadhyay, Manmatha	...	Teacher
Das, Sibkrishna	...	Presidency College.

SECOND DIVISION.

In Alphabetical Order.

Abdul, Hakim	...	Dacca College.
„ Karim	...	Presidency College.
Ahmad	...	Ditto.
Asserappa, W. N. S.	...	St. Thomas's College Colombo.
Baksi, Abinaschandra	...	St Xavier's College.
Bandyopadhyay, Abinaschandra	...	Teacher.
„ Anupchandra	...	Doveton College.
„ Biharilal	...	Presidency College.
„ Girischandra	...	Patna College.
„ Hemchandra	...	Muir Central College.
„ Herambachandra		General Assembly's Institution.
„ Jajneswar	...	Sanskrit College.
„ Jogindranath	...	Free Church Institution.
„ Kshetramohan	...	Teacher.
„ Manmathanath	..	Hughli College.
„ Rajchandra	...	Teacher.
„ Rasbihari	...	General Assembly's Institution.
„ Saratchandra	...	Presidency College.
„ Sitanath	...	Ditto.
„ Syamacharan	...	Berhampur College.
„ Upendranath I	...	Presidency College.
Basak, Binodbihari	...	Dacca College.
„ Debendranath	...	Ditto.
Basu, Bhabendranath	...	L M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
„ Bhupendrachandra	...	Doveton College.
„ Binodbihari	...	Presidency College.
„ Bipinbihari	...	Ditto.
„ Bipinbihari	...	City College.
„ Girischandra	...	General Assembly's Institution.
„ Gobardhan	...	L. M. S. Instn., Bhowanipur.
„ Hariprasanna	...	St. Xavier's College.
„ Rakhaldas	...	Free Church Institution.
„ Rasbihari	...	Patna College
Bhaduri, Kulabhushan	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Nabakrishna	...	City College.
Bhagabaticharan	...	Patna College.
Bhattacharyya, Anangamohan	..	Sanskrit College.
„ Ramjadab	...	Metropolitan Institution.
Biswas, Paramananda	...	Dacca College.
Chhailbiharilal	...	Canning College.
Chakrabarti, Girischandra	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Lalmohan	...	Albert College.
Chandra, Ramchandra	...	Hughli College.
Chattopadhyay, Biharilal	...	Ditto.

Chattopadhyay, Haraprasad	...	Presidency College.
,, Hemantakumar	...	Albert College.
,, Joginimohan	...	Metropolitan Instituti on.
,, Jnanranjan	...	Hughli College.
,, Kedarnath	...	Burdwan Raj College.
,, Kedarnath	...	Presidency College.
,, Makhanlal	...	Doveton College.
,, Manmathanath	...	Free Church Institution.
,, Mritunjay	...	Benares College.
,, Naliniranjan	...	Metropolitan Institution.
Debakinandan	...	Patna College.
Das, Akshaykumar	...	Dacca College.
,, Anandanath	...	Ditto.
,, Jnanchandra	...	L M. S. Instn., Bhowanipur.
,, Kailaschandra	...	Dacca College.
,, Nityalal	...	Hughli College.
,, Rajanikanta	..	Chittagong College.
,, Rameschandra	...	Dacca College.
,, Sudarsan	...	Presidency College.
Datta, Baikunthabihari	...	General Assembly's Institution.
,, Kshetramohan	...	Doveton College.
,, Priyatama	...	Free Church Normal School.
,, Purnachandra	...	Chittagong College.
,, Saratchandra	...	Presidency College.
,, Saratchandra	...	Albert College.
Dayanath	...	Canning College.
De, Jnanendranath	...	Doveton College.
,, Piyarimohan	...	General Assembly's Institution.
,, Purnachandra	...	Presidency College.
,, Ramanath	...	Free Church Institution.
Dikshit, Ambikaprasad	...	Canning College.
Fox, J. K.	...	Doveton College.
,, L. H.	...	St. Paul's School, Darjeeling.
Gangopadhyay, Nabinchandra	...	Patna College.
Ghosh, Annadaprasad	...	Serampur College
,, Baradakanta	...	Rajshahye College.
,, Harachand	...	Ravenshaw College.
,, Jogeschandra	...	Presidency College.
,, Krishnalal	...	Free Church Institution.
,, Mahimachandra	...	L M. S. Instn., Bhowanipur.
,, Prasannakumar	...	Krishnagar College.
,, Priyalal	...	Metrapolitan Institution.
,, Rajanikanta	...	Dacca College.
,, Satyendramohon	...	Albert College.
Goswami, Bhubanmohan	...	Rajshahye College.
Guha, Jogindranath	...	Dacca College.
,, Tripuracharan	...	Chittagong College.
Gupta, Kshetragopal	...	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Satyasaran	...	Albert College.
Hafiz, Ibadullah	...	Agra College.
Hefferman, W. St. M.	...	St. Paul's School, Darjeeling.
Hpo Tsan	...	Govt High School, Rangoon.
Kar, Gopalgobinda	...	Dacca College.

Kshatriya, Gangaprasad	...	Teacher.
Lakshminarayan	...	Paina College.
M. Kalb Ali Beg	...	M. A. O. College.
Maitra, Jnanendralal	...	Free Church Institution.
Majumdar, Charuchandra	...	City College.
,, Debendranarayan	...	Presidency College.
,, Gopinath	...	Teacher.
,, Indubhushan	...	Prasidency College.
,, Mathurakanta	...	Dacca College.
,, Rajkumar	...	General Assembly's Institution.
Misra, Syamabihari	...	Muir Central College.
Mitra, Aghornath	...	General Assembly's Institution.
,, Annadaprasad	...	St. Xavier's College.
,, Nabakrishna	...	Jabalpur High School.
,, Nagendranath	...	Presidency College.
,, Taraknath	...	Patna College.
Moungh Hmo	...	Government School, Rangoon.
Muhammad N. Fazlullah	...	Muir Central, College.
Mukhopadhyay, Aghornath	...	Burdwan Raj College.
,, Bipinchandra	...	Berhampur College.
,, Girindrachandra	...	Presidency College.
,, Harakali	...	Burdwan Raj College.
,, Haripada	...	Hughli College.
,, Kalipada	...	Free Church Institution.
,, Kumarishchandra	.	Hughli College.
,, Purnachandra	...	Ravenshaw College.
,, Ramgati	...	Burdwan Raj College.
,, Saratchandra	...	Ravenshaw College.
,, Surendranath	...	Presidency College.
,, Sureschandra	...	Patna College.
,, Sibdhan	...	Teacher.
,, Syamalananda	...	Burdwan Raj College.
,, Umeschandra	...	Metropolitan Institution.
Nandi, Prakaschandra	...	Dacca College.
Pacholy Ganga Shankar Nagar	..	M. A. O College.
Pain, Manilal	...	Presidency College.
Pal, Akshaychandra	...	Albert College.
Palit, Kalicharan	...	Free Church Institution.
Prithwinath	...	Canning College.
Ramjewanlal	...	Patna College.
Ray, Asutosh	...	General Assembly's Institution.
,, Gopalchandra	...	Free Church Institution.
,, Gurudayal	...	Benares College.
,, Jagadischandra II	...	Presidency College.
,, Rajanikanta	...	Ditto.
,, Saratchandra	...	Dacca College.
,, Surajmohan	...	Metropolitan Institution.
Saha, Rajanikanta	...	Free Church Institution.
,, Syamlal	...	Sanskrit College.
Sahay, Balkrishna	...	Patna College.
Sai, Haridas	...	City College.
Salarden Cocas	...	Canning College.
Sarkar, Baradakanta	...	General Assembly's Institution.

Sarkar, Natabarchandra	...	Metropolitan Institution.
Sen, Anantakumar	...	General Assembly's Institution
,, Gobindachandra	...	Rajshahye College.
,, Mahendrachandra	...	Doveton College.
,, Rameschandra	...	Teacher.
,, Satischandra	...	General Assembly's Institution.
,, Upendranath	...	Serampur College.
Shah, Fazal Azim	...	M. A. O. College.
Shaikh Kubir Ali	...	Patna College.
Sinha, Ramlal	...	Ditto.
S. M Mehdi Hassan Numani	...	Muir Central College.
Som, Baikunthanath	...	General Assembly's Institution.
,, Manmohan	...	Hughli College.
Tufzil Ahmed	...	Ditto.
Vishnu Ramchandra Joshi	...	Teacher.

THIRD DIVISION.

In Alphabetical Order.

Abdul Aziz	...	Patna College.
Acharyya, Kedarnath	...	Burdwan Raj College.
,, Ramchandra	...	Dacca College.
Andrews, H. A.	...	Teacher.
Azizul Bari	...	Doveton College.
Baldevaprasad	...	L M College, Benares.
Bandyopadhyay, Abinaschandra	...	Benares College.
,, Akhilchandra	...	Serampur College.
,, Chunilal	...	General Assembly's Institution.
,, Durganath	...	Dacca College.
,, Herambacharan	..	Free Church Institution.
,, Nikhileswar	...	City College.
,, Pramathanath	...	Free Church Institution.
,, Rajendranath	...	General Assembly's Institution.
,, Saradaprasad	...	Agra College.
,, Sasthidas	...	St. Xavier's College.
,, Satyendranath	...	Presidency College.
,, Upendranath	...	Doveton College.
Bankey Beharilal	...	Agra College.
Bartholomeusz, G. F.	...	Teacher.
Basak, Anandahari	...	Dacca College
Basu, Atuleswar	...	St Xavier's College.
,, Chandrakanta, I	...	Dacca College.
,, Lalitkisor	...	Ditto.
,, Lalitmohan	...	General Assembly's Institution.
,, Saradaprasad	...	Ditto.
,, Upendranath	...	Dacca College.
Belleti, H. J.	...	St. Xavier's College.
Bhattacharyya, Bamacharan	...	Free Church Institution.
,, Chandicharan	...	General Assembly's Institution.
,, Jadunath	...	Teacher.
,, Taraprasad	...	Berhampur College.
,, Umeschandra	...	Teacher.
Bhaumik, Lakshmanchandra	...	Berhampur College.

Bhaya, Bijaygobinda	...	Rajshahye College.
Biswas, Ganrhari	...	Free Church Institution.
„ Harikisor	...	Dacca College.
„ Trailokyanath	...	Presidency College.
Buchanan, E.	...	Govt High School, Rangoon.
Chakrabarti, Bamacharan	...	Hughli College.
„ Ganganath	...	Rajshahye College.
„ Gosthabihari	...	Hughli College.
Chandulal	...	Jaypur Maharaja's College.
Chattopadhyay, Abinaschandra	...	Dacca College.
„ Bhagabatchandra	..	City College.
„ Gadadhar	...	Burdwan Raj College.
„ Jadunath	...	General Assembly's Inisttution.
„ Paresnath	...	Presidency College.
Chaudhuri, Ambikacharan	...	General Assembly's Institution.
„ Iswarchadra	...	Dacca College.
„ Mohinimohan	...	General Assembly's Institution.
„ Prasannachandra	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Umeschandra	...	Teacher.
Das, Gobindachandra	...	Dacca College.
„ Kailaschandra	...	Doveton College.
„ Saratchandra	...	Dacca College.
„ Umeschandra	...	General Assembly's Institution.
Dasgupta, Saratchandra	...	Teacher.
Datta, Asutosh	...	Free Church Institution.
„ Bankubihari	...	General Assembly's Institution.
„ Bipinbihari	...	Ditto.
„ Girischandra	...	Dacca College.
„ Gopijanaballabh	...	Hughli College.
„ Jogeschandra	...	General Assembly's Institution.
„ Khagendranath	...	Ditto.
De, Baradaprasad	...	Serampur College.
„ Bholanath	...	Hughli College.
„ Kumadnath	...	Free Church Institution.
„ Panchakari	...	Hughli College.
„ Satischandra	...	General Assembly's Institution.
Gangopadhyay, Bipinbihari	...	Dacca College.
Ghatak, Sasimohan	...	General Assembly's Institution.
Ghosh, Abinaschandra	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Akshaykumar	...	Burdwan Raj College.
„ Bisweswar	...	Teacher.
„ Jogindranath	...	Free Church Institution.
„ Kunjabihari	...	Canning College.
„ Narendranath	...	Presidency College.
„ Rasiklal	...	Metropolitan Institution.
Ghoshal, Priyanath	...	Krishnagar College.
Goswami, Banamali	...	Dacca College.
Guha, Jogeschandra	...	Ditto.
„ Nibaranchandra	...	Ditto
„ Umeschandra	...	Rajshahye College.
Guin, Abinaschandra	...	General Assembly's Institution.
Gupta, Kaminimohan	...	Free Church Institution.
„ Sibanath	...	Metropolitan Institution.

VI.

EXAMINATION PAPERS.

Entrance Examination, 1883.

ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

Examiners— { MR H. M. PERCIVAL.
REV. J. EDWARDS.
MR. C. A. ANDREWS.

N. B.—*The figures in the margin indicate full marks.*

1. Explain what is meant by a *Golden Deed*. Show how it differs from hardihood, and from defiance of danger for its own sake. Give an instance of each.

2. Describe *one* of the following subjects:—

(a.) A Roman Triumph.
(b.) The sufferings of Kane's Rescue Party, and the dangers of an Arctic expedition.
(c.) Leonidas at Thermopylæ.

3. Explain in simple language the following, changing all figurative expressions into plain English:—

(a.) Among the condemned was many a Christian martyr, who witnessed a good confession before the savage-eyed multitude around the arena, and "met the lion's gory mane" with a calm resolution that the lookers on could not understand.

(b.) The young man offered his life for that of his friend; and this generous substitution was carried out, and showed how the sharpest strokes of barbarity can still elicit light from the dark scene—light that but for these blows might have slept unseen.

(c.) In the middle ages the tie of loyalty was rather to the man than to the State, and Andrej Kovrbsky seems to have deemed that his honour would be safe provided he sent a letter to his sovereign, explaining his grievances and giving up his allegiance.

(d.) When our Litany entreats that we may be delivered from "plague, pestilence, and famine," the first of these words bears a special meaning which came home with strong and painful force to European minds at the time the Prayer-book was translated.

(*a.*) Let God but grant me life, and there shall not be a man in my realm where the key shall not keep the castle, and the bracken bush the cow, though I should lead the life of a dog to accomplish it.

4. Explain clearly the following :—

(*a.*) No one would give Aristodemus fire and water. (*b.*) Catherine Douglas was worthy of the cognisance of the bleeding heart. (*c*) The English were a house divided against itself. (*d.*) Such a visitation proved whether the pastors of the affl[illegible] flock were shepherds or hirelings. (*e.*) The vessel had a clean bill of health. (*f.*) When I think of my past life I feel sin[illegible] very small indeed. (*g.*) We shall all be weighed in the balance and found wanting. (*h.*) This nobleman thought that the crown was an ornament to the crown and much more to the coronet. (*i.*) The man in the chains cried the soundings.

5. Explain the allusions in the italicised expressions in :—

(*a.*) A figure of the *captive Ocean* was carried along in Cæsar's triumph.

(*b.*) One of the Southern States had been occupied by a *Federal Army.*

(*c.*) The fairies were of *the same genus as those who beset Sir John Falstaff at Hearne's Oak.*

(*d.*) A story of the king's birthday "*sixty years since*" in 1805.

(*e.*) The indignant Creoles trampled upon the *tricolored cockade*, and proceeded to elect a *General Assembly* of their own.

(*f.*) The dykes fenced off the sea on that low marshy coast of South America, *a sort of tropical Holland.*

6. Turn into the indirect narration :—

"No," said the Archbishop, "I know not the Tsar in this strange disguise. Oh, Prince! we are here offering sacrifice to the Lord, and beneath the altar the blood of the guiltless is flowing in torrents. You are indeed on the throne, but there is One above all, our Judge and yours. How shall you appear before the Judgment Seat? Prince, I speak as shepherd of souls; I fear God alone."

7. Parse the words in italics in the following :—

(*a.*) The houses' low-browed doors showed *no* one within.

(*b.*) I turned it over in my mind *what* I should do.

(*c.*) He reached him without *letting go* of the post.

(*d.*) "Why *be* dispirited?" he *said*, "the God of the Russians is great."

(*e.*) The experiment *proved a failure.*

(*f.*) *An* eight days' snow-storm detained them.

Note any peculiarity or grammatical inaccuracy in the passages marked (*a*), (*b*), and (*c*).

8. For the following expressions in italics substitute others conveying the same meaning :—

The garrison *held out.* The garrison was *starved out.* The enemy were starved *into a retreat.* Death alone was *looked for at each hands.* Titus forced the Jews to *labour at* the Coliseum. A storm was *working up.*

ENGLISH.

Examiners— { MR. S. C. HILL.
REV. W. J. WILKINS.
MR A. H. PIRIE.

N. B.—*The figures in the margin indicate full marks.*

1 What is a sentence? 2

Distinguish between Simple, Compound, and Complex sentences. Give two examples of each.

2 Give the plural of: man, lady, ox, potato, fish, penny, loaf, Mussulman. 2

Form adjectives from the following words: gold, silver, oak, love, fright, irony, slave laugh. 2

3 What is meant by Voice, Mood, and Tense of Verbs? Explain the terms: Transitive, Intransitive, Auxiliary, Impersonal, and Reflexive, as applied to verbs 4

4 Give the exact force of the prefixes and suffixes in the following words: *com*pel, *in*tend, *dis*syllable, *hypo*thesis, *fore*tell, mort*ify*, heron*ry*, black*en*, *ana*tomy. 3

5. Explain the meaning of the italicized words and phrases:— 4

A shower of shot, *a warm welcome*, *in full sail*, a *fresh* breeze, *fresh* water, a *weary* work, a *weary* day, *a dangerous character*, *a fertile mind*, a youth *of brilliant promise*, *commonplaces*, *circumstantial evidence*.

6 (*a*) Change the following into the indirect form:— 6

He replied, "The first year after I commenced the study of "philosophy I knew all things: the second year I knew some-"thing; but the third year, nothing. Every year I discover "more ignorance in myself; and each day as it passes shows me "more of the weakness and shortness of my understanding"

(*b.*) Change the following into the direct form:

But they told him, the best thing he could do was to retire, and thank fortune for fighting for him at Platæa; for that nothing but the regard they had for that great action restrained the Greeks from wreaking their just vengeance upon him.

7. Express the following as simple sentences:— 3

(*a.*) There will be no good in your going to college, if you do not intend to study diligently

(*b*) Did you hear of the death of your friend, while you were in town?

(*c*) Can you tell me why he went there?

8. (*a.*) Write out in simple prose the following stanza: 5

But all Etruria's *noblest*
Felt their hearts *sink* to see
On the earth the bloody corpses,
In the path the dauntless Three;
And, from the ghastly entrance
Where those bold Romans stood
All shrank, like boys who *unaware*,
Ranging the woods to *start* a hare,
Come to the mouth of the dark lair

Where, *growling* low, a fierce old bear
Lies amidst bones and blood.

(*b.*) Parse the words in italics. 3

(*c.*) Analyse the last seven lines of the stanza. 3

9. Compose short sentences to illustrate the use of each of the following phrases: *make out, make away with, give in, give up, break down, break up, tell against, tell upon.* 6

(Note.—Sentences with pronouns alone as subject and object will not be accepted.)

10 Put the following together, as tersely as you can, in a narrative style, according to the directions given in the margin :— 7

Complex Sentence.	The lion was once king of the beasts of the forest. At last he became weak and helpless from old age He was unable to obtain food. He felt that he would soon die of hunger.
Complex Sentence.	So he pretended to be sick. He lay down at the mouth of a cave. The beasts came to the cave to visit him. He used to entice them into the cave. Inside the cave he killed them. He devoured their bodies.
Compound Sentence.	One day the fox also came to the cave. He drew near the lion. He bowed low to him. He asked him how he was.
Direct Narration.	The lion said he was very feeble. He said his teeth had fallen out. He said he had no appetite. He asked the fox to enter the cave He said he wished to have the pleasure of his conversation.
Direct Narration.	The fox said he first wished to ask a question. He said he saw the footmarks of many animals. All these footmarks pointed to the cave. He saw no marks of any beasts coming out of the cave. He begged to know the reason of this strange fact.

ARITHMETIC AND ALGEBRA.

Examiners— { REV. J. P. ASHTON.
MR. J. H. GILLILAND.

N. B.—*The figures in the margin indicate full marks.*

1. Divide $2\frac{1}{3} + 8\frac{6}{11} - \frac{1}{2}$ of $(7\frac{1}{2} - 3\frac{1}{2})$ by $11 + \cfrac{1}{1 - \cfrac{1}{1 + \cfrac{1}{8\frac{1}{11}}}}$ 4

2. Divide the square root of 122 257249 by ·36856, and multiply the quotient by the square root of ·000625 4

3. What decimal of a square yard is 9 square inches? Add 1.2.1 together 1·032 of 5 Rs, ·64 of Rs. 1 25 and ·08 of half a rupee. What is the value of £10 5416?

4 Find by "Practice" the value of 6 tons 3 cwt. 21 lbs. 14 oz. at £3 10*s.* per ton. 4

5. If it costs Rs. 200 to build a wall 6 ft. high by 1 ft. 3 in. broad by 166 ft. 8 in. long, what will be the cost of building a wall $3\frac{1}{2}$ ft. by $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. by 115 ft ? 4

6. When will the interest amount to the principal at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum ? What will the interest on Rs. 150 at one anna per rupee per month amount to in 5 years ? and how much is that rate per cent. per annum ? 2 2.1

7. Divide $(a-b)^2c^2 + (a-b)c^3 - (c^2-a^2)b^2 + (c-a)b^3$ by $(a-b)c^2 - (c-a)b^2$. 3

8. Find the Greatest Common Measure of 3
$x(6x^2-8y^2) - y(3x^2-4y^2)$ and $2xy(2y-x) + 4x^3 - 2y^3$.

9. Simplify $\frac{2}{a+x} - \frac{1}{a-x} + \frac{3x}{a^2-x^2} + \frac{ax}{a^3+x^3}$. 3

10. Find the value of $\frac{x^2-y^2+x}{y^2-x^2+y}$ when $x = \frac{a-b}{a+b}$ and $y = \frac{a+b}{a-b}$. 3

11. Solve the equations :—

(a.) $\left.\begin{aligned} x^2+y^2 &= a^2 \\ xy &= b^2 \end{aligned}\right\}$ 2

(b.) $\frac{x^2-2\frac{1}{2}}{4} - \frac{x-3\frac{1}{2}}{5} = \frac{2x^2-3}{8} - \frac{x-5\frac{1}{2}}{3}$. 2

(c.) $\frac{x}{\cdot 5} - \frac{1}{\cdot 05} + \frac{x}{\cdot 005}\,\frac{1}{\cdot 0005} = 0$. 2

(d.) $\left.\begin{aligned} 3y+x-2 &= 0 \\ 3z-4y &= x+15 \\ 2x+7z &= 7 \end{aligned}\right\}$ 2

12. Reverse the digits of a number and it will become five sixths of what it was before : also the difference between the two digits is one. Find the number. Also find that number of three digits which is the same when reversed, and the sum of whose digits is 16 and the difference 2. 3. 2

GEOMETRY AND MENSURATION.

Examiners— MR. A. MACDONELL.
MR R. CARTER.
BABU GAURI SANKAR DE.

N. B.—*The figures in the margin indicate full marks.*

1. If two triangles have two sides of the one equal to two sides of the other, each to each, and have likewise the angles contained by these sides equal to one another, they shall likewise have their bases, or third sides, equal ; and the two triangles shall be equal, and their other angles shall be equal, each to each, namely, those to which the equal sides are opposite. 5

2. To describe a parallelogram that shall be equal to a given triangle, and have one of its angles equal to a given rectilineal angle 6

3. ABC is a triangle The line bisecting the angle B meets the line besecting the angle C in the point G, and the line bisecting the external angle at A in the point D. Prove that the angle ADG is equal to the angle ACG. 4

4 In every triangle, the square on the side subtending an acute angle is less than the squares on the sides containing that angle by twice the rectangle contained by either of these sides, and the straight line intercepted between the perpendicular let fall upon it from the opposite angle, and the acute angle. 6

5. If two straight lines cut one another within a circle, the rectangle contained by the segments of one of them shall be equal to the rectangle contained by the segments of the other. 5

6. Through one extremity of the common chord of two intersecting circles, two straight lines are drawn terminated by these circles. Prove that the lines joining the other extremity of the common chord and the two terminal points of the two straight lines on each circle, together with the lines joining these terminal points, form two equiangular triangles. 5

7. In a given circle, to inscribe a triangle equiangular to a given triangle. 3

8. Shew how, by means of the decimal diagonal scale, fractions of an inch or or other length can be measured 5

9. A person at a place A cannot pass directly to another place B, but can do so in the following manner. He first walks due East 100 feet, then North-East 120 feet, then North-West 150, and finally by going South-West 60 feet, reaches B. Find the distance between A and B. 4

10. Draw a plan, and find the area of the field from the following notes, in which the lengths are given in links. 7

	⊙ A	
	515	0
	218	83
	⊙ R	
	⊙ R	
	848	0
	469	122
0	305	
89	179	
turn	to the	left
	⊙ L	
	⊙ L	
	724	0
	477	54
	215	70
	⊙ B	
turn	to the	left
	⊙ B	
0	825	
35	569	
0	0	
	⊙ A	go N E

To simplify the calculation the following numbers are also given.

Length of perpendicular from ⊙ B on L R 700.
Length of perpendicular from ⊙ R on A B 513.

LATIN.

Examiner—Rev. A. Atkinson.

N. B.—*The figures in the margin indicate full marks.*

1. Translate into English.— 8

Quod ubi Caesar *resciit*, quorum per fines ierant, his uti *conquirerent* et reducerent, si sibi purgati esse vellent, imperavit: reductos in hostium numero habuit: reliquos omnes *obsidibus*, armis, *perfugis* traditis in deditionem accepit. Helvetios, Tulingos, Latobrigos in fines suos unde erant profecti reverti jussit, et quod omnibus *frugibus* amissis *domi* nihil erat, quo famem tolerarent, Allobrogibus imperavit ut iis frumenti copiam facerent: ipsos oppida vicosque *quos* incenderant restituere jussit. Id ea maxime ratione fecit, quod noluit eum locum unde Helvetii *discesserant* vacare, ne propter bonitatem agrorum Germani, qui trans Rhenum incolunt, e suis finibus in Helvetiorum fines transirent et finitimi Galliae provinciae Allobrogibusque essent. Boios *petentibus* Aeduis, quod egregia virtute erant cogniti, ut in finibus suis collocarent concessit; quibus illi agros dederunt quosque postea in *parem* juris libertatisque conditionem atque ipsi erant receperunt.

2. (*a*) Parse the italicised words in the above passage. 8

(*b*) Write out the future indicative active of *jussit*, the imperfect subjunctive of *profecti*, and the imperative mood of *facio*.

(*c*) Account for the case of *sibi* and for the mood of *vellent* in the clause, *si sibi purgati esse vellent*.

(*d*) Point out all the instances of the ablative absolute in the above passage, and explain the advantages of that construction.

(*e*) Explain how a dependent sentence is expressed after *jubeo*, *volo*, and *impero*, respectively.

3. Translate into English— 6

(*a*) Dies colloquio dictus est, ex eo die quintus. Interim saepe ultro citroque quum legati inter eos mitterentur, Ariovistus postulavit ne quem *peditem* ad colloquium Caesar adduceret: *Vereri* se ne per insidias ab eo *circumveniretur*; uterque cum equitatu veniret; alia ratione sese non esse venturum.

(*b*) Ita nostri acriter in hostes signo dato impetum fecerunt, itaque hostes repente celeriterque procurrerunt, ut spatium pila in hostes conjiciendi non daretur. Rejectis pilis comminus gladiis pugnatum est: at Germani celeriter ex consuetudine sua phalange facta impetus gladiorum exceperunt. *Reperti* sunt *complures* nostri milites qui in phalangas *insilirent* et scuta manibus revellerent et desuper vulnerarent.

4. (*a.*) Parse the italicised words in the above passages. 8

(*b.*) Compare *saepe, acriter, minime, repente.*

(*c.*) Writeo ut all the cases of *insidias, phalangas,* and *complures.*

(*d.*) Derive *comminus, insilirent,* and *postridie.*

(*e.*) Describe as fully as you can how the Germans met the onset of the Romans

(*f.*) Explain the following terms:—*decurio, sarcinae, impedimenta, tabulae, stipendiarii, quaestor, legatus, portoria.*

5 Write out in direct narrative the indirect portion of the following:—Ariovistus ad postulata Caesaris pauca respondit, de suis virtutibus multa praedicavit: Transisse Rhenum sese non sua sponte, sed rogatum et arcessitum a Gallis; non sine magna spe magnisque praemiis domum propinquosque reliquisse; sedes habere in Gallia ab ipsis concessas, obsides ipsorum voluntate datos; stipendium capere jure belli quod victores victis imponere consuerint. Non sese Gallis sed Gallos sibi bellum intulisse; omnes Galliae civitates ad se oppugnandum venisse ac contra se castra habuisse: eas omnes copias a se uno proelio pulsas ac superatas esse. 5

6 (*a*) Give, after Cæsar, the leading divisions of Gaul, with the boundaries of each. Where was *Gallia citerior?* By what other names was it known? 8

(*b*) Give the geographical position of the following tribes, and state what you know of their history:—Helvetii, Allobroges, Treviri, Aedui.

(*c*) What and where are Ocelum, Aquileia, Arar, Bibracte?

(*d*) Write notes on L Sulla, M. Crassus, and Divitiacus.

(*e*) Write out at full length and explain, Is dies erat a. d. v. Kal Apr L Pisone, A. Gabinio Coss.

7. Translate into English—

(*a*) Sed plerique perverse, ne dicam impudenter, amicum habere talem volunt quales ipsi not possunt; quaeque ipsi non tribuunt amicis haec ab eis desiderant. Par est autem primum ipsum esse virum bonum, tum alterum similem sui quaerere.

(*b*) His rebus gestis omni Gallia pacata, tanta hujus belli ad barbaros opinio perlata est uti ab iis nationibus quae trans Rhenum incolerent mitterentur legati ad Cesarem, qui se obsides daturas, imperata facturas pollicerentur. Quas legationes, Caesar, quod in Italiam properabat, inita proxima aestate ad se reverti jussit.

LATIN GRAMMAR AND COMPOSITION.

Examiner—REV. A. STOKES.

N. B.—*The figures in the margin indicate full marks.*

1. Decline throughout,—proelium, locus, senatus, solus, ipse, gravis; and put into Latin,—severe battles—the places themselves—for the Senate alone. 5

2. Give the comparative and superlative of secundus, florens, inferus, longinquus, arduus, male; and put into Latin—Two each, four hundred, nine times, nineteenth. 5

3. Give the general rules for forming— 5

(*a*) The genitive plural of the third declension.

(*b*) The future infinitive passive;

and use as examples rex, pars, calamitas, hostis; rego, verto, disco.

4. Write out in full indic. act. of legare; subj. act. of docere; indic. pass. of vertere; infin. pass. of vestire; and give the 1st pers. sing. of each tense in the indic. of possum; subj. act of fero; and form all the tenses of odi (act.). 7

5. Distinguish clearly, giving English,—dicere, dicéro; castrum, castra; omnis, totus; capra, capella; nonnullus, nullus non; unus, simplex; pendere, pendére; ardere, ardescere. 4

6. State the general principle by which you determine the cases which follow,—ab, ad, contra, ex, sub; and give examples of their use. (N. B —*Nouns in this paper not to be used*) 6

7. Point out what is wrong in, and correct,— 3

(*a*) Galli Cæsarem certiorem facit.

(*b*) Mulier, qui hæc dicit, errat.

(*c*.) Cum iis pacem æternum fecit.

8. How are the following expressed in Latin? Purpose, advantage, place where, time during which. Give examples. 5

9. Render into Latin— 10

(*a*) Let us go to Rome.

(*b*) The Britons have conquered the Gauls, their brave enemies

(*c*.) Shall we wage war? Reply quickly.

(*d*) A barbarian spares no captive.

(*e*) We have to read the first book of Cæsar.

(*f*.) They heard that the city had been taken.

SANSKRIT.

Examiners— { PANDIT HARIŚCHANDRA KAVIRATNA.
,, SIVANÁTH SÁSTRÍ, M. A.

N. B.—*The figures in the margin indicate full marks.*

1. Translate into English:— 3

त्वया खबलोत्साहमवलोक्य साहसैकरसिकेन मयोपन्यस्तेष्वपि मन्त्रेष्वनवधानं वाक्पारुष्यं च कृतं। अतो दुर्नीतेः फलमिदमनुभूयते। ततो मयाप्यालोचितं प्रज्ञाहीनोऽयं राजा नो चेत् कथं नीतिशास्त्रकथाकौमुदीं वागुल्काभिस्तिमिरयति।

2 Explain in Sanskrit:— 5

(*a*) अतिप्रमाणं तत्रैकं वराहं घोरमेचत।
नैगं तम इवाकाशे दिवा पिण्डत्वमागतं॥

(b.) इति मे तव कल्याणमपश्यन्त्या गलन्त्यमी ।
सन्तापकथिताः प्राणाः इव बाष्पाम्बुबिन्दवः ॥

(c.) हे दिग्गजाः संकट-दन्त-मित्राः
घ्नतैनमस्मद्रिपु-पक्ष-भिन्नं ।
तृष्णा विनाशाय भवन्ति तस्य
यथारणेः प्रज्वलिता ऽनाशाः ॥

3. Write out the roots of the following, and point out the inflections :— 4

आसीनं, दीनः, सुसमाहितः, श्रद्दधाना, बिभ्राणा, विपन्नां, जघ्रुषे, and शीर्णः ।

4. Give the meanings of the underlined words in the following phrases :— 4

प्राकृत-जन-बहुमतेषु, हसन्तीव सुधाधौतैः, सरागामश्रुसन्ततिं, धनुषोऽस्यपरामर्शात्, व्यसनं नास्य किञ्चन, जनार्दनानुस्मरणानुभावः, कोपो देवनिकायेषु ।

Illustrate, by quotations from your book, other meanings of the word व्यसनं . .

5. Explain the following *samásas* :— 3

प्रेमरसासारवर्षिणा, अस्त्रधाराहरूपः, विलीनवदनद्युतिः, महाविपत्पापविनाशनः, नृपतिकुञ्जरः ।

6. Parse the words of the following *śloka* :— 4

वज्रसारमयस्यासौ राजपुत्रीरिमाः शतं ।
आच्छिद्य राज्ञां गेहेभ्यः परिवारं व्यधान्मम ॥

7. How do you account for the तृतीया in the following *śloka* :—

स ददर्शासने राम आसीनं पितरं शुभे ।
कैकेय्या सहितं दीनं मुखेन परिशुष्यता ॥

Give other instances of the use of तृतीया, illustrating them by short sentences of your own. 4

8. Change the voices of the verbs in the following sentence :— 5

यदि त्वमात्मनः पुत्रस्य शक्तिधरस्य मस्तकं खड्गेन छित्वा भग-

यत्या सर्व्वमङ्गलाया उपहारीकरोषि, तदा राजा शतायुर्भविष्यति अहमपि सुखं निवसामि।

9. Write in easy Sanskrit a short account of the birth of वासवदत्ता as related in your book. 7

10 Do you find any mistakes in grammar in the following sentences? if so correct them. 5

अथैकदा राज्ञो गते उदिते भगवाने भास्करे वयमेकं धावमान-मश्वमपश्याम्। अश्वं अश्वं इति शिष्यभिर्मेचत् शब्दं चक्रतु। अश्वेन तेनजवात् धावन्तेन पदभ्यां ताड़यित्वा कापि इडां भूम्यां अपा-तयत्। पथिकस्तु कोऽपि दयार्द्रचेतः तां उत्थाय तां किञ्चित् धनं दत्त्वा स्वगृहं प्रेषितः।

11. Translate into Sanskrit:— 6

On a dark night the king heard a pitiful wail. He called his servants and ordered them to ascertain the cause of the cry. One of the servants made his way to the spot, being led by the sound, and found a young and beautiful woman. She said, "I am the goddess of the King's fortune. I must leave him now, therefore I am sorry."

BENGALI.

Examiner—PANDIT HARIŚCHANDRA KAVIRATNA.

[N. B.—*The figures in the margin indicate full marks.*]

1. Write a short account of the Indo-Aryans of the Vedic period, giving the more striking points with regard to the state of civilization among them. 5

2. Explain the allusions in the following extract:— 3

তাঁহাদিগের নিকট অশোকবনে সীতার বিলাপ, দেমদি-মোনার মৃত্যুকালীন খেদ, পিঞ্জরাবরুদ্ধা রেবেকার স্তম্ভিত-মনস্তাপ, পতিগতপ্রাণা সূর্য্যমুখীর শোকরুদ্ধ সুকোমল কণ্ঠ যেরূপ হৃদ্য ও মনোহর।

Name the works from which the last two characters are taken 2

3. Give a brief sketch of the Discovery of America, as given in your text-book.

4. Explain the following extracts, in Bengali:— 8

(a) প্রকৃত মনুষ্যজীবন কুসুমকোরকের অন্তঃস্থ কিঞ্জল্কের ন্যায় পটলের পর পটলে আবৃত থাকে।

(b) মনুষ্য একাকী উপবিষ্ট হইয়াই আপনার কথা লিখে বটে; কিন্তু তাহার অবিরাম-প্রসবিনী চিরসঙ্গিনী কল্পনা তাহাকে সে নিগূঢ় নির্জ্জন স্থানেও অসংখ্য-মনুষ্য-চক্ষুতে পরিবেষ্টিত করে।

(c) বুদ্ধি অসাধারণ হইলেই যে স্বগুণপক্ষপাতিতা তিরোহিত হয়, এমন নহে। জীবিত মনুষ্য স্তুতির মোহন-কণ্ঠে বিমোহিত হয়। মুমূর্ষু মনুষ্য এই রোগ হইতে নিষ্কৃতি পায়, ইহা কে বলিবে?

(d) বৈজ্ঞানিক, স্বকীয় ব্রত বিস্মৃত হইয়া, কবির কল্পনা ও বীণা লইয়া উপবেশন করিলে, না বুদ্ধিই ভোজ্য লাভ করে, না হৃদয়ই দ্রবীভূত হয়।

(e) তথায় শ্যামায়মান স্পৃহণীয় কানন, লোভনীয়ফল-পুষ্পশালি ও মধুরকুহুরবসম্পন্ন বনস্পতি, এবং দৃষ্টি-শ্রুতিসুখকর বেলাবন, নদনদীর হিল্লোলকল্লোল, এই সকলের উপলব্ধি হইল।

Explain the *samásas* in all the compound words in the last extract. 4

5. In the Bengali language, adjectives qualifying nouns in the feminine gender may take feminine terminations. Point out any examples in the above extracts. 2

6. Derive নিগূঢ়, তিরোহিত, মুমূর্ষু and শ্যামায়মান. 2

7. Explain fully, in Bengali, the meaning of the following extracts:— 6

(a) তত্রস্থ সমস্ত লোক একমত হইয়া কহিল, পতিভক্তি যাহাদের রথস্বরূপ, সুশীলতা যাহাদের কবচস্বরূপ, ধর্ম্ম যাহাদের সারথিস্বরূপ এবং পতি যাহাদের অস্ত্র-স্বরূপ, সেই সাধ্বী স্ত্রীরা কখনই পরাস্ত হয় না, সর্ব্বত্রই জয়লাভ করে।

(b) আর দেখ ভাই কুব্রাহ্মণ দ্বারা অধর্ম্মকূপে যেন পতিত না হও, কালের কুটিল গতি প্রযুক্ত সত্য শাস্ত্র

সত্ত্বে অনেক দ্বিজবন্ধু হৈতুকতামদে মত্ত হইয়া তার্কিকাভিমান বশতঃ লোকায়িত বৌদ্ধগণের দলভুক্ত হইয়া বিপুল অনর্থের প্রবাদ করিয়া থাকেন।

৪. লেখকদিগের রুচি ও প্রবৃত্তির বৈষম্য নিবন্ধনও অনেক স্থলে একই ব্যক্তির চরিত্র সম্বন্ধে বর্ণনায় বৈ-ষম্য ঘটিয়া উঠে।

Illustrate the above.

9. (A) কপালেতে শশিকলা, কণ্ঠেতে কপালমালা,
করযুগে কঙ্কুক কঙ্কণ।
ভানু বৃহদ্ভানু শশি, ত্রিবিধ প্রকার ঋষি,
ক্রোধে যেন প্রলয় কিরণ॥

(B) এই হেতু ক্ষীরোদ মন্থিল মহেশ্বর।
শেষ মন্থনের দড়ি মন্থিল মন্দর॥
অনেক উৎপাত হৈল বরুণের পুরে।
লক্ষ্মী দিয়া স্তব আসি কৈল গদাধরে॥

(C) পুষ্পচাপ হরে দাপ ভ্রূদ্বয় ভঙ্গিমা।
ভালে প্রতি দিননাথ দিতে নহে সীমা॥
পীতবাস করে হাস স্থির সৌদামিনী।
দন্তপাঁতি করে দ্যুতি মুক্তার গাঁথনি॥

(*a*) Write, in Bengali, full explanatory notes on difficult words or phrases in the extract (A). Do you find any tautology in the third line? 3

(*b*) Parse মহেশ্বর in the extract (B). What is meant by বরুণের পুরে? Point out the nominative case to the verb কৈল in the last line. 2

(*c*) Turn (C) into prose order. 2

10. Translate into English:— 5

এবম্ভূত মর্ম্মভেদি কটূক্তিতেও কোলম্বসের চিত্তচাঞ্চল্য হয় নাই। মহৎ ব্যাপারে মহাব্যাঘাত অসম্ভব নহে। বৃহৎ বৃক্ষই বাত্যার বিষম আঘাত প্রাপ্ত হয়। অতএব নাবিক সাধারণের

তর্জ্জনবাক্যে ক্রোধ না করিয়া এবং তাহাদের ভীতিতে ব্যাকুল না হইয়া চিত্তস্থৈর্য্য পূর্ব্বক বিবিধ প্রবোধ বাক্য প্রয়োগ করিলেন, অবশেষে এই প্রতিজ্ঞা করিলেন যে যদি আর দিনত্রয়ের মধ্যে স্থলভূমি সন্নিকর্ষের কোন অসংশয় প্রমাণ লব্ধ না হয় তবে নাবিক সাধারণের ইচ্ছানুসারে প্রত্যাবৃত্ত হইয়া স্বদেশে প্রস্থান করিবেন।

ARABIC.

Examiner—Mr. Ameer Ali.

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

1. Translate into English :— 10

و من غريب المنقول من كتاب المستجاد ان فتى من زوى النعم قعد به المزمان وكانت له جارية حسناء محسنة في الغناء فضاق بهما الحال واشتدت بهما الكرب في عدم ما يقتات به فقال لها قد ترين ماصرنا اليه من هذه الحالة والله لمودي وانت معي اهون علي مما اذكره لك فان رايت ان ابيعك لمن يحسن اليك ويزيل عنك ما انت فيه وانفرج انانما لعله يصير الى من الثمن فقالت والله لموتى على تلك الحالة معك خير من عندى الانتقال الى غيرك ولوكان حليفة ولكن اصنع ماند الك قال فخرج وعرضها للبيع فاشار اليه بعض اصد قائه ممن له راى ان يحملها الى ابن معمر امير العراق فحملها اليه فلما عرضت عليه استحسنها فقال لمولاها بكم كان شرآوها عليك قال ماية الف درهم وقدانفقت عليها مالاكثيرا حتى صارت في رتبة الا ستاذين قال ما انفقت عليها فغير محسوب لك *

2. (*a*) Write out the first five lines of the above passage with the vowel points. 2

(*b*) Give the *muzâra* of صار with all the vowel-points. 3

3. Parse the words ضاق - يزيل - انفرج - اشار.

4 State the rule for the government of nouns when preceded by the particles كان - ان - ان Give examples. 3

5 Decline the pronoun هذه. State the gender of ذلك. 8

6. Give the plurals of كتاب - رجال - شريف - حبيب - جارية. 5

7. Translate into English — 8

* عقر الزمان ولم يزل عقارا *
* نصمي القلوب ويورث الافكارا *
* ويفرق الاحباب بعد تجمع *
* فترى الدموع على الخدود غزارا *
* كانوا وكنت وكان عيشي ناعما *
* والدهر يجمع شملنا مدرارا *
* فلا كين دما و دمعا ساحما *
* اسفا عليك ليالينا ونهارا *

8 What part of speech is the word اسفا, and what does it qualify? 3

9 Translate into Arabic :— 7

Thou art better than my king. The present day is better than the past. Zaid sat down with Omar. We all alighted from our horses. I wrote to the king. He gave me two dirhems That which I despised saved me, and that in which I confided has destroyed me.

10. Translate into Urdu :— 3

جاء الى عين ماء يشرب * ووقع يقبل الارض ويبكى
لوكنت تعرفه لكنت تحبه

PERSIAN.

Examiner—MR AMEER ALI.

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

1. Translate into English — 8

* كسى راه معروف كرخي نجست *
* كه بنهاد معروفي از سر نخست *
* شنيدم كه مهمانش آمد يكى *
* ز بيمارش تا بمرگ اندكى *

* سرش موي و رويش صفـــا ريخته *
* بمو ئيـــش جان در تن آويختـــه *
* ز فرياد و ناليـــدن وخفت و خيز *
* گرفتنـــد از و خلـــق راه گـــريز *
* نمـــانده ز مردم دران بقعـــه کس *
* همان ناتوان ماند و معروف و بس *
* شنيـــدم که شبها ز خدمت نخفت *
* چو مردان ميان بست وکرد آنچه گفت *
* شبي بر سرش لشکـــر آورد خواب *
* که چند آورد مرد نا خفتـــه تاب *
* بيکـــدم که چشمانش خفتن گرفت *
* مسافر پراگنـــده گفتـــن گرفت *
* که لعنـــت برين نسل ناپاک باد *
* که اين جمله سالوس و زرق اند و باد *
* بلنـــد اعتقادان پاکيـــزه پوش *
* فـــريبنـــده پارســـائي فـــروش *
* چه داند لت انباني از خواب مست *
* که بيچـــاره ديـــده برهم نبست *

2. (a) Who was معروف کرخي? State what you know of him. 1

(b) Parse ريخته and باد in the first مصراع of verse 9. ½

(c) Explain the etymology of the words مسافر, مهمان and لت انبان. 1

(d) What is a صفت مرکب? In how many ways is it formed? Mention those that occur in the above extract, and give other examples. 2

3. (a) How is the Future Perfect Tense expressed in Persian? Give an example. 1

(b) Explain the etymology of the words آسمان, مدام, تنور, دريوزه, چنين, رنجور and خروار and give their meanings. 2½

(*c*) What is the force of شه in شهسوار and شهپر, and that of خر in خراس and خرسنگ? 1

4. Translate into English :— 5

چنانکه یکي از ملوك فارس حرسها الله تعالي نگیدي گرانمایه در انگشتري داشت باري بحکم تفرج باتني چند از خاصان بمصلاي شیراز بیرون رفت فرمود تا انگشتري را بر گنبذ عضد نصب کردند تا هرکه تیر از حلقه انگشتري بگذراند خاتم وي‌را باشد - اتفاقا چهار صد حکم انداز در خدمت ملک بودند جمله خطا کردند مگر کودکي که بر بام رباطي ببازیچه تیر هر طرف همي‌انداخت باد صبا تیر اورا از حلقه انگشتري گذرانید خلعت و نعمت یافت خاتم بوي ارزاني داشتند - آورده اند که پسر تیر و کمان را بسوخت گفتنش که چرا چنین کردي گفت تا روزی نخستین بر جاي ماند •

5. (*a*) Write down the words that have the sign of the اضافت, either as مضاف or موصوف, in the preceding extract. 1½

(*b*) What are the signs of اضافت? Illustrate them by examples. 1

(*c*) Where is فارس, and what is it? ½

(*d*) Explain مصلاي شیراز, and گنبذ عضد, and quote, if you can, any well-known verse in praise of the مصلا. 2

(*e*) Give the etymology of مصلا, انگشتري and کودک. 1

6. Write in a tabular form the ضمائر both متصل and منفصل, through all the numbers and cases (مفعولي, اضافي, فاعلي), with examples. 3

7 Explain the following passages in English or Urdu :— 4

(*a*) بخشایش آلهي گم شده‌را در مداهي‌چراغ توفیق فرا راه داشت

(b) گفتم سبحان الله دوران با خبر در حضور و نزدیکان
دي بصر دور

(c) * هرسو دوید آن‌کش زبو خوبش براند *
* و انرا که بخواند بدرکس ندواند *

(d) * بسا روزگارا که سختـــي بـــرد *
* پسر چون پدر نازکش پرورد *

(e) * که سالوك این‌منزلم عنقریب *
* بد از نیك نا در شناسد غریب *

8. Explain the allusions in the following verses :— 3

(a) * که خاصان درین‌ره فرس رانده‌اند *
* بلا احصي ارنگ فرومانده اند *

(b) * شب آنجا نبودم بفرمان پیر *
* چو بیژن بچاه بلا در اسیر *

(c) * بتي دیدم از عاج در سومنات *
* مرصع چو در جاهلیت منات *

(d) * مهین برهمن را ستودم بلند *
* که اي پیر تعسیر استا وژند *

9. Translate the following passage into Persian :— 12

In the meantime the friends of Nuruddin were very constant at his table, and lost no opportunity of profiting by his easy temper. They were ever praising and flattering him, and pretending to discover some extraordinary virtue or grace in the most trifling action. But especially, they never neglected to extol to the skies everything that belonged to him; and indeed they found their account in doing so. 'Sir,' said one of them, 'I passed the other day by the estate which you have in such and such a place; nothing can be more magnificent or better furnished than the house; and the garden belonging to it is an absolute paradise of delights.' 'I am quite charmed that you are pleased with it,' answered Nuruddin. 'Let them bring me pen, ink, and paper; the place is yours; I beg to hear no words on the occasion, I give it you with all my heart.'

URDU.

Examiner—MR. AMEER ALI.

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

1. Translate into English :— 14

* تنـــگي دل غم کو آخر باعث راحت هوئي *
* اسقدر سمٹي پريشـــاني که جمعيت هوئي *
* چهين ليگا کسطرح اسکـــو زبردستي کوئي *
* مفلسي بهي کيـــا کسي زردارکي دولت هوئي *
* تيغ قاتل کو ديا سر جـــان عزرائيل کو *
* تنگدستي مين کهان قاصر مري همت هوئي *
* ميرے مرنے سے کيا زندان مين کسي کسکا عتاب *
* هتکڑي کو طوق کو زنجير کو فرصت هوئي *
* رنگ يکرنگي دو رنگي نے کيا کيـــا آئنه *
* رفته رفته ميري صورت يارکي صورت هوئي *
* بهوک کا غم بهوک مين کهايا کئے هم عمر بهر *
* جب هوئي همکو تلاش رزق بےمنت هوئي *
* جتنے کامل هين فناے بعد هي انکي نمود *
* خلق سے معدوم جب عنقا هوا شهرت هوئي *
* بعد مدت قيد سے محبوس چهوٹا اي اسير *
* جسم خاکي سے جو نکلي روح کو راحت هوئي *
(b) * اسکا هي کون جسکـــي مدد پر خدا نهو *
* ڈوبے وہ ناو جســـکا خدا ناخـــدا نهـــو *
* اوج و حضيض لازم و ملزوم هين يهـــان *
* کوئي پهلا بڑها هي که آخر گهٹا نهـــو *
* گزرے هي هفت جوشن افلاک سے يهه صاف *
* تيـــر دعا هي يارنگاه جفـــا نهـــو *
* محراب نه سپهر هي قائم جهـــان مين *

* جبتک که آب دیده کوئي دل جلا نهـو *
* پل مین بهائیـگا یهه پل آسمان تلک *
* میل سو شک هی یهه هوا کي گهٹـا نهو *

2. (*a*) What is عنقا? ½

(*b*) Explain the meanings of the words مفلسي, ناخدا, 2
اوج and حضیض and the etymology of the first two.

(*c*) Why does the poet say جوشن هفت افلاک in one 1
place, and نه سپهر in another? Is there any discrepancy between these two expressions?

(*d*) What kind of verb is کهایا کئے, in the 6th line? ½

3. (*a*) State fully the rules regarding the number and 3
gender of the verb, when its agent admits of the particle نے, illustrating them by examples.

(*b*) Before what verbs is the agent followed by نے, and 2
before what is it not so followed? Illustrate your answer by examples.

4. Translate into English:— 5

شوم کے مارے سکهیون سے بهي نه کچهه کهه سکتي تهي
دل کا درد دل هي دل مین رکهتي تهي تیر کاري یا تیز کٹاري
کلیجے پر لگے تو سورما سهتے هین پرنئي جدائي کا دکهه کسي سے
سها نهین جاتا کون کهه سے بات یهه ماں جسپر بیتے سوهي جانے
جهان وه اکیلي جاکر بیٹهتي ساون کي سي جهڑي لگاتي اسکي
یهه حالت تهي که سب رنگ بدن کا زرد تها دل اور جگر مین درد
تها داغ سے سینه سارا جلاتها شور جنون سے سر مین اٹها تها —
* خونناب جگر دیدهٔ گریان سے بهر تها
* اور نالهٔ جانسوز هی دمساز رهے تها *

5. (*a*) Explain the verbal forms بهر تها and رهے تها. ½

(*b*) Such verbal forms are constantly met with in Sakun- 1
tala as سکهیان دیکهتی رهتیان تهین and رکهتین تهین; do you find any discrepancy between the two forms? Or is the distinction between them in accordance with any obsolete rules?

6. Explain the allusions in the following extract:— 3

راجا نے اسے دیکھہ کر تعجب سے کہا کہ اگر هم اسے سرسوتي
کہین تو بین اسکے کاندھے پر کہان هی اگر گوري پارتي کہین تو
بھي نہ کہہ سکین کہ آدھا رنگ مہادیو کا آدھا اسکا هی یا
لچھمي کہین تو کیونکر کہین وہ چھاتي پر نشن کي رهتي هی
ایک دم انسے جدائي نہین سہتی اگر رمبھا یامینکا یارب سوچین تو
وے جوانین هین یہہ جواسکے نئے جوبن کا سن و سال هی وے
کب رکھتین هین —

7. Explain clearly, with the allusions :— 6

(a) وهان کي زمین مین اکثر خدا رسیدہ سوتے هین
کچھہ کم نہین جہان مین سلیمان سے تیري جاہ

(b) گو السہ پہ آصف دولہ هی تیرا نام
شفیع روز جزا پادشاہ او ادنی

(c) نکردہ جرم پہ جسنے نہین لکھي تعزیر
عرضی پہ هوا میم سیاهہ پہ هوا جیم

(d) پروانہ مین تمپر هون تصدق مری جان هی
هدیہ هو سوا پانچ ٹکے گدڑي مین جاکر

(e) یاقوت پکارے جو بکاو بہہ قران هی

8. Decline the nouns دعا, دیوتا and بیڈي and the relative 3½
pronoun جو; that is, show in a tabular form, the changes which they undergo in the different cases and numbers.

9 (a) Explain ربع مسکون - بالراس و العین - تسخیر مریخ 2
کہکشان and هر نونگ - خرق عادات - بیعت کرنا

(b) Write what you know of شاہ مدار - مولوي روم 2
نظام الدین اولیا and سامري - خواجہ معین الدین چشتي

(c) Explain the etymology of the words تہمتن, رزمگاہ, 2
بسمل and بو الفضل.

10. Arrange the words in the following passage so as to form 2
a line of poetry :—

جو چمن هردو جہان کا گل یکتاهی مین اسکے عشق مین بلبل
کي طرح نالان هون

—

HINDI.

Examiner—Dr. K. M. Banerjea.

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

1. (*a.*) Translate into English the following passage :— 18

ऋषय सङ्ग रघुबंसमनि करि भोजन बिस्राम ।
बैठे प्रभु भ्राता सहित दिवस रहा भरि याम ॥
लषनहृदय लालसा बिसेषी ।
जाइ जनकपुर आइय देषी ॥
प्रभभय बहुरि मुनिहि सकुचाहीं ।
प्रगट न कहहिं मनहिं मुसुकाहीं ॥
राम अनुजमन की गति जानी ।
भक्तबछलता हिय हुलसानी ॥
परम बिनीत सकुचि मुसुकाई ।
बोले गुरुअनुसासन पाई ॥
नाथ लषन पुर देखन चहहीं ।
प्रभुसकोच डर प्रगट न कहहीं ॥
जौं राउर आयसु मैं पाऊं ।
नगर देखाइ तुरत लै आऊं ॥
सुनि मुनीस कह बचन सप्रीती ।
कसन राम राखहु तुम नीती ॥
धर्मसेतुपालक तुम ताता ।
प्रेमबिबस सेवक सुखदाता ॥
जाइ देखि आवहु नगर सुखनिधान दौ भाइ ।
करहु सुफल सब के नयन सुन्दर बदन दिखाइ ॥

(*b.*) Parse the following words :—

करि, गति, हिय, सुखनिधान and दिखाइ.

(*c.*) Derive अनुज and मुनीस. Is the last word properly spelt, according to Sanskrit rule ?

(*d*) Give the meaning of the following compound words, as well as the meaning of each single word contained in the compounds :—

रघुबंसमनि, लषनहृदय, प्रभुभय and धर्मसेतुपालक.

(*e.*) Correct the spelling of the following words according to Sanskrit rules —

रघुबंसमनि, बिस्राम, भक्तवछलता, अनुसासन, मुनीस.

(*f.*) Where was जनकपुरी? Is there any trace of it now?

2 आनि सभय सुर भूमि मुनि बचन समेत सनेह। 8
गगनगिरा गम्भीर भइ हरनि सोक संदेह॥
अनि डरपहु मुनि सिद्ध सुरेसा।
तुमहिं लागि धरिहौं नरभेसा॥
अंसन सहित मनुज अवतारा।
लेहौं दिनकरबंस उदारा॥
कस्यप अदिति महा तप कीन्हा।
तिन कहं मैं पूरब बर दीन्हा॥
ते दसरथ कौसल्यारूपा।
कौसल पुरी प्रगट नरभूपा॥
तिन के गृह अवतरिहौं जाई।
रघुकुलतिलक सो चारिउ भाई॥
नारद बचन सत्य सब करिहौं।
परम सक्ति समेत अवतरिहौं॥
हरिहौं सकल भूमिगत पीरा।
निर्भय होहु देवसमुदाई॥
गगनब्रह्मबानी सुनि काना।
तुरत फिरे सुर हृदय जुड़ाना॥
सब ब्रह्मा धरनिहि समुझावा।
अभय भई भरोस जिय आवा॥
निज लोकहिं बिरञ्चि गये देवन्ह इहै सिखाइ।
बानरतनु धरि धरनि महं हरिपद सेवहु जाइ॥

(*a.*) What is the subject of the *Doha*, commencing with the words आनि सभय सुर, etc.?

(*b*) What is the meaning of the line गगनगिरा गम्भीर भइ हरनि सोक संदेह?

(*c.*) Why is the termination of भइ short here?

(*d.*) In what case is मुनिसिद्धसुरेसा? Parse धरिहौं.

(*e.*) What is the meaning of अंसन सहित and दिन-करबंस उदारा ?

(*f.*) Who were कस्यप and अदिति ?

(*g.*) Where was कोसल पुरी ?

3. (*a.*) Render into regular Hindi prose the last seven lines of the above extract (commencing with the words तिन के गृह·), using, as far as you can, words other than those in the text. 8

(*b.*) Who was बिरंचि ?

(*c.*) What is the meaning of धरनि ?

4. (*a.*) Translate into English the following passage :— 10

कह्यौ है कि जब राजा कुमारग में चलै तब सेवक कौ धर्म है जु राजा कौं चिताय देइ। औ न जतावै तौ सेवक कौ धर्म जाय। आगै राजा मानौ कै जिन मानौ पर वाकौं कहनौं जोग है। महाराज राजा भोग करिवे कौं है औ सेवक सेवा करनि कौं। पुनि कह्यौ है जौ राजा कौ राज बिगरै तौ मंत्री कौं दोष ठहरै। राजा कौं कोऊ कछु न कहै। यातें प्रधान कौं चाहिये आपने स्वामी के काज कष्ट पाय धन तन देइ पर राज न जानि देइ। अब जो प्रधान राजकाज बिगरत देखि राजा सौं न कहै सो कैसो सेवक। औ जो राजा समय असमय किङ्कर की बात न सुनै सो कैसो ठाकुर। पिङ्गल बोल्यौ तुम कहा कह्यौ चाहतु हौ सो कहौ।

(*b.*) How would the following *Braj* words and phrases be written in regular Hindi: कहौ है। राजा मानौ कि जिन मानौ। भोग करिवे कौं है। पर राज न जानि देइ॥

5. Translate the following sentences into Hindi :— 6

1. The scheme of local self-government, which the Government has projected, will do incalculable good to the country.
2. Men will feel their responsibility as citizens instead of brooding over supposed grievances in sullen silence.
3. They will see that the public good often requires what single Individuals may dislike.

URIYA.

Examiner—REV. K. M. BANERJEA, D L.

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

1. *a.* Translate the following passage into English .— 12

ପବନଙ୍କ ନନ୍ଦନ ହନୁମନ୍ତ ବୀର ।
ସୀତାଙ୍କୁ ଖୋଜୁ ଥିଲେ ଲଙ୍କାରେ ହୋଇ ଧୀର ॥ ୧ ॥
ସେହି କାଳେ ଯାମିନୀ କାମିନୀ ମନୋହାରୀ ।
ଉଦୟ ହେଲେ ପୂର୍ବ ପର୍ବତ ଶୃଙ୍ଗ କରି ॥ ୨ ॥
ନିଜ କର ପ୍ରକର ପକାଇ ବସୁନ୍ଧରୀ ।
ହେଲେ ସବୁ ଜନନୟନ ସୁଖକାରୀ ॥ ୩ ॥
ତାହାଙ୍କର ପରିବେ ଶୀତଳ କରଜାଳ ।
ଦର୍ଶିଲା ସେ ଯାମିନୀ କାମିନୀ ମଣ୍ଡଳ ॥ ୪ ॥
ସେହିଠି ବୈଦ୍ୟଙ୍କର ଭୋଜନର କାଳ ।
ରମଣୀମାନେ ହେଲେ ମଦନରେ ଭୋଳ ॥ ୫ ॥
ତା ଗୃହିଁ ହନୁମାନ ଲୁଗୁଇ ଅଙ୍ଗ ବଳ ।
ଗଲେ ରାଜପଥରେ ହୋଇଣ ଚଞ୍ଚଳ ॥ ୬ ॥
ତହିଁରେ ବିକସିତ ପଦ୍ମିନୀ ମନୋରମ ।
ପରାସ୍ତେ ସୀତାଙ୍କୁ ନ ଦେଖି ଛନ୍ନ ଛନ୍ନ ॥ ୭ ॥

b. Parse ହୋଇ. In what case is ଲଙ୍କାରେ ?

c. Give the literal meaning of ଯାମିନୀ, କାମିନୀ, ମନୋହାରୀ.

d. In what case is ବସୁନ୍ଧରୀ ? Give its etymological meaning.

2 *a.* Turn the following lines into prose using as far as you can words other than those in the text : 10

ଏ ହେତୁରୁ ମୋହର ଉତ୍ତମ ପରାକ୍ରମ ।
ଦେଖାଇ ମାରି ଦେବି ନିଶାଚର ଗ୍ରାମ ॥ ୮ ॥
ଯେ ଯେପେ ଲଙ୍କାପତି, ମୋହର ହୀନବଳ । 10
ନ ଦେଖି ଶଙ୍କାକୁଳେ ହୋଇବ ଆକୁଳ ॥ ୯ ॥

ସେହି ରୂପେ କରି ମୁ ଶ୍ରୀରାମ ପାଶେ ଯିବି ।
ପରୁରୁଷ ରାକ୍ଷସମାନଙ୍କୁ ଦେଖାଇବି ॥ ୧୦ ॥
ଏହି ରୂପେ ବଟୁରି ହନୁମନ୍ତ ବୀର ।
ଭାଙ୍ଗି ସେ ଉପବନ କଲେ ନାର ଖାର ॥ ୧୧ ॥
ହସ୍ତୀଙ୍କ ପରେ ବୃକ୍ଷେ ପଡ଼ନ୍ତେ ଓଜାଡ଼ି ।
ପଳାଇଲେ ସେମାନେ କେଳିକି ଦେଇ ଛାଡ଼ି ॥ ୧୨ ॥
ମୃଗଗଣମାନେ ତ କରି ଅନୁରାଗ ।
ଥିଲେ ପଳାଇଲେ ଦେଖି ସେ ବନଭଙ୍ଗ ॥ ୧୩ ॥
ବୃକ୍ଷକୁ ଉପଡ଼ାଇ ପିଟନ୍ତେ ଲତାରେ ।
ଭାଙ୍ଗନ୍ତି କେଉଁ ଶାଖୀ ଶାଖାରେ ବସିବାରେ ॥ ୧୪ ॥

b. What is the meaning of ଗ୍ରାମ, ଆକୁଳ, and ଶାଖୀ ?

3. ଧର୍ମ୍ମାର୍ଥ କାମ ଏବିବର୍ଗରେ ତାହାଙ୍କର ନିର୍ବିଶେଷ ଅନୁ- 10
ରାଗ ଥିଲା । ସେ ଧର୍ମ୍ମର ଅବରୋଧରେ ଅର୍ଥ କାମ ଉପାର୍ଜ୍ଜନ କରି ଥିଲେ, ଏବଂ ଅର୍ଥ କାମର ଅବରୋଧରେ ଧର୍ମ୍ମୋପାର୍ଜ୍ଜନ କରି ଥିଲେ । ମହାରାଜ ଅତଥ୍ୟ କୂଟଯୁଦ୍ଧର ବିଧାନଜ୍ଞ ହୋଇ ମଧ୍ୟ କେବଳ ଧର୍ମ୍ମଯୁଦ୍ଧମାତ୍ର ଅବଲମ୍ବନ କରନ୍ତି, ସୁତରାଂ ଜୟଶ୍ରୀ ଅନାୟାସରେ ସେହି ଧର୍ମ୍ମବିଜେତାଙ୍କର ହସ୍ତଗତ ମିଳୀ ହୁଅନ୍ତି । ଅତ ଦୁର୍ବଳ ମିଳି କୌଣସି ପ୍ରକାରରେ ଉପ-କାରକୁ ନ ଆସେ, ଅତଏବ ପ୍ରବଳ ମିଳି ନିଗୂଢ ସନ୍ଧାନ ପାଇ ଅପକାର ଚେଷ୍ଟା କରି ପାରେ, ଏହା ବିବେଚନା କରି ସେ ମଧ୍ୟମ ଭାବାପନ୍ନ ଲୋକମାନଙ୍କ ସଙ୍ଗରେ ବନ୍ଧୁତା କରନ୍ତି ।

a. What is meant by ଧର୍ମ୍ମାର୍ଥ କାମ ଏବିବର୍ଗ?

b. Is there then such a word as ଚତୁର୍ବର୍ଗ ? What does it signify ?

c. What is meant by the phrase ଧର୍ମ୍ମର ଅବରୋଧରେ ?

d. What again is meant by ଅର୍ଥ କାମର ଅବରୋଧରେ ?

What is କୂଟଯୁଦ୍ଧ and what is the meaning of ହସ୍ତ ଗାମିନୀ ? To what does the last word refer ?

f. What kind of warfare is here referred to ?

g. What is meant by ମଧ୍ୟମ ଭାବାପନ୍ନ ? and why is it held preferable to any other ?

Translate into English the following lines : 8

4. ମହାନୁଭାବ ଅଭିଧ ଏହିପରି ସତର୍କତା ପୂର୍ବକ ସାମାନ୍ୟ ଉପାୟ ଚତୁଷ୍ଟୟ ପ୍ରୟୋଗ କରି କେତେ ଦିନ ମଧ୍ୟରେ ପ୍ରଯୁକ୍ତ ନୀତିରେ ଅପ୍ରତିହତ ଫଳଭାଗୀ ହେଲେ । ବିପକ୍ଷଗଣ ପ୍ରତାପ-ମାଣ୍ଡ ଶ୍ରବଣରେ ସନ୍ତ୍ରସ୍ତ ହୋଇ ଫଣିଶିରୋମଣିର ପରି ଦୀୟ ଶକ୍ତି ଦ୍ୱୟ କଦାଚ ଆକର୍ଷଣ କରି ପାରନ୍ତି ନାହିଁ । ବଣିକଗଣ ନଦୀରେ ଗୃହବାର୍ଦ୍ଧିକାର ଭୁଲ୍ଲ ବନରେ ଉପବନ ପରି ଏବଂ ପର୍ବତରେ ସ୍ୱକୀୟ ଗୃହଭୁଲ୍ଲ ଯଥେଚ୍ଛ ଗମନାଗମନ କରି ସ୍ୱାବଲମ୍ବିତ ବ୍ୟବସାୟ ସବୁ ଅନାୟାସରେ ସମ୍ପନ୍ନ କଲେ ।

a. What is ସାମ୍ନାଦ ? What other words are implied here ?

b. What is meant by ଫଣୀ ଶିରୋମଣି ?

5. *a.* Translate the following passage into English : 10

ଦେଖା ଯାଉଅଛି ଜୋନ୍ସ ଭାଷା ଶିକ୍ଷା ବିଷୟରେ ସ୍ୱଭାବତଃ ଅତିନିପୁଣ ଓ ଅନୁରାଗୀ ଥିଲେ । ସଚରାଚର ଦେଖା ଯାଏ ଯେଉଁ ସକଳ ଲୋକର ଭାଷାଶିକ୍ଷାରେ ଅନୁରାଗ ଓ ନିପୁଣତା ଥାଏ ସେମାନଙ୍କର ପ୍ରାୟ ଅନ୍ୟ କୌଣସି ବିଷୟରେ ବୁଦ୍ଧି ପ୍ରବେଶ ହୁଏ ନାହିଁ । ମାତ୍ର ଜୋନ୍ସ ବିଷୟରେ ସେପରି ଦେଖା ଯାଉ ନାହିଁ । ସେ ଅତ୍ୟନ୍ତ ପ୍ରୟୋଜନୋ-ପଯୋଗୀ ବହୁତର ଜ୍ଞାନ ଶାସ୍ତ୍ରରେ ଓ ସୁକୁମାର ବିଦ୍ୟାରେ ଶୁଦ୍ଧା ବିଶିଷ୍ଟରୂପ ପାରଦର୍ଶୀ ଥିଲେ । ଅକ୍ସ ଫୋର୍ଡ ଅଧ୍ୟୟନ ସମୟରେ ସେ ଆସିୟା ଖଣ୍ଡର ଭାଷା-ସକଳ ଶିକ୍ଷା ବିଷୟରେ ଅତ୍ୟନ୍ତ ଅଭିଳାଷୀ ହୋଇଥିଲେ ଏବଂ ଆରବୀ ଶିଖାଇବା

ନିମନ୍ତେ ସ୍ୱୟଂ ବେତନ ଦେଇ, ଏଲପୋ ଦେଶୀୟ ଏକ ଲୋକକୁ ନିଯୁକ୍ତ କଲେ । ଗ୍ରୀକ ଲାଟିନ ଭାଷାରେ ତାହା ପୂର୍ବରୁ ତାହାଙ୍କର ଉତ୍ତମ ଜ୍ଞାନ ଥିଲା । ବିଦ୍ୟାଳୟର ଅନ୍ୟାନ୍ୟ ସମୟରେ ଉପସ୍ଥିତ ହେଲେ ସେ ଅଣ୍ଡାରୋହଣ ଓ ସ୍ୱାସ୍ଥ୍ୟ ଇଚ୍ଛା ଶିକ୍ଷା କରନ୍ତି ; ଏବଂ ଇଟାଲୀୟ, ଫ୍ରାନ୍ସିଶ, ପର୍ଟୁଗିଜ ଓ ଫ୍ରେଞ୍ଚ ଭାଷାର ଅତ୍ୟୁତ୍ତମ ଗ୍ରନ୍ଥ ସକଳ ପାଠ କରନ୍ତି ; ଏବଂ ଏହା ମଧ୍ୟରେ ଶୁଦ୍ଧା ଅବକାଶ ପାଇଲେ, ନୃତ୍ୟ ବାଦ୍ୟ ଖଡ୍‌ଗପ୍ରୟୋଗ ଓ ବୀଣା ବାଦନ ଶିଖନ୍ତି ।

b. What is meant by ସୁକୁମାର ବିଦ୍ୟା ?

BURMESE.

Examiner.—Rev. G. D'Cruz.

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

1. Translate the following into English :—

ဘိုးလိုးဒေါ်မင်းသိုးသည်၊ အမျိုးကောင်းသိုး ပညာရှိမိန်းမှန်လျက်။ယောကျ်ားကိုချေဆုတ်ခိုင်း လေသည်ကား။သက်သက်မဟုတ်။ အထိုစမ်းလို၍သာ ပြုခြင်းကြောင့် ။ ဆိုးယုတ်သည်မဆိုသာ။ ခြေဖြင့်။ခါတွက်ထိုက်သည်မှာလည်း။ကိုယ်ကို ရိုသေစွာစောင့်ထိမ်းရသူဖြစ်၍။ ထိုအမှု။ ထိုအ ခါ။ထိုယောကျ်ားတို့ကိုနှုတ်ဖြင့်။ ခါတွက်သော်လည်း၊ ကွာနှိုင်ဘွယ်မထင်သဖြင့်။ လွင့်ကွာလွ ဟ်ရာရှာ၍။ ခါတွက်ရေးပေသေ့ကြောင့်။ ဂုန်ကြ မ်းသည်မဆိုသာချေ။ထိုစစ်ဝှကြီးဝသော။သူငါး

10

ယောက်တို့လည်း၊အရှင်သီးဖြစ်၍။ အစည်ရှိသေ
ခြင်းမြဲဖြစ်သောကြောင့်ဂုဏ်။ မင်းသီး၏ကိုယ်စ
ကားတိုဖြင်ကြားရသဖြင့်။နှား။မျက်စီ၊ ချို။ဆိပ်။
မူးရစ်ခြင်ကြောင့်ဂုဏ်၊ သုကျေးဇူးတိုခံလိုလျှင်။
သုအလိုတိုလိုက်အပ်လတ္တံ့ဟု၊ အရောကိုမချင့်။အ
ခွင့်ကိုမစာ။သမ္ဘဝမိအရေးမှာ။ ဝိရိယသုံးမှားချေ
သော့ကြောင့်၊ ရူးခြင်းသို့ရောက်ချေသည်။ ထို
ကြောင့်။အဆင်မတတ်လျှင် ၊ဆန်းလျှက်နှင့်မလှ။
အဝင်မတတ်လျှင်။ ဖမ်းလျှက်နှင့်မရှိတတ်သ
ည်။ရှိင်ရှိင်ညွှတ်ညွှတ်ပြုရမည်အမှုမှာ။ ခိုင်ခိုင်မ
တ်မတ်ပြုချေလျှင်၊ ခက်ကြမ်းရာရောက်တတ်သ
ည်၊ခိုင်ခိုင်မတ်မတ်ပြုရမည်အမှုမှာ။ ရှိင်ရှိင်ညွှ
တ်ညွှတ်ပြုချေလျှင်။ ရှက်လမ်းသာပေါက်တတ
သည်ဟုသိအပ်၏။

(*a*) Give the subject of the verb မဆိုသာ in the sentence ရှန်ကြမ်းသည်မဆိုသာ and explain the grammatical construction 4

(*b*) Give the mood and tense of မှန်လျှက် in the sentence ပညာရှိမိမ္ဘမှန်လျှက်။

(*c*) Explain precisely the meanings of သမ္ဘဝ and ဝိရိယ and say in what sense they are opposed to each other in the above passage.

(*d.*) What other affixes are used besides လျှင် to express the Subjunctive mood of a verb? 4

2. Give a free translation of the following sentences:—

(*a.*) အရင်းရှိမှ။အမြတ်အစွန်းမြင်သည်။

(*b.*) အသွင်အပြင်ရှိမှ။လူရှိသေသည်။

(*c.*) အနေအထိုင်လျစ်လစ်မှ။ချစ်သနားသည်။

(*d.*) စွန်စားမှ။ဥစ္စာရသည်။ 8

3. What is the equivalent in written language of the colloquial expression သူသွားမည်တဲ့? 3

(*a*) Give the meaning of the following expressions and explain their formation:—ထားလွယ်ခူတ်။ တင်ပါရဲ့ဘုရား။ 3

4. Give the derivations, and literal meanings of the following:—စမ္ဘူးဖြိပ်။ ပညာင်း။ သင်ဃိကကျောင်း။ ဗုဒ္ဓလိကကျောင်း။ ကာယကံ။ 4

5. Under what circumstance was the story of စက္ခုပါလ narrated? Write briefly in Burmese the substance of the story. 8

ARMENIAN.

Examiner—N. MALCOLM, ESQ.

1. Parse:

Եվ՝ գործոցն սիրանայ հասեակ յականջս նուրայ զօրավարիս որ կնոցեալէր ընդ յսրայիանոսի, սրբրեցայց ճնայժժ, որայվ՝ յորդորեաց զզօրս ի՝ յեսոս կալ ինմինէ և՝ ի՝ սրայիանոսէ։

2. Give the meanings of the following words:

Ամբ , Սուր հանդակ . Նենգ . յամայր . պատանդ . քոսութիւն , վրիպակ . մախանք . ստահակ . ստոբստ , անիւ , խրամատել , ապարանք . աւան , հաւան , տեռուչ տեղութիւն , յսլով , հոսել . հեղուել . յեղուել :

3. Decline—

Պատանդ , անիւ .

4. Conjugate—

Հեղում .

5. Give a short account in your own words of the life of Vahagn the Son of Tigranes I.

6. Translate—

'Ի հալտիլ արշակայ ընդ Շապհոյ . և 'ի խաղալ շապհոյ 'ի վրայ յունայ՝ Յեգնեարկ նա իշխն արլակլինել քաղաքի ի կոգ Գաւառդի 'ի թիկանց կուռէ լերինն մասեաց , և կոչեաց զանուն նոր . արշակաւան , և կամել ով փութով լցուցանել զայն բնակչաք ետ հրրամն՝ զի որմիանգամ երթեալ բնակեսցէ անդ՝ ազատ լեցի յիլխանութէ դատաւորաց , և ից 'ի վր՝ նորա դատաս տան յինչևիցէ յանցսիս : Զայսպիսի պատուէր ագեալ ամպարիշտ մարդկան՝ փութացաւ անկանիլ անդր , պարտապանք , աւանդուք . կնահանք , յաիշտակաչք . գողք . սպանողք , ծառայք ջարք . և եամ ինանասապարտք , և վաղ վաղակի լցաւ և ծովացաւ քաղաքն բազմութեամբ մարդկան , և ոչ գոյր նոցա այլ և ոչ խնդիր :

TRANSLATION.

Examiner—BABU HARA GOVINDA SEN.

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

Translate the following into an Indian Vernacular :—

(*a.*) The *Birkenhead*, a large troopship with 472 men and 166 women and children on board, was steaming off the coast of Africa on a clear night in February. At two o'clock in the morning while all were asleep, the ship struck with violence upon a hidden rock which penetrated her bottom, and it was at once felt she must go down. The roll of the drum called the soldiers to arms on the upper deck, and there they mustered, as if on parade, no man showing any restlessness or fear, though the vessel was every moment going down. Their commander told them that there were only boats enough to carry the women and children to shore and that these must be saved first. No man muttered an objection. Orders were given coolly and obeyed promptly. The boats were got ready and lowered. Everything was done quickly, for there was no time to lose: but there was no haste, no panic, no wailings of despair. The women and children were got into the boats and carried ashore; but there were no boats for the troops; and the ship was sinking so fast that it was vain to expect the boats to return in time to save any of them. "There was not a murmur, nor a cry amongst them," said Captain Wright, a survivor, "until the vessel made her last plunge." Down went the ship, and down went the heroic band. Glory and honour to the gentle and the brave! The examples of such men cannot die, but, like their memories, are immortal. 22

(*b.*) If you watch the management of a child by a mother of small capacity, you may be struck by the inability she betrays to enter into the child's thoughts and feelings. Full of energy which he must expend in some way, and eager to see everything, her little boy is every moment provoking her by his restlessness. The occasion is perhaps a railway journey. Now he strives to look out of the window; and now, when forbidden to do that, climbs on the seats, or meddles with the small luggage "Sit still," "get down, I tell you," "why can't you be quiet?"—are the commands and expostulations she utters, partly no doubt, to prevent the discomfort of fellow-passengers. But as you will see at times when no such motive comes into play, she endeavours to repress these childish curiosities mainly out of regard to what she thinks propriety. Though she herself lived through this phase of curiosity, this early time when every object has the charm of novelty, and when the overflowing energies generate a painful irritation, if pent up; yet now she cannot believe how keen is the desire for seeing which the child feels, and how difficult is the maintenance of that quietude on which she insists. Conceiving her child's consciousness in terms of her own consciousness, and feeling how easy it is to sit still and not look out of the window, she ascribes his behaviour to mere perversity. 28

HISTORY.

Examiner—BABU CHANDRANATH BOSE.

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

1. Explain the following terms: Viking—Thane—Fief—Villain—Craft-gild—Ship-money—Mandal—Jágir—Chauth, 3

2. In what year and with what object did Julius Cæsar invade Britain? Write a short narration of the Roman conquest, and give a brief account of Britain under the Romans? 5

3. Give a short account of Thomas Becket, explaining clearly the nature of the change which was made in the criminal law of England by the *Constitutions of Clarendon.* 5

4. Write a narrative of the Scottish wars of Edward I., and describe the character of that monarch. 6

5. Explain, and give an account of the struggle between England and Spain, in the time of Queen Elizabeth. 6

6. Give a full account of the American War of Independence. 6

7. Explain how, according to Manu, the affairs of an Indian village community were administered. 4

8. Explain the circumstances which led to the third battle of Pániput and the defeat in it of the Mahrattas. 5

9. Give a brief sketch of the administrations of Lord William Bentinck and Lord Dalhousie. 6

10. State what you know of (1) Roger Bacon (2) George Stephenson, (3) Akalyá Bái, (4) Rammohan Rái. 4

GENERAL AND PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

Examiner—REV. J. HEWLETT, M. A.

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

1. What is meant by *local time?* Shew how it is that in going round the world a traveller gains or loses a day. When it is 10 A. M. at Peking, what time is it at New York, the longitude of the former being 116° 28′ east, and that of the latter 74° 1′ west? 5

2. Name and give the positions of (1) the rivers of Africa, (2) the lakes of North America, (3) the principal mountains of Europe, (4) the peninsulas of Asia. 5

3. Draw a map of India, giving the limits and the names of the subordinate British administrations of the feudatory states, and of the French and Portuguese possessions. State also the greatest length and breadth, the area, and the population of India 6

(NOTE.—*Candidates may answer this question without drawing the map, but in that only two-thirds of the marks will be allowed.*)

4 Mention in order the countries, capes, and rivers that would be passed by a steamer sailing along the coast of Europe from Odessa to St. Petersburgh Mention also the seas, straits, and oceans through which it would successively pass 5

5 · Where are the following places and for what are they especially known —The Hague, Mosul, Melbourne, Lhasa, Leipsic, Yokohama, Sheffield, Kiev ? 4

6 Define estuary, oasis, plateau, waterschied, volcano, geyser, avalanche, bar. 4

7 "The formation of a river delta may be regarded as a struggle between the land and sea." Explain and illustrate this statement. 5

8 State the causes of the winds Describe the monsoons, the anti-monsoons, the trade winds, and the anti-trade winds 5

9 What are oceanic currents? Name the principal currents of the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, 5

Describe the course of the Gulf Stream.

10 Trace out the waterschied of the Mahanadi. 6

Shew how the floods of the Indus and of the Mahanadi arise from different causes

First Examination in Arts.

1883.

ENGLISH POETRY.

Examiner—REV. C. JORDAN.

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

1. State the chief merits of Gray's poetry. Specify the so-called *Pindaric Odes*, and explain their metrical structure Give some account of the original source from which the *Descent of Odin* is derived The line, "And redd'ning Phœbus lifts his golden fire," has been criticised by Wordsworth, explain what is faulty in it Quote or give the substance of Gray's lines on Milton. 2 2 1 1

2 (*a*) Give the precise meaning of the words italicised — *Buxom* health, the *Runic rhyme; long drawn aisle* and *fretted vault, storied urn* and *animated bust*. 2

(*b*) Explain these designations:—*The Theban eagle; Nature's darling; the bristled boar; the paler rose.* 2

3 Explain the allusions contained in the following extracts:—

(*a.*) Long years of havoc urge their destined course, 4
And through the kindred squadrons mow their way.

(*b.*) The verse adorn again
Fierce war and faithful love,
And truth severe by fairy fiction drest.

(*c.*) To Cattraeth's vale in glittering row
Twice two hundred warriors go.

(*d.*) Long his loss shall Erin weep.
Ne'er again his likeness see.

4. Express the following in simple prose, avoiding the use of Metaphor as far as possible.—

(*a.*) "This pencil take," she said, whose colours clear 3
Richly paint the vernal year:
Thine too these golden keys, immortal boy!
This can unlock the gates of Joy;
Of horror that and thrilling Fears,
Or ope the sacred source of sympathetic Tears.

(*b.*) But knowledge to their eyes her ample page, 2
Rich with the spoils of time did ne'er unroll;
Chill penury repress'd their noble rage,
And froze the genial current of the soul.

5. State Cowper's opinion as to the social conditions under which men attain greatest happiness and moral excellence. 2 2

What account does he give of the poets, and the kind of poetry that pleased him most in his boyhood? Quote or give the substance of his references to Indian affairs in your course. 1

6 (*a.*) Give the etymology and precise meanings of *chequered, proxy, uncouth, romance.* 2

(*b.* Explain the allusions:—the favoured isles so lately found, the folio which not even critics criticise; the unscented fictions of the loom; the warbler of poetic prose. 2

(*c.*) Explain the meaning of the following extracts:—

(1) Winter, ruler of the inverted year. 2
(2.) The obsolete prolixity of shade
(3) The vellum of the pedigree they claim.
(4.) Through the loopholes of retreat to peep at such a world.

7. Express in simple prose, avoiding Metaphor:—

(*a.*) Between them weeps 2
A little Naiad her impoverished urn
All summer long, which winter fills again.

(*b.*) Vain wish! those days were never: airy dreams 2
Sat for the picture; and the poet's hand,
Imparting substance to an empty shade,
Imposed a gay delirium for the truth.

8. State Wordsworth's peculiar theories as to *poetic diction,* 2
and as to *the special endowments of the poet.* Quote from your 1
course the lines bearing on the latter subject. In what accomplishment of the poet is the "Wanderer" deficient? What is ½
Wordsworth's reason for choosing his characters from humble 1½
rural life? Describe the peculiarity of the poetical character 1
which is illustrated in the following lines:—

Beside yon spring I stood,
And eyed its waters till we seemed to feel
One sadness, they and I.

9 Explain:—*unwarped* by bondage; *abridged* of daily comforts; *nervous* was his *gait;* an *earnest* of the spring; the *moral properties and scope* of things. 3

10. Express in simple prose, avoiding Metaphor:—

(*a*) Some peak 3
Familiar with forgotten years, that shows
Inscribed upon its visionary sides,
The history of many a winter's storm,
And obscure records of the path of fire.

(*b.*) He had perceived the presence and the power 3
Of greatness; and deep feelings had impressed
So vividly great objects that they lay
Upon his mind like substances, and almost seemed
To haunt the bodily sense.

ENGLISH PROSE.

Examiner—MR. H. STEPHEN, M. A.

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

1. In what relations of similarity, sequence, or contrast does the Odyssey stand to the Iliad? Why has it been called "a lady's book?" and for what reason is it said "to appeal strangely to our English sympathies"? 6

2. (*a*) Who were Telemachus, Nestor, Mentor, and Calypso? 6

(*b*) "The terrible story of Agamemnon's death by the hands of his wife and her paramour, and the vengeance taken by his son Orestes." Explain this.

(*c*) "Many a Nestor must have been ready—in season and out of season—to 'shoulder his crutch and show how fields were won,' before any Homer could have sung of the Trojan war." Explain this fully.

(*d*.) "Since he knows so well the story of the *great Siege*, let him now take his lyre and sing to them of the *wondrous Horse*." Explain the italicised expressions.

3. How does Blackie divide the subject of self-culture? Mention the "virtues" on which he lays special stress, and indicate, after him, "the best methods of acquiring moral excellence." 6

4 (*a*.) In relation to intellectual culture, what value does Blackie attach to books and observation respectively? Discuss the subject 6

(*b*.) "*Abernethy* was wont to say, that the two great *killing powers* in the world are *stuff* and *fret*." Explain all the italicised words.

5. Explain fully

(*a*.) "No man was ever made great or good by a diet of broad grins." 6

(*b*.) "No one feeds on mere pepper and vanilla."

(*c*.) (Atheists) "can in fact fasten their coarse feelers upon nothing but what they can finger and classify, and tabulate and dissect."

(*d*.) "Not a few persons are a sort of human lobster, they live in a hard shell formed out of some professional, ecclesiastical, political, or classical crust, and cautiously creep their way within certain beaten bounds, beyond which they have no desires"

6. As a poet, what are Cowper's peculiar excellences and defects? Illustrate your remarks by references to *The Task*. How far is the man mirrored in his works? In what relation does he stand to other English poets not remote from his own time? 7

7. Explain fully

(*a*) "Among his schoolfellows were Warren Hastings, in whose guilt as pro-consul he afterwards, for the sake of Auld Lang Syne, refused to believe, and Impey, whose character has had the ill fortune to be required as the shade in Macaulay's fancy picture of Hastings." 7

(*b*) "The translation of Homer into verse is the Polar Expedition of Literature, always failing, yet still desperately renewed."

(c.) "To produce melody and variety, he, like Milton, avails himself fully of all the resources of a composite language"

8. Write short notes on Pope, Thomson, Goldsmith, and Shelley, and indicate briefly the changes that took place in the style and subject of English Poetry during the period to which they belong.

LATIN PROSE.

Examiner—Rev. A. Atkinson, M. A.

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

1. Translate into English— 7

(a) Itaque hesterno die L. Flaccum et C. Pomptinum, praetores fortissimos atque amantissimos reipublicae viros, ad me vocavi, rem omnem exposui, quid fieri placeret *ostendi*. Illi autem, qui omnia de republica praeclara atque egregia sentirent, sine recusatione ac sine ulla mora negotium susceperunt, et quum *advesperasceret* occulte ad pontem Mulvium pervenerunt, atque ibi in proximis villis ita *bipartito* fuerunt ut Tiberis inter eos et pons interesset. Eodem autem et ipsi sine cujusquam suspicione multos fortes viros eduxerunt, et ego praefectura Reatina complures delectos adolescentes, quorum opera utor assidue in republica, *praesidio* cum gladiis miseram.

(b) Erant autem scriptae sine nomine, sed ita: Quis sim scies ex eo quem ad te misi. Cura ut vir sis, et cogita quem in locum sis progressus; vide et quid tibi jam sit necesse, et cura ut omnium tibi adjungas etiam infimorum.

(c) Memoria vestra, Quirites, res nostrae *alentur*, sermonibus crescent, litterarum monumentis inveterascent et corroborabuntur; eandemque diem *intelligo*, quam spero aeternam fore, propagatam esse ad salutem urbis et ad memoriam consulatus mei; unoque tempore in hac republica duos cives exstitisse, quorum alter fines vestri imperii non terrae sed caeli regionibus terminaret, alter ejusdem imperii domicilium sedemque servaret. 7

2. (a) Parse the italicised words in the above passages. 9

(b) *Hesterno die*: express this by an adverb. Give similar expressions for *to-day* and *to-morrow*. —

(c) Give the other form of *infimus* and distinguish the two forms in meaning.

(d) Account for the mood of *sentirent*, *sis progressus* and *servaret*.

(e) Remark on the phrase *bipartito fuerunt*, and on the number of *interesset*. *Quorum alter*: give the rule for the case of *quorum*.

(f) Compare the significations of the singular and plural of *locus*, *opera*, *littera* and *fortuna*.

(g) Name the class of verbs to which *inveterascent* belongs, state what they express, and explain how they are formed, with examples.

(i) What was a *praefectura*, and how did it differ from a municipium? where were the *pons Mulvius* and *Reate*? Write out the cases of *Tiberis*

(k) Explain fully the allusion in *duos cives*.

3. Explain the circumstances in which Cicero delivered his third and fourth orations against Catiline, and show how the conspiracy was finally suppressed. 6

4. Translate into English— 7

(*a*) Quare, patres conscripti, consulite vobis, prospicite patriae, conservate vos, conjuges, liberos, fortunasque vestras, populi Romani nomem salutemque defendite; mihi *parcere* ac de me cogitare *desinite* Nam primum debeo sperare omnes deos, qui huic urbi praesident, pro eo mihi ac mereor relaturos gratiam esse. Deinde siquid *obtigerit*, aequo animo paratoque moriar. Nam neque turpis mors forti viro potest accidere, neque immatura *consulari*, nec misera sapienti.

(*b*) At vero C. Caesar intelligit legem Sempronium esse de civibus Romanis constitutam; qui autem reipublicae sit hostis, eum civem nullo modo esse posse; denique ipsum latorem legis Sempronii jussu populi poenas reipublicae *dependisse*.

(*c*) Ceteris enim semper bene gestae, mihi uni conservatae reipublicae gratulationem decrevistis. Sit Scipio ille clarus, cujus consilio atque virtute Hannibal in Africam redire atque ex Italia decedere coactus est; ornetur alter eximia laude Africanus, qui duas urbes huic imperio infestissimas delevit; habeatur vir egregius Paullus ille, cujus currum rex potentissimus quondam et nobilissimus honestavit; sit in aeterna gloria Marius, qui bis Italiam obsidione et metu servitutis liberavit; erit profecto inter horum laudes aliquid loci nostrae gloriae, nisi forte majus est patefacere nobis provincias quo exire pessimus quam curare, ut etiam illi qui absunt habeant quo victores revertantur.

5. (*a*) Parse the italicised words in the above passages. 7

(*b*) Who were the *patres conscripti*, and why were they so called?

(*c*) Distinguish *consulo tibi*, *consulo te*, and *consulo in te*.

(*d*) Remark on the construction of *ac mereor*.

(*e*) Explain fully the historical allusions in (*b*) and (*e*).

(*f*) Name and explain the characteristic rights of a Roman citizen.

6. Translate into English— 6

Quod si ex tanto latrocinio iste unus tolletur, videbimur fortasse ad breve quoddam tempus cura et metu esse relevati, periculum autem residebit et erit inclusum penitus in venis atque in visceribus reipublicae. Ut saepe homines aegri morbo gravi, quum aestu febrique jactantur, si aquam gelidam biberint, primo relevari videntur, deinde multo gravius vehementiusque afflictantur, sic hic morbus, qui est in republica relevatus istius poena vehementius reliquis vivis ingravescet. Quare secedant improbi, secernant se a bonis, unum in locum congregentur; muro denique, id quod saepe jam dixi, discernantur a nobis; desinant insidiari domi suae consuli, circumstare tribunal praetoris urbani, obsidere cum gladiis curiam, malleolos et faces ad inflammandam urbem comparare: sit denique inscriptum in fronte unius cujusque quid de republica sentiat.

7. Translate into Latin— 8

On the death of the Emperor, Trajan, though not a Roman nor even an Italian by birth, succeeded to the government, and

was most cheerfully obeyed. At the time he was raised to this honour, he was forty-two years of age, a circumstance which gave occasion to one of his friends to say that the prince whom they had, was neither so young as to be inexperienced, nor so old as to be inactive.

With Trajan begins a line of Emperors who ruled well and who were great as well as good men The Romans were very happy under their rule, and the century during which they reigned was looked upon as the happiest time in the history of Rome.

LATIN POETRY.

Examiner—Rev. A. Stokes, M. A.

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

1. Translate, and give (with dates) a clear explanation of, the following lines:— 3

Mantua me genuit; Calabri rapuere; tenet nunc
Parthenope; cecini pascua, rura, duces.

2. What is the main subject of Æn. Book VI.? What other poets have handled the same subject? Name the works. What two doctrines does Virgil introduce? Shew their inconsistency. 3

3. Translate:— 9

Stabant orantes primi transmittere cursum,
Tendebantque manus ripæ ulterioris amore;
Navita sed tristis nunc hos, nunc accipit illos,
Ast alios longe summotos arcet arena.
Æneas miratus enim motusque tumultu,
Dic, ait, o virgo, quid vult concursus ad amnem,
Quidve petunt animæ? vel quo discrimine ripas
Hæ linquunt, illæ remis vada livida verrunt?
Olli sic breviter fata est longæva sacerdos;
Anchisa generate, deum certissima proles,
Cocyti stagna alta vides Stygiamque paludem,
Di cujus jurare timent et fallere numen.
Hæc omnis, quam cernis, inops inhumataque turba est,
Portitor ille, Charon; hi, quos vehit unda, sepulti.

(*a.*) Examine orantes primi transmittere cursum.

(*b.*) Parse *fully* sepulti—Anchisa.

4. Translate:— 8

Principio cœlum ac terras, camposque liquentes,
Lucentemque globum Lunæ, Titaniaque astra,
Spiritus intus alit, totamque infusa per artus
Mens agitat molem et magno se corpore miscet.
Inde hominum pecudumque genus, vitæque volantum,
Et quæ marmoreo fert monstra sub æquore pontus.
Igneus est ollis vigor et cœlestis origo
Seminibus, quantum non noxia corpora tardant,

Terrenique habetant artus moribundaque membra,
Hinc metuunt cupiuntque, dolent gaudentque, neque auras
Dispiciunt, clausæ tenebris et carcere cæco.

Give the chief parts of alit—miscet—capiunt—gaudent.

5. Write suitable notes on :— 6

(a.) Alius Latio jam partus Achilles
Natus et ipse dea.

(b) Si potuit Manes arcessere conjugio Orpheus.

(c.) Æneas mœsto defixus lumina vultu
Ingreditur.

(d) An quæ te Fortuna fatigat,
Ut tristes, sine sole domos, loca turbida, adires?

(e) Ne quære doceri
Quam pœnam aut quæ forma viros fortunave mersit.

(f) Tu Maximus ille es,
Unus qui nobis cunctando restituis rem.

6. Scan, noticing peculiarities :— 5

(a.) Inde ubi venere ad fauces graveolentis Averni.
(b) Objicit ille fame rabida tria guttura pandens
(c.) Nomen et arma locum servant te amice nequivi.

Also derive clearly :—

Mactare—avernus—crateres—sublimis—cliens—lumen.

7 Translate :— 11

(a.) Nam sæpe incautis pastoribus excidit ignis,
Qui, furtim pingui primum sub cortice tectus,
Robora conprendit, frondesque elapsus in altas.
Ingentem cœlo sonitum dedit, inde secutus
Per ramos victor perque alta cacumina regnat,
Et totum involvit flammis nemus, et ruit atram
Ad cœlum picea crassus caligine nubem,
Præsertim si tempestas a vertice silvis
Incubuit, glomeratque ferens incendia ventus.

(b) Nam neque Pyramidum sumtus ad sidera ducti;
Nec Jovis elei cœlum imitata domus,
Nec Mausolei dives fortuna, sepulchri
Mortis ab extrema conditione vacat.
Aut illis flamma, aut imber subducet honores,
Annorum aut ictu pondera victa ruent.
At non ingenio quæsitum nomen ab ævo
Excidet, ingenio stat sine morte decus.

8 Render into Latin :— 5

(a) He hopes to arrive in time.
(b) The allies asked him what his intentions were
(c.) Would that I could have held my tongue during that quarrel!
(d) You will of course dine with us to day?
(e) His brother is threatened with a chronic disease.

SANSKRIT.

Examiner—PANDIT RAMGATI NYAYARATNA.

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

1. हविषे दीर्घसत्रस्य सा चेदानीं प्रचेतसः ।
भुजङ्गपिहितद्वारं पातालमधितिष्ठति ॥

(*a.*) Explain the proprieties of the two epithets दीर्घसत्रस्य and भुजङ्गपिहितद्वारम् . 2

(*b.*) If the prefix अधि be taken away from the verb अधितिष्ठति how will the sentence stand, and why will it stand differently ? 2

(*c.*) Derive the words हविस् , भुजङ्ग and पिहित . 2

2. तथापि शस्त्रव्यवहारनिष्ठुरे
विपक्षभावे चिरमस्य तस्थुषः ।
तुतोष वीर्य्यातिशयेन दृक्षहा
पदं हि सर्व्वत्र गुणैर्निधीयते ॥

(*a*) Change the first three lines into the order of prose without changing a single word of the text. 3

(*b*) Change the verb of the fourth line into a different voice from that in which it stands, and show how the line would run on that change being made. 2

(*c*) What words are made by declension in nominative plural, and locative singular and plural, of the nominal roots from which the words तस्थुषः and दृक्षहा have been formed ? 3

(*d*) Explain the *samasas* in शस्त्रव्यवहारनिष्ठुरे, विपक्षभावे and वीर्य्यातिशयेन . 2

3. समाप्तविद्येन मया महर्षि —
र्विज्ञापितो ऽभूद् गुरुदक्षिणायै ।
स मे चिरायास्खलितोपचारां
तां भक्तिमेवागणयत् पुरस्तात् ॥
निर्बन्धसञ्जातरुषार्थकार्श्य-
मुच्छिन्नयित्वा गुरुणाहमुक्तः ।
वित्तस्य विद्यापरिसङ्ख्यया मे
कोटीश्चतस्रो दश चाहरति ॥

(*a.*) Explain fully, in Sanskrit, the 1st *śloka*, and translate in English the 2nd *śloka*. 2 3

(*b*) Name चतुर्दश विद्याः . 1

(*c.*) Parse कोटोः . 1

(*d.*) Give the root of चाहर, and conjugate it in the 3rd person singular लुङ् or ठौ, and लिट् or ठौ in the active voice; and give its present and past participles in all the three genders. 4

4. सान्निध्ययोगात् किल तत्र शच्याः
स्वयम्वरक्षोभकृतामभावः ।
काकुत्स्थमुद्दिश्य समत्सरो ऽपि
शशाम तेन क्षितिपाललोकः ॥

(*a*) Explain the *Pauranik* allusion in the first half of the above *śloka*. 1

(*b.*) Who is meant by काकुत्स्थं ? Analyse the word, and explain its पौराणिक allusion. 2

(*c.*) To what noun does the pronoun तेन refer ? 1

5. न पृथग्जनवच्चुचोवशं
वशिनामुत्तम गन्तुमर्हसि ।
द्रुमसानुमतां किमन्तरं
यदि वायौ द्वितये ऽपि ते चलाः ॥

(*a.*) Explain the above in Sanskrit 3

(*b.*) Mention the figure of speech (अलङ्कार) in this *śloka*, and define it. 2

(*c.*) Name the metre used here, and scan the *first* half of the *śloka*. 2

6. Translate into Sanskrit:— 10

(1) The mother and the motherland are more precious than heaven itself.

(2) He, who feels for all creatures as for himself, is the truly wise man.

(3) Service is truly called by the wise "The dog's office."

(4) Affection always apprehends mishap to its object.

(5) Say all that you wish to say but never show temper.

(6) It is not always easy to find words which are at the same time both instructive and pleasant.

(7) A truly beautiful thing always appears to be new though seen ever so often.

(8) Thoughtful men are less talkative than those who think little.

(9) Both self-praise and evil-speaking of others should be avoided.

(10) Good men remember the good and not the evil done by others to them.

For neat writing. 2

SANSKRIT.

Examiner—Rev. K M. Banerjea, D. L.

Bhatti Kávya.

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

1. (*a.*) Translate into English the following passage :— 20

विरग्नोद्यधाराग्रः कुलिशो मम वक्षसि ।
अभिन्नं शतधात्मानं मन्यते बलिनं बली ॥
छत्वा खड्गाद्रुमालानमहमैरावतं गजं ।
बन्धने ऽनुपयोगित्वान्नतं तृणवदत्यजं ॥
आहो पुरुषिकां पश्य मम सद्रत्नकान्तिभिः ।
ध्वस्तान्धकारे ऽपि पुरे पूर्णेन्दोः सन्निधिः सदा ॥
कृतरत्नयुतोद्योगो रक्षोभ्यः करदो दिवि ।
पूतक्रतायीमभ्येति सचपः किन्न गोचभित् ॥
अतुल्यसहसा सार्द्धं रामेण मम विग्रहः ॥
चपाकरस्तथाप्येष यतिष्ये तद्विनिग्रहे ॥
उत्पत्त्य खं दशग्रीवो मनोयायी शितास्त्रभृत् ।
समुद्रसविधावासं मारीचं प्रतिचक्रमे ॥
सम्पत्त्य तत्सनीडे ऽसौ तं वृत्तान्तमशिश्रवत् ।
चक्षु नाथ श्रुतार्थेन तेनागादि दशाननः ॥

(*b.*) Show the humour in the first four of the above verses.

(*c.*) What is the meaning of रक्षोभ्यः करदो दिवि.

(*d.*) Derive पूतक्रतायी.

(*e*) Exhibit the *samásas* in the following words, and give their meaning and their syntactical connections :—

अतुल्यसहसा, मनोयायी, तद्विनिग्रहे, समुद्रसविधावास.

(*f.*) आत्मानं मन्यते बलिनं. Can the idea conveyed here be expressed more concisely ?

(*g.*) Parse अगादि.

(*h.*) Give the roots of अत्यजं and यतिष्ये, and their 3rd person singular, लुङ् (aorist) and लिट् (perfect).

2. (*a.*) Translate the following passage into your own vernacular. 14

उद्क्षिपन् पट्टदुकूलकेतू-
नवादयन् वेणुमृदङ्गकांस्यं ।
कम्बूश्च तारानधमन् समन्तात्
तथानयन् कुङ्कुमचन्दनानि ॥

क्षौमाच्छिनासावदनं सरक्तं
क्षत्वाजिने प्राक्शिरसं निधाय ।
सञ्चित्य पाणिं यथा विधान-
मृत्विग्जुहाव ज्वलितं चिताग्निं ॥

क्षतेषु पिण्डोदकसञ्चयेषु
हित्वाभिषेकं प्रक्षतं प्रजाभिः ।
प्रत्यानिनीषुर्विनयेन रामं
प्रायादरण्यं भरतः सपौरः ॥

शीघ्रायमाणैः ककुभो ऽश्ववानै-
र्जनैरपन्थानमुपेत्य क्षत्रैः ।
शोकादभूषैरपि भूरुकासा-
ञ्चकार नागेन्द्ररथाश्वमिश्रैः ॥

उच्चिक्षिरे पुष्पफलं वनानि
सद्यः पितॄन् पिप्रियुरापगासु ।
चारेमुरित्यापुलिनान्यशङ्कं
छायां समाश्रित्य विशश्रमुश्च ॥

(*b*) Give the 3rd singular लुङ् of क्षिप, क्ष and क्ष.

(*c.*) Give the roots of the following verbs, with their 3rd singular लट् and लुङ्: अधमन् हित्वा उच्चिक्षिरे पिप्रियुः.

(*d*) Give the roots of निधाय सञ्चित्य प्रायात् क्षत्रैः चारेमुः and विशश्रमुः, and the लट् and लिट् of the first three, with the लुङ् and लुङ् of the last three; all in the 3rd singular only.

(*e.*) How many objects does the verb नी govern in its simple state? Are there any examples in the above extract?

(*f.*) Point out all words in the above extract that have roots in common.

जग्मुः प्रसादं द्विजमानसानि
दैर्वेषुका पुष्पचयं बभूव ।
निर्व्याजमिज्या वहते वचश्च
भूयो बभाषे मुनिना कुमारः ॥

महीयमाना भवतातिमात्रं
सुराधरे घस्मरजित्वरेण ।
दिवोऽपि वज्रायुधभूषणाया
श्रिणीयते वीरवती न भूमिः ॥

3. (*a*) What are the respective subjects of the first four sentences in the above lines? 8

(*b.*) Give the syntactical connections of प्रसादं and पुष्पचयम्.

(*c.*) What part of speech is निर्व्याजम् ?

(*d.*) What is the meaning of महीयमाना, and what does it refer to?

(*e.*) What would be the English equivalent of जग्मुः in the above passage?

(*f.*) Derive घस्मर and जित्वर. What does घस्मरजित्वरेण refer to?

(*g.*) In what case is दिवः, and why is it so here?

(*h*) Who are referred to by implication in the last two lines?

(*i*) How is श्रिणीयते formed?

4. Translate into Sanskrit the following lines:—

(1) Away with boasting! Come, let us fight!

(2) I do not fight with bow and arrow; I fight with my teeth and nails.

(3) You are not a hero; you are a brute, feeding on raw flesh.

(4) Your strength depends on wood and iron; mine on my own limbs.

ARABIC.

Examiner—Mr. Amir Ali, M. A.

1. Translate into English:—

وبينما هو قد استولى على كرسى الهند وانتصاره - واحتوى على ممالكه واقطاره - و بلغت مراسمه اعماق انجاده واغواره - وانبث

جيشه في ولايتها سهلا وعرا وظهر فسادهم في رعاياها برا وبحرا
اذوفد عليه المبشر من جانب الشام - ان القاضي برهان الدين
احمد السيواسي والملك الظاهر اباسعيد برفوق انتقلا الى
دار السلام - فسر بذلك صدره وانشرح - وكادان يطير الى جهة
الشام من الفرح - فنجز بسرعة امور الهند - و نقل الى مملكة
من فيها من العساكر والجند - بما اخذه من الاثقال - ونفائس
الاموال - ووزع ذلك الجمهور - من ذلك الجند الماسور -
على اطراف ماوراء النهر من الحدود والثغور - واقام في الهند
نائبا من غيروجل - ثم حدرعن سمرقند قاصدا الى الشام
على عجل - ومعه من الهند رؤس اجنادها ووجوه اعيانها -
وسلطان اقيالها واقيال سلطانها - ثم انه صار قرير العين بتلك
الطوائف الطافيه - في اوائل سنه اسنين وثمان مائيه -
وانصب بذلك الطوفان - من جيحون الى خراسان - وكان
قد قرر ولده لصلبه اميران شاه بمملكة تبريز وتلك الديار -
والسلطان احمد قدرجع الى بغداد وهو مستوفز الفرار - وسبب
حركته الى بلاد الشام مافعله القاضي برهان الدين حاكم
سيواس بقصاده الاغتنام - لكنه اراد ان يغمه مقصده ويعطى
عن الناس مصدره ومورده - وانى يخفى للشمس ضوء - عن
الابصار فى ضحو النهار وكيف يسرّ زفر المسك يحشو -
خياشيم الورى فى يوم حار وانى يختفى للطبل صوت - عن
الاسماع فى وقت النفار

2. Who was the Malik-uz-Zahir? Give some particulars regarding him and Kazi Burhan-uddin. What is the English synonym for ماوراء النهر, and what is the river referred to here?

3. (*a*) Give the singular and plural of the following words:— طوايف - اغتنام - ثغور - رعايا - اغوار - امصار - انجاد - خياشيم - نايب - قاصد - صدر -

(*b*) Give the exact signification of اقبال - سلطان - طافيه. What part of speech are the words مبشر - مستوفز?

4. Give the third person plural of the *muzâra* of the following verbs :— ظهر - انشرح - سر - استولى - .

5. Translate into English :—

واما خلافة بني امية فكانت قد عظمت وتفخم امرها وعرضت مملكتها ولكن طاعتهم لم تكن كطاعت هؤلاء كان بنوامية فى الشام وكان بنوهاشم بالمدينة لايلتفتون اليهم واذا دخل الرجل الهاشمي على الخليفة من بنى امية اسمعه غليظ الكلام وقال له كل قول - واما الدولة العباسية فلم تبلغ طاعة الناس لها ما بلغت هذه الدولة مع ان مدتها طالت حتى تجاوزت خمس ميه سنة ومملكتها عرضت حتى ان بعضهم جبى معظم الدنيا وستقع الاشاره الى ذلك عند الكلام على دولة بنى العباس وحاصل الدنيا في ايام الرشيد في حسبة جامعة تشتمل عليها كتب التواريخ يدل على ذلك فاما اوابلهم فجبوا شطرا صالحا من الدنيا وقويت شوكتهم كالمنصور والمهدي والرشيد والمامون والمعتصم والمعتضد والمتوكل ومع ذلك فلم تكن دولتهم تبلغو من ضعف ووهن من عدة جهات مدها امتناع الروم عليهم وقيام الحرم بينهم وبين ملوكها النصارى في كل سنة على ساق

6. (*a*) Inflect the *muzâra* of the following verbs :— جبى تفخم - تجاوزت.

(*b*) What tenses are the verbs لايلتفتون - تقع ? Parse تقع

(*c*) Derive امتناع - مامون - معتصم - معتضد - منصور

(*d*) When did the caliph Mâmûn flourish ?

7. (*a*) What is the effect of prefixing the *hem-et-el-wasl* (الف) to the root-verb ?

(*b*) Differentiate between انزل and نزل , and باع and اباع

(*c*) Give some forms of the noun of excess.

8. Translate into Arabic :—

Whilst we were proceeding to Damascus we met on the road a group of the Ibn-i-Shaminas. "Peace be with you," say they ;

and we answered, "Peace be with ye O children of the desert" Then we asked them for news of Abu Nafira. But they shook their heads and answered, "We have neither seen nor heard"

9 Translate into Urdu:—

ركب جعفر الى الصيد وجعل يشرب تارة ويلهو اخري وتحف الرشيد وهداياه تايه وعنده نختيشوع الطبيب وابو دكار الاعمي بغدبة *

ARABIC

Examiner—MR AMIR ALI, M. A.

The figures in the margin indicate full marks

1 Translate into English — 8

الحد في الجد والحرمان في الكسل
فانصب تصب عن قريب غاية الأمل
وشم بروق المعالى في مخائلها
بناظر القلب تكفى مؤنة العمل
واصبر على كل ماناء نيا الزمان به
صبر الحسام بكف الدارع البطل
لاتمسين على مـــافات دا حـــزن
ولاتـــظـــل بما اوتيت في جدل
فالدهر اقـــصر من هـــذا وذا امدا
وربما حـــل بعض الامر في الوحل
وجانب الحرص والاطماع تحظ بما
ترجو من العز والتاييد فـــي عجل
وصاحب الحـــزم والعزم اللذين هما
في الحل والحل صدالعى والحظل
والـــبس لـــكل زمان ما يلائمه
في العسر واليسر مين حل وموتحل

واصمت ففي الصمت اسرار تضمنها

ما دـــالـــها قـــط الأسيد الرسل

2. Write out the first five lines of the above extract with the vowel-points 4

3. When did Salâh-uddin Safai flourish, and what are his principal writings? 2

4. (*a*) Explain the formation (صيغة) of the following verbs.— اوتيت - لاتضل - لاتمسبن - تكفى - تصب - انصب - اصهب . 3

(*b*) Inflect لاتطل through all the tenses. 3

5. What part of speech are the words ربما - هدا - من - بما ? 3

6. What kind of plural is بروق ? Give some other plurals of the same form 4

7. Is مجائل plural or singular? What is its root? 3

8 What does the conjugation اِنْفَعَلَ express? Explain your answer by some examples 6

9 Give some examples of the nouns of superiority. How are they formed? 4

10 Translate into Arabic.— 10

"And if thou have to choose between a mite ready to hand and the finest pearl that is only promised thee, choose that which is ready to hand, and prefer the present to the future, for delays often occasion disappointments, and determinations are liable to change, too often promises are followed by delays, and difficulties come between them and their fulfilment."

PERSIAN PROSE.

Examiner—Mr. Amir Ali, M. A.

1. Translate into English —

از حملهٔ حقوقي كه براصحاب عقل و فرهنگ و ارباب نعمة و آهنگ ثابت و لازم ساخته آنست كه به ترتيب وتسويد كتاب دورس پرداخته سامعه و ناطقه را به شنيدن و خواندن ان نواخته و التزام ابن نموده كه چدانچه تاركى معانى طراوت بالفاظ بخشيده نوى نعمات نقش هاى كه درين اشعار دررنگار

بسته شده - حلقه اثر به دلها کوبد - و بیادنفس گویندگان
گردعمهاے نو و کهنی از زواباے خاطر شوندگان روبد -

از شاه دکن جهان نشاط آباد است
خاک غم از آب نعمه اش بوباد است
اربـــاب ترادـــه کهنه شاگر دانند
آنکس که ازو نوشده طرز استاد است

2. (*a*) What is the force of ي in حقوقی ? Give the singulars of زواياے - درر - الفاظ - اشعار - ارباب - اصحاب - حقوق
(*b*) Derive تسويد - ترتيب - التزام - نادقه - سامعه .

3. When did Ibrahim Â'dil Shâh flourish ? Give, in Persian, some particulars of the Â'dil Shâhi dynasty. Were they Shiahs or Sunnis ?

4. How is the aorist formed in Persian ? Give examples.

5. Parse the verbs نواخته—ساخته .

6. Translate into English :—

هر چند قرب عرايض ببدلان تقرب انديش وساطب اسباب
نيست اما بمقتضاى بعضي احوال اگر ضرورتي رودهد جزبدعات
خير و تعداد مراتب اخلاص نخواهد بود - بالفعل محرک اين
سلسله تظلم مظلومي از مقيمان زوايای سونی پت است وبعلت
تشويش بـــے انصافي چند شکنجه فرسای اقسام تعب وکلفت
اميد که بتوجه معدلت نشينان بارگاه حضور از نصيبه نتايج
عدل محروم نماند - و جز عرايض شکر و احسان از دفتر اخلاق
عميم نخواند - زمان دولت ديدار فرصت جوی بهار انتظار مباد

7. (*a*) Write out the first four lines of the above passage, placing the Izâfat properly.

(*b*) Give the forms of the following words :— محرک - تظلم - تشويش - مظلوم - احسان .

(*c*) What are the singulars of the words اسباب - عرايض - اقسام - مراتب - نتايج - اخلاق .

8. Translate into Persian :—

When Abraham sat at his tent door, according to his custom, waiting to entertain strangers, he espied an old man, stooping and leaning on his staff, weary with age and travel, and a hundred years old, coming towards him. He received him kindly, washed his feet, provided supper, caused him to sit down; but observing that the old man ate, and prayed not, nor begged for a blessing on his meat, he asked him why he did not worship the God of heaven. The old man told him that he worshipped fire only, and acknowledged no other God; at which Abraham became so angry that he thrust the old man out of his tent, and exposed him to all the evils of the night and an unguarded condition When the old man was gone, God called to Abraham and asked him where the stranger was: he replied, "I thrust him away, because he did not worship Thee" And God answered him, "I have suffered him these hundred years, although he dishonoured me, and couldst not thou endure him for one night, when he gave thee no trouble?"

PERSIAN POETRY.

Examiner—Mr. Amir Ali, M. A.

1. Translate into English :—

تا کی بشکیب در پذیرم * افات هجوم فتنه زا را
یارب چه عداوت است بامن * این کار کنان کبریا را
با خویش چو راز دوست گویم * از خانه بیرون کنم هوا را
در ملک فرنگ و شهر اسلام * معزول ندیده ام صبا را
تا کی بمیان خود نه بینم * دست اجل شکسته پا را
در انجمن جمال رویت * بگرفته ز آفتاب جا را
گر نقش جمال تو نگیرد * از سینه برون کنم صفا را
تا کے فلکم نعشوه گوید * کامی و هم تو کرده بي صبا را
از عشق فلان بباد دادي * سرمایه دانش و ذکا را
هر چند که راست گوید اما * خاموشي این ستم فزا را
رفتم که گنج خانه طبع * مرهون شوم کنم ثنا را
گنجی بشرف آورم که شاید * سرمایه نعمت مصطفي ارا

2. Parse بگرفته, in line 6, and give the derivations of the following words :— کبریا - کارکنان - معزول - اسلام .

3. (*a*) Point out pure Arabic words in the first four lines of the above passage.

(*b*) Inflect the words ساختن - اموختن . Give some other words which inflect similarly.

4. Translate into English :—

شبي چون سحر زبور اراسته
بچندين دعاى سحر خواسته
ز مهتاب روشن جهان تاب ناك
برون ريخته نافه از ناف خاك
تهي گشته بازار خاك از خروش
ز بانگ جرسها بر اسوده گوش
رقيبان شب گشته سرمست خواب
فرو برده سر صبح صادق بآب
من از شعل گيتي برافشانده دست
بزنجير فكرت شده پاے بست
كشاده دل و ديده بر دوخته
بره داشتن خاطر افروخته
كه چون بايدم مطرحى ساختن
شكار در ان مطرح انداختن
فگنده سرم را سراسيمه وار
چو بالين كوران بخوربن نگار
سرم بر سر زانو اورده جاے
زمين زيرسر آسمان زير پاے
قرار نه در نبض اعضاے من
سر من شده كوسئ پاى من
بجولان انديشهٔ ره نورد
ز پهلو به پهلو شده گرد گرد
تن خويش در گوشه بگذاشته
بصحراي جان توشه بر داشته

گه از لوح ناخوانده عبرت پذیر
گه از صحف پیشینیان درس گیر

5 (*a*) What is the metre of this extract according to the measure of فعل? What is the force of ي in شبي in the first line?

(*b*) What is the full significance of صحراے جان Explain the literal meaning of توشه برداشتن. What is the root of مطرح? Give its plural

6 How is the Passive Voice formed in Persian? Give an example

7 Translate into Persian —

"A poor poet went to a rich man, and sat so close to him that between the poet and the rich man there remained not a greater distance than a span The rich man became angry at this, and made his face sour, and asked, 'Between thee and a donkey what is the difference?' The poet replied, 'A span' This answer made the rich man very much ashamed, and he apologized."

8 Translate into Urdu —

گمان بردند که این ستایش از معوله دیگر مداحان است که
در مدح ممدوح مبالغه مي کنند و قطره و ذره اشیارا منبع دریا
و مطلع افتاب میدانند - اگرچه صدق مقال ظهوري دارد اما
برفع این مظنه قسم یاد مي کند - نگارندهٔ که بریحان خط
خوبان مسك را بر نسرین ترات داده • و بنواریدهٔ که بمفتاح
تعمه در نوازش بروي سامعان کشاده - که صد دفتر توصیفش
اندازه قلم هیچ بدیع رقم نیست - و شد قانون تعریفش حد
نفس هیچ خجسته دم نه - همگنان را بسماعت تحت سعادت
بساط نوشي روزي باد تا فراخور فطنت و فطرت خود بهره‌مند
و محظوظ نشسته پر حقیقت حال و صدق مطلع گردند -
بقریب این دعا یاد امد که اطناب از ادب نیست - بزمرهٔ دعای
اختتام نوازش اثر اهتمام واجب و لازم دانست تا از کاسته
طنبور خورشید نار شعاعی در دمیدن است نسیم نعمه از مهب
معاش خدایگاني در وزیدن باد و تا برقانون سخن تا

نفس نواختهٔ مضراب زبان است ترانه دنای جهانبانی ذخیرهٔ
کام و زبان جهانیان باد

BENGALI

[FOR FEMALE CANDIDATES]

Examiner—REV. K M BANERJEA, D L

Nibasiter bilap

The figures in the margin indicate full marks

1 *a* Translate the following lines into English — 22

আনন্দে অধীর হয়ে ক্ষণেক থাকিয়া, ৫৮০
বলিতে লাগিল যুবা সলিল মুছিয়া।
"হায় দেবি! এ কি দেখি বাড়িছে বিস্ময়,
পামরের প্রতি আজ প্রসন্ন-হৃদয়।
হায় গো পাপিষ্ঠ আমি, আমার সমান,
নরাধম নাহি আর। কৃপা-বারি দান
না করে কখনো কেহ অমর কি নর।
ধরেছি জনম আমি হতে নিরন্তর
জ্বালাতন, মনো-দুখে কাঁদিতে বিজনে;
রাখিতে মনের কথা মনেতে গোপনে।
জানি আমি, চিরদিন সাগরের জলে
থাকিবে পাপিষ্ঠ, দেবি! পাতক অনলে ৫৯০
পুড়িবে নিয়ত; নাহি হবে গো শীতল,
জ্বলিবে সমানভাবে সেই দাবানল।
জানি আমি, যত দিন এই কলেবর
নাহি হবে ধূলি-সার; দুস্তর সাগর
খেলিবে নয়ন আগে, হায় যত কাল,
তত দিন অয়ি দেবি, পুড়িবে কপাল।
অবশেষে কিছু দিনে যাব মিলাইয়া,
বিজনে ধরায় কাছে বিদায় লইয়া।
বিশ্বাস না হয়। হয়! হবে কি এমন,
দারাসুত সনে পুন হইবে মিলন; ৬০০

b How do you form the word ক্ষণেক? Is there any *samas* in it?

c Parse the following words in the 8th and 9th lines ধরেছি, হতে, জ্বালাতন, কাঁদিতে

d. In what case is পাপিষ্ঠ in line 12? Give its etymological formation.

e. What is the meaning of পাতক-অনল? Derive পাতক

f. What is the literal meaning of দাবানল?

g. What is the meaning of the phrase বিদায় হইয়া?

2. *a.* Render the following passage into prose, using, as far as you can, words other than those in the text. 18

কোথা বা অদূরে কোন তটিনীর তীরে
ছিল কোন ভিক্ষু নারী পর্ণের কুটীরে,
লয়ে নিজ পুত্র কন্যা, ঝটিকার ভয়ে
অভাগী রমণী ছিল চিন্তাকুলা হয়ে;
প্রথমে পবন তার গৃহের ছাদন
হরিল নিদয় হয়ে; কোথা বা গমন
করে আহা অভাগিনী! কোথা লয়ে যায়
অঞ্চলের ধনগুলি; দাঁড়ায় কোথায়!
অবিরল জল ধারা পড়ে শিরোপরে,
গলিছে গৃহের ভিত্তি; পতি নাহি ঘরে; ৭৬০
না জানি ভিক্ষাতে গিয়া কি বা হলো তার,
কি করিব কোথায় যাব, না দেখি নিস্তার।
এরূপ কাতর হয়ে ভাবিছে অবলা;
নেত্রজলে ভাসে মুখ নিতান্ত চঞ্চলা,
পুত্রগুলি চারি ধারে করিছে রোদন,
কাঁপিতেছে ওষ্ঠাধর লাগিয়া পবন!
এ হেন সময়ে দেখ নির্দ্দয় সাগর,
রহ রহ বলে যেন কাঁপয়ে অন্তর,
ফাটায়ে হৃদয় তার, তথা উত্তরিল,
গেল রে গেল রে! ওই ডুবিয়া মরিল! ৭৭০
ওই গেল পুত্রগুলি, ভাসিল রমণী!
বিধিরে: এহতে তুমি হানিয়ে অশনি
কেন না করিলে চূর্ণ অভাগির কায়;

b. Derive তটিনী অবিরল

c. What is meant by অঞ্চলের ধন গুলি?

d. Give four synonyms of কায় and one of অশনি.

কিন্তু দেখ, কাদম্বিনী, গভীর বরণ,
আচ্ছাদি দিগন্ত-মুখ, ব্যাপিয়া গগণ,
সমুদিল পূর্ব্বদিকে ; তরুণ তপন
আহা মরি লুকাইল বুঝিবা লজ্জায় !
সচকিত ধরাবাসী ঊর্দ্ধমুখে চায়। ৫০০
চপলাবিজুলি ছুটে উজলি গগণ !
থর থর কাঁপে ধরা শুনিয়া গর্জ্জন।
ছুটিল অশানি বাণ গরজি গভীর,
গগণ ফাটিয়া যেন হয় শত চির !
ছুটিল অম্বর পথে করি হুহুঙ্কার,
সামাল্ সামাল্ ধরা যায় রে সংসার।

3 *a* What is the meaning of কাদম্বিনী ? In what case is it ? With what verb is it connected ? 10

b What is the meaning of আহামরি লুকাইল বুঝি বা লজ্জায় ?

c Derive সমুদিল

d. Parse আচ্ছাদি, গগণ in the 2nd line and গরজি

e Explain the *samasa* in ধরাবাসী, and অশনি বাণ

f What is the meaning of অম্বর ?

g What is nominative to হয় (শত চির) ?

BENGALI

Examiner—PANDIT RAMGATI NYAYARATNA.

N B —*The figures in the margin indicate full marks.*

1 Explain the sense in which the word ধর্ম্মনীতি has been used in your text-book. 2

2 Do the words স্নেহ, প্রীতি and ভক্তি convey the same meaning ? and may they be applied indiscriminately to all parties whatever their relative position to the speaker ? If they may not be so applied, explain the distinction that has to be made 3

3. Define the two compound words আত্মপ্রসাদ and আত্মগ্লানি as used in your text. 2

4. Put down in your own words the purport of the passage below marked (*a*) and explain the other marked (*b*), and say if there be any and what figure of speech in the first 6

(a) তিনি বাসনাবত্মে চন্দ্রমণ্ডলে উপনীত হইয়া উচ্চ পর্ব্বত, গভীর গহ্বর, উন্নত শিখর, গিরিচ্ছায়া, বন্ধুর ভূমি ইত্যাদি অবলোকন করিতে পারেন।

(b) দিগ্‌দর্শন ব্যতিরেকে অসীমপ্রায় মহাসমুদ্রে পোত পরিচালনকরা আর মনোবিদ্যা ও ধর্ম্মনীতিবিদ্যায় ব্যুৎপন্ন না হইয়া বালক বালিকাদিগকে শিক্ষিত ও বিনীত করিবার চেষ্টা পাওয়া উভয়ই তুল্য।

5. Give the derivation of the words গ্লানি, ব্যতিরেক, ব্যুৎপন্ন and লিপ্সা। 3

6. Put down the meaning of the following words,—প্রত্যবায়, প্রতীতি, আততায়ী সংযত, আসঙ্গলিপ্সা, কৌতূহল, প্রত্যূত, ভূপ্রদেশ, বিনিময়, রাগ, মাৎসর্য্য, অব্যাপ্তি, অনু, অণু, কুল, কূল, খুর, ক্ষুর, নিশিত, নিশীথ, শয্যা, সজ্জা, সর্গ, ও স্বর্গ। 6

7. Explain the *samásas* in দম্পতী, জ্ঞানান্ধ, ন্যূনাধিক and অসামান্যধীশক্তিসম্পন্ন। 3

8. "উপদেশ ও অনুষ্ঠানে অনেক বিশেষ আছে" Explain with illustrations what is the বিশেষ (difference)? 3

9 Correct the inaccuracies in the following sentences and give reasons for the corrections you make. 5

(1) সত্য কহিয়া সাক্ষী দেওয়ায় দোষ নাই।

(2) সম্মানের লাঘবতা হওয়া মৃত্যুর তুল্য।

(3) বহুব্রিহীর পূর্ব্বে দ্বন্দ্ব সমাস শিখিতে হয়।

(4) চরমে দুরবস্থাই পাপিগণের ভাগ্যে ঘটে।

(5) কাল ও বেগবান্ নদীর স্রোতঃ রুদ্ধ করা দুঃসাধ্য।

10 Write in Bengali a short essay (not exceeding 15 lines) on *Female Education* 5

11 Translate the following passage into Bengali — 5

Rivers are the outlets by which the wealth of a nation is conveyed to foreign realms, and the inlets by which it receives their riches in return Places situate on a river and near the sea, are therefore advantageously situated for commerce, hence most capitals and many large cities are built on the banks of rivers. It is to her position on the Thames, that London is chiefly indebted for her rank as the first commercial city in the world

12. Translate the following into English — 5

কোন কোন বালকের ধর্ম্মপ্রবৃত্তি এরূপ দুর্ব্বল ও নিকৃষ্ট-প্রবৃত্তিএতাদৃশ প্রবল যে, তাঁহারা কোন মতেই বিনীত

ও বশবর্ত্তী হয়না। কিন্তু তাহারা সহজে বশীভূত হয় না বলিয়া তাহাদের চরিত্র সংশোধনের আশা একবারে পরিত্যাগ করা কর্ত্তব্য নহে—সর্ব্বপ্রযত্নে চেষ্টা করিয়া দেখা উচিত। নিকৃষ্ট প্রবৃত্তির এতাদৃশপ্রবলতাকে এক প্রকার রোগ বলিয়া নির্দ্দেশ করা যাইতে পারে।

For neat writing 2

ANCIENT HISTORY.

Examiner—MR. J. MANN, M. A.

N. B.—*The figures in the margin indicate full marks.*

1. Whence do we derive our knowledge of the ancient Medes and Persians? Name in order the principal rulers of the Kaianian dynasty, and sketch the career of Cambyses. Who was Zoroaster? 7

2. Sketch the chief features of the religion of ancient Egypt. 5

3. Give an abstract of the history of the Israelites from the Exodus to the capture of Jericho What led to the revolt of the Ten Tribes? On what occasions was Jerusalem captured or occupied by foreign invaders? 7

4 Mention the circumstances that led to the foundation (1) of Carthage, (2) of Marseilles (Massilia). Describe the first Carthaginian invasion of Sicily. 6

5 Give some account of the following persons: Psammetichus, Belshazzar, Herod, Ptolemy, son of Lagos. 8

6. Give a geographical outline of Northern Africa: assign the position of the Trionian Lake: the Altars of the Philæni, the Oasis. 5

7. Write a brief sketch of the history of Tyre, and give some account of Phœnician commerce 6

8. Give accurately the position of the following places. and mention some association connected with each · Samaria, Persepolis, Gordium, Arsinoe, Rhegium, Pelusium. 6

HISTORY OF GREECE AND ROME.

Examiner—MR. M. J. WHITE, M. A.

N. B.—*The figures in the margin indicate full marks*

1. Draw a map of Ancient Greece, showing the relative position of the different states, and the situation of ten of the most famous cities 4

2. What is the meaning of the name *tyrant*, as applied to a ruler, in the history of the Greek commonwealths? What were the benefits, and what the evils, arising from this form of government? What course of action did the Spartans adopt towards the tyrants of the Peloponnesus? 5

3. What events gave rise to the First Persian Expedition against Greece? Write a brief account of the Expedition of Xerxes from the crossing of the Hellespont to the battle of Salamis. How may the successful resistance of the Greeks against so powerful an empire be accounted for? 6

4. What were the causes of the Peloponnesian War? Compare the relative strength of Athens and Sparta at the beginning of the war. What events in the course of the war are associated with *Decelea*, *Cyzicus*, and *Ægospotamos*? 6

5. How did the Athenians act with regard to the advance of Philip of Macedon against the Greek states? By what means did Philip gain supreme influence in the Amphictyonic Council? Trace the course of events that followed, ending in the overthrow of Greek liberty. 6

6 Write a short narrative of the expedition of Hannibal into Italy. How do you account for the ultimate success of Rome in the war? How did this success affect the political position and the character of the Romans? 6

7. On what pretext did the Romans interfere in the affairs of Greece? Give a summary of subsequent events in Macedon till the overthrow of the Macedonian monarchy. By what policy did the Romans then keep the Greeks under their power? In what respects did the Greeks exert a powerful influence on the character of the Romans? 6

8. Give a short narrative of events from the formation of the Second Triumvirate to the death of Antony. Why were the Romans at that time so ready to submit to one man as ruler? How did Augustus disguise the fact that the republic of Rome had been finally exchanged for a monarchy? What were the boundaries of his empire? 6

9. Give a brief account of the history of the Roman empire under (*a*) *Vespasian*, (*b*) *Septimius Severus*; mentioning anything that was peculiar in the policy of each of these emperors. What changes were introduced into the government by Diocletian? 5

EUCLID, ARITHMETIC, AND ALGEBRA.

Examiner—MR. W. GRIFFITHS, M. A.

N. B.—*The figures in the margin indicate full marks.*

1. When is the first of four magnitudes said to have the same ratio to the second that the third has to the fourth? 2

Define "similar segments of circles" and similar rectilineal figures.

2. If the vertical angle of a triangle be bisected by a straight line which also cuts the base, the segments of the base shall have the same ratio which the other sides of the triangle have to one another: and if the segments of the base have the same ratio which the other sides of the triangle have to one another, the straight line drawn from the vertex to the point of section shall bisect the vertical angle. 3

3. If two planes which cut one another be each of them perpendicular to a third plane, their common section shall be perpendicular to the same plane. 3

4. A, B, C, D, E are points on the circumference of a circle. AD, BE intersect in F, and BD, CE in G. If AB be equal to BC, prove that FG is parallel to AC. 5

5. At what rent must a house be let that the owner may receive Rs 250 a month clear, after allowing 10 per cent. of the receipts for repairs? (To be done by arithmetic only.) 3

6. Calculate the value of $\sqrt{9 - 4\sqrt{5}}$ correctly to two places of decimals. Simplify $(\sqrt{6} - 1)(\sqrt{3} + 2)(2\sqrt{2} - \sqrt{3})$. 6

If $\left(x + \frac{1}{x}\right)^2 = 3$, prove that $x^3 + \frac{1}{x^3} = 0$.

7. Solve the equations:— 4

$$\text{(i.)} \quad \frac{x^2 - a^2 - b^2}{c^2} + \frac{c^2}{x^2 - a^2 - b^2} = 2.$$

$$\text{(ii.)} \quad \left.\begin{array}{l} \sqrt{x - y} = \sqrt{y + 1} \\ x + y = 6 \end{array}\right\}.$$

8. Prove that the sum of the roots of the equation $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$ is $-\frac{b}{a}$, and their product $\frac{c}{a}$. 5

If r be the ratio of the roots shew that $\frac{(c + 1)^2}{r} = \frac{b^2}{ac}$.

9 Find the sum of n terms of the series a, ar, ar^2, &c 5

If S be the sum, P the product, and R the sum of the reciprocals of the n terms of the same series, prove that $P^2 = \left(\frac{S}{R}\right)^n$

10. Shew that the number of combinations of n things taken r together is the same as the number of combinations of n things taken $(n - r)$ together. 6

A committee of 7 members is to be chosen out of 20 municipal commissioners, of whom 15 are Hindoos and 5 Mahomedans, in such a way that 5 Hindoos and 2 Mahomedans shall be on the Committee In how many different ways can such a committee be constituted, and from how many of these will a particular Hindoo Commissioner be excluded?

11. Write down the expansion of $(x + y)^n$, and the coefficient of x^{11} in $(x - 2y)^{13}$. 3

12 Find the amount of an annuity left unpaid for any number of years, allowing compound interest. 5

TRIGONOMETRY.

Examiner—MR. W. BOOTH, B. A.

N. B.—*The figures in the margin indicate full marks.*

1 What is the circular measure of an angle? Calculate the number of seconds in an angle at the centre of a circle whose arc is equal to the radius. 3

2. Find sin (A + B) in terms of the sines and cosines of A and B, hence find the value of sin (A + B + C) in terms of the sines and cosines of A, B, and C. 3

(*a*) Find tan (A + B) in terms of the tangents of A and B. Express tan 4A in terms of tan A 3

3. Find all the values of θ which satisfy the equation— 3

$$\text{Cos } 3\theta + 3 \cos \theta = \frac{1}{2}.$$

(*a*.) If $\frac{x}{a} \cos \theta + \frac{y}{b} \sin \theta = 1$ and $\frac{x}{a} \cos \phi + \frac{y}{b} \sin \phi = 1$, 4

prove that $\frac{2xyab}{b^2x^2 - a^2y^2} = \tan (\theta + \phi)$.

4. The sides of a plane triangle are 340, 266, and 185, find the tangent of half the greatest angle. 2

(*a*.) In any plane triangle prove that 2

$$a \cos A + b \cos B \cos 2C + c \cos C \cos 2B = 0.$$

5. If L cot 15° 22′ = 10 5609515, 2
L cot 15° 22′ 10″ = 10 5608692,
And L cot A = 10 5608777,
determine the value of A.

(*a*) If log 2 = ·3010300 and log 3 = 4771213, determine the logarithms of $(\cdot 0625)^{\frac{1}{7}}$ and $(\cdot 105)^{\frac{1}{3}}$ 3

6. Determine the resultant in magnitude and direction of two commensurable forces acting on a particle 7

7. Forces of P lbs, Q lbs, R lbs, S lbs, respectively, act along the straight lines drawn from the centre of a square to the angular points taken in order; find their resultant. 5

8 If a heavy uniform beam be supported in a horizontal position, its extremities being placed on two props, and weights of 5 lbs, 7 lbs, 9 lbs, 11 lbs, are placed on it at distances from one end of 5 feet. 7 feet. 9 feet, 11 feet respectively, determine the pressures on the props, the length of the beam being 18 feet and its weight 40 lbs. 5

9. Determine the position of the centre of gravity of a quadrilateral, two of whose sides are parallel 5

10 In a balance, whose arms are unequal, a body appears to weigh 16 lbs when placed in one scale and 25 lbs. when placed in the other scale; determine its true weight. 3

PSYCHOLOGY.

Examiner—BABU KALICHARAN BANDHOPADYAY, M. A.

N. B.—*The figures in the margin indicate full marks.*

A.—*Reid's Inquiry.*

1. Explain what is meant by "an inquiry into the human mind '*on the principles of common sense*'" 5

2. To what departure or departures from the principles of common sense is the system of Hume ultimately traceable? Show how. 6

3. State and criticise Reid's view of the Cartesian doubt—its nature and its solution 5

4 Explain the doctrine of natural signs, and indicate its place in Reid's philosophy. 6

5. What theory of perception does Reid put forward? How does he justify it to the sceptic? 6

6. Explain, with illustrations, the effect of custom on the phenomena of the senses 5

7. State and examine Reid's account of the origin of our notion of extension. 6

8. Discuss the proposition "Colour is a quality of bodies, not a sensation of the mind" 5

9. What is Locke's division of ideas? State and examine Reid's criticism on it. 6

B.—*Abercrombie's Intellectual Powers.*

1. Into what three classes does Abercrombie divide the phenomena of mind? Criticise the division. 5

2 How does Abercrombie deal with the materialistic position that the mind is "a function of the brain"? 6

3. State and examine Abercrombie's account of the phenomenon that "when the mind is closely occupied numerous objects "may pass before our eyes, of which we do not retain the slight-"est recollection." 6

4 Discuss the relation between *probability* and *credibility*. Wherein consists the probative value of commemorative rites 5

5. What precisely is the question on which Realists, Nominalists, and Conceptualists are at issue, and what are their respective positions in relation to it? 6

6 Explain the distinction between Simple and Relative Suggestion Give Brown's reduction of the various mental processes to these two principles. 5

7. What are First Truths, and how may they be distinguished? Explain the distinction between *uniformity* and *necessity*, and indicate its bearing on the succession of moral phenomena. 6

8 What does Abercrombie understand by the expression "self-determining power of the will;" and on what grounds does he deny such power to the will? 6

9 Specify and illustrate the more important modifications of False Induction. 5

CHEMISTRY.

Examiner—Dr. H. W. McCann, D. Sc.

N. B —*The figures in the margin indicate full marks.*

1. Write a short account of ozone, giving methods of obtaining it, and tests for its presence What is meant by saying that ozone is an *allotropic* modification of oxygen? Give other instances of *allotropy* 4

2. Explain how you would ascertain the proportion of oxygen to nitrogen in the atmosphere (i) by weight, (ii) by volume 5

3 Describe the preparation of phosphorus from bone-ash, explaining the principal reactions that take place by means of formulæ. 7

How is red or amorphous phosphorus obtained from common phosphorus?

4. Give the chemical composition, and mode of preparation, of bleaching powder, explaining the latter in a formula. 4

Explain the action of the powder in bleaching.

5. Show how to prepare arsenuretted hydrogen. 4

If the gas be led over heated oxide of copper, what is formed?

6. How many grammes of black oxide of manganese (MnO_2) and hydrochloric acid (Hcl) are required to give 100 litres of chlorine gas at a temperature 10° C and a pressure of 740 mm.? 6

7. Distinguish between *atomic* and *molecular* formulæ, with examples 5

Make a list of the non-metallic elements arranged in classes according to their quantivalence.

8. What is meant by the *nascent* state of a body? Give instances of bodies in the nascent state having more active properties than when in the free state. 4

9. Explain, by means of formulæ, the reactions that take place— 5

(i) When sulphuric acid is poured upon black oxide of manganese;

(ii.) When carbonic acid gas is passed through water containing barum di-oxide in suspension; 6

(iii.) When dilute nitric acid is poured on copper filings;

(iv.) When silicon tetra-fluoride is led into water

10. Obtain the percentage composition of the substance whose empirical formula is $H_2 Na_2 P_2 O_7$ (Na = 23, P = 31).

LOGIC.

Examiner—Mr. J. Sime, B. A.

N. B.—*The figures in the margin indicate full marks.*

1. Define *term*, *proposition*, *inference*; and indicate the mental processes of which these are the products. 6

2. Explain what is meant by a *predicable*. Enumerate the logical *predicables*, and distinguish between a *separable* and an *inseparable accident*. 4

3. State the rules for the *distribution of the terms* in a proposition. What objections does Fowler raise to *quantifying the predicate?* What advantages would accrue? 5

4. Describe the logical processes of *definition* and *division*. Explain and illustrate the chief technical terms involved in a logical division when carried down to its lowest parts. 5

5 Distinguish *contrary* and *contradictory oppositions*. Wherein is *subcontrary* opposition defective? Are the I and O propositions *opposed* to each other? 4

6. Explain what is meant by the *mood* and the *figure* of a syllogism. What are *subaltern* and *indirect* moods? 4

7. Shew that in fig i the minor premiss must be affirmative, that in fig. ii one premiss must be negative, and that in fig. iii. the conclusion must be particular. Wherefore is OAO invalid in fig. i, AEI in fig iii, and AII in fig. iv.? 6

8. Give an example of the *regressive sorites;* extricate its syllogisms, and state and prove its rules. 5

9. Write out all the forms of *conjunctive* and *disjunctive* syllogisms. To what does Hamilton reduce these? What is Mill's view of the *disjunctive proposition?* 5

10. How does Fowler classify the logical *fallacies?* Are the following reasonings valid? 6

(*a*) None but Whites are civilized:
Hindus are not Whites;
Therefore, they are not civilized.

(*b*.) If virtue is voluntary, vice is voluntary;
But vice is voluntary,
Therefore, so is virtue.

(*c*) All that glitters is not gold;
But my chain glitters;
Therefore, it is not gold.

BOTANY.

Examiner—Mr. L. J. K. Bruce.

1. (*a*) Explain the terms Cohesion, Adhesion, Perianth, Syncorpous, Hypogynous, Perigynous, Epigynous, Gynandrous.

(*b*) Fill in the following table with the description of any Urticaceous flower known to you: and give its vernacular and scientific name.

Organ.	No.	Cohesion.	Adhesion.
♂ Calyx Sepals			
♀ Corolla Petals			
♂ Stamens Filaments Anthers			
♀ Pistil Carpels ovary			
Perianth Leaves			

2. Describe the functions of the Root and Stem.
3. What is a Seed? Describe the various modifications of structure met with in seeds.
4. Describe six different kinds or types of fruit, mentioning any common examples of each kind.
5. Give an account of a Stomale; its structure and office.
6. Explain the diffusion of fluids in plants.

PALI.

Examiner—PROFESSOR EM. FORCHHAMMER.

N. B.—*The figures in the margin indicate full marks.*

1. Translate into English—
   (1) Anekajātisaṃsāraṃ sandhāvissaṃ anibbisaṃ gahakārakaṃ gavesanto, dukkhā jāti punappunaṃ. 8
   (2) Gahakārakaditto 'si puna gehaṃ na kāhasi; sabbā te phāsukā bhaggā, gahakuṭaṃ visaṃkhitaṃ visaṃkhāragataṃ cittaṃ taṇhānaṃ khayaṃ ajjhagā. 8
2. Define grammatically the following words:— 9

sandhāvissaṃ.	kāhasi.
anibbisaṃ	bhaggā.
gahakārakaditto 'si	ajjhagā.

3. Parse the following gāthā:— 10
   Acaritvā brahmacariyaṃ, aladdhā yobbane dhanaṃ
   jiṇṇakoñcava jhāyanti khīṇamacche va pallale.
4. Paraphrase the following gāthā:— 6
   Yassāsavā parikkhīṇā, āhāre ca anissito
   suññato animitto ca vimokho yassa gocaro
   ākāse va sakuntānaṃ padaṃ tassa duranvayaṃ.

5. What compounds are—

candasūriya.	pubbapuriso.
arañña vaso.	sāriputtathero.
aḍḍharattaṃ.	uparipāsādaṃ.

anurūpaṃ.

6. Explain the formation of the future tense *bhokkhati* from *bhuñjati* and *mokkhati* from *muñcati* 3

7. Give the general rules for the formation of the comparative and superlative of Pāli adjectives. 3

PALI.

Examiner—PROFESSOR EM. FORCHHAMMER.

N. B.—*The figures in the margin indicate full marks.*

1. Translate into English—

So pi yāva suriyass' atthagamanā jālam eva mócento kiñci alabhitvā tucchahattho va gehaṃ gacchati Ath'assa bhariyā kujjhitvā "tvaṃ divase divase tucchahattho āgacchasi, aññam pi te bahi positabbhaṭṭānaṃ atthi maññe" ti āha. Sākuṇiko "bhadde mama aññaṃ positabbatthānaṃ n'atthi, api ca kho pana te vattakā samaggā hutvā caranti, mayā khittamattaṃ jālaṃ ādāya kaṇṭakagumbe khipitvā gacchanti, na kho pana te sabbakālam eva sammodamāna viharissanti, tvam mā cintayi, yadā te vivādam āpajjissanti tadā te sabbe vādāya tava mukhaṃ hāsayamāno āgacchissāmîti vatvā bhariyāya imaṃ gāthaṃ āha: 14

Sammodamānā gacchanti jālam ādāya pakkhino
yadā te vivadissanti tadā ehinti me vasan ti.

2. Parse the gāthā "sammodamānā," &c. 8

3. Derive— 6

khittamattaṃ.
atthagamanā.
tucchahattho.
positabbaṭṭhānaṃ.
hasāyamāno.
ehinti.

4. What is the meaning of 'kataññunā bhavituṃ vaṭṭatîti" in the sentence "Cullantevāsiko dve satasahassāni gaṇhitvā Bārāṇasim agantvā" kataññunā bhavituṃ vaṭṭatîti ekaṃ satasahassaṃ gāhāpetvā Cullakasetthissa samīpaṃ gato. 4

5 Explain the meaning of "mayhaṃ kiñce upanne, mam upakāraṃ karissatha"

6 Give the rules for the formation of the causative, and illustrate the same on the verbs— 5

gaṇhati.	dadāti.
icchati.	tiṭṭhati.

bhuñjati.

7. Decline *ceto* in the singular and plural. 5

8. Explain the reason why words like *satthu, pitu, dhītu*, &c., form the accusative in *satthāram, pitaram, dhītaram*, &c 3

9. Explain the sandhi in *sallāpo, pullingo, yañ ñad eva.*

B. A. Examination.

1884.

ENGLISH POETRY.

Examiner—Mr. K. Deigton, M. A.

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

1. Point out resemblances between the *Taming of the Shrew* and the *Comedy of Errors*. What theories are there as to the authorship of the former play? Fix an approximate date for it upon consideration of internal evidence. Of what kinds is the internal evidence as to the order of Shakespeare's plays, and of those kinds which are the most trustworthy? 1½ 1½ 1½

2. Characterize the moral and political condition of England as represented in *King John*, and the King's attitude towards the state of things around him. Refer to passages in illustration of the rhetorical character of the play; compare the Bastard with any other of Shakespeare's heroes. 2 1 2

3. What views have been put forward as to the political aspect or bearing upon social questions of *Coriolanus?* Account for the fact that in Shakespeare's plays the people, when seen in masses, are nearly always shown as factious, fickle, and irrational. Distinguish, by reference to events in *Coriolanus*, between the way in which the people really act, and the way in which they are depicted by their mockers and despisers. 2 2½ 2½

4. Explain the following passages: –

(*a.*) Why, Petruchio is coming in .... a pair of boots that have been candle cases, one buckled, another laced; an old rusty sword ta'en out of the town armoury, with a broken hilt, and chapeless. His horse hipped with an old mothy saddle, and stirrups of no kindred. 1½

(*b.*) Another way I have to man my haggard,
To make her come, and know her keeper's call,
That is,—to watch her, as we watch these kites
That bate, and beat, and will not be obedient. 1½

(*c*) Away! thou rag, thou quantity, thou remnant;
O I shall so be-mete thee with thy yard,
As thou shalt think on prating whilst thou liv'st. 1½

(*d.*) Then vail your stomachs, for it is no boot;
And place your hands below your husband's foot. 1

(*e.*) And now he feasts, mousing the flesh of men.
In undetermin'd differences of kings. 1

(*f.*) Commodity, the bias of the world;
The world, who of itself is peised well,
Made to run even, upon even ground; 2½

Till this advantage this vile drawing bias,
This sway of motion this commodity,
Makes it take head from all indifferency,
From all direction, purpose, course, intent.

(*g.*) My valour poison'd 2
With only suffering stain by him, for him
Shall fly out of itself; nor sleep, nor sanctuary,
Being naked, sick; nor fane, nor capitol,
The prayers of priests, nor times of sacrifice,
Embarquements all of fury, shall lift up
Their rotten privilege and custom 'gainst
My hate to Marcius.

(*h.*) His sword, death's stamp, 1
Where it did mark, it took.

5 Wherein does the structure of heroic blank verse differ 1
from that of dramatic blank verse? Point out the more pro- 1
minent characteristics of Milton's versification in *Paradise Lost.* ½
What does he himself say about Rime?

9 How does Addison criticize the allegory of Sin and Death 1½
in the tenth book of *Paradise Lost?* "It shows a greater genius 2
in Shakespeare to have drawn his Caliban, than his Hotspur or 1½
Julius Cæsar"; apply this remark with reference to the characters of *Paradise Lost* Dante's similes, it has been said "are the illustrations of a traveller": point out, with illustrations, the different nature of Milton's similes.

7. Explain, noticing peculiarities of language or structure:—

(*a*) Me, of these 1½
Nor skill'd nor studious, higher argument
Remains; sufficient of itself to raise
That name, unless an age too late, or cold
Climate, or years, damp my inbended wing
Depressed.

(*b.*) Perhaps the fact 1½
Is not so heinous now, foretasted fruit,
Profaned first by the serpent, by him first
Made common, and unhallow'd, ere our taste:
Not yet on him found deadly.

(*c.*) Nothing wants, but that thy shape 2
Like his, and colour serpentine may show
Thy inward fraud; to warn all creatures from thee
Henceforth; lest that too heavenly form, pretended
To hellish falsehood, snare them! But for thee
I had persisted happy; had not thy pride
And wandering vanity, when least was safe,
Rejected my forewarning, and disdain'd
Not to be trusted.

8. Mention some of the more distinctive features of English 1½
poetry in the earlier years of the 19th century; also the kinds of 1
poetry in which Scott, Wordsworth, Campbell, Keats, and Shelley more especially excelled

9 Describe at length the argument of The Ode on Intima- 3, ½
tions of Immortality, &c. What divisions has the poem?

10. In the following passage comment on the italicized portions :— 2

Beneath is spread like a green sea
The *waveless* plain of Lombardy,
Bounded by the *vaporous* air,
Islanded by cities fair ;
Underneath day's azure eyes,
Ocean's *nursling*, Venice lies,—
A *peopled labyrinth of walls*,
Amphitrite's destined halls,
Which *her hoary sire* now paves
With his blue and beaming waves.

ENGLISH PROSE.

Examiner—Mr. F. J. Rowe, M. A.

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

1. Show how the state of political parties at the time of the first publication of the Spectator accounts for Addison's avoidance of party questions in his paper. 4

2 Give notes on the social customs or peculiarities alluded to in the phrases below : immersed in *sin and sea coal*, in case *the Mohocks should be abroad, a white witch, you shall not begin on Childermas day, a new flying ogle fit for the ring, they attested their principles by their patches*, this humour fills the country with several *periodical meetings* of *Whig jockies* and *Tory fox-hunters*. 4

3. Give grammatical notes on the words in italics : asked *an alms*, set it *a running*, killed *him* a couple of geldings, the *monied* interest, animadversions upon *'em*, from *Diomedes his* eyes, an innocent young lady *shall* be exposed, we are mightily *beholding* to judicious writers 4

4. Account for Locke's objections to the teaching of the rules of Logic. What arguments have been used on the other side ? 4

5 Explain the following sayings from Locke's tract, and shew what arguments they are used to support— 4

(*a.*) Use legs and have legs

(*b*) His understanding to him is like Fortunatus's purse.

(*c.*) Whatever is commonly received has the mark of the beast on it.

(*d*) He that begins with the calf may carry the ox.

6. In what sense does Locke use the words *implicit* knowledge, *hypothesis, topical* arguments, *rhapsody, ingenuous, frippery, habitudes, dumps* ? 2

7. Give the meaning of— 5

(*a*) They canton out to themselves a little Goshen in the intellectual world, where light shines and, as they conclude, day blesses them ; but the rest of that vast *Expansum*, they give up night and darkness, and so avoid coming near it.

(*b*) To such a one truly an ordinary coffee-house gleaner of the city is an errant statesman and as much superior to, as a man conversant about Whitehall and the Court is to an ordinary shopkeeper

(*c*) The principles of the dogmatists, methodists, or chymists

(*d.*) It will not perhaps be allowed if I should set down *substantial forms* and *intentional species* as such that may justly be suspected to be of this kind of insignificant terms ..... But yet I believe the supposing of some realities in nature, answering those and the like words, have much perplexed some, and quite misled others in the study of nature That which in any discourse signifies *I know not what*, should be considered *I know not when.*

8. In what relation does the tract "Of the Conduct of the Understanding" stand to the "Essay"? Give instances of defects in style and method in the former work, and account for them. 2

What is Fowler's estimate of— 6

(*a*) Locke's peculiar merit and originality as a philosopher,

(*b*) The effect of Locke's writings on the history and progress of civilization?

9. Byron says of Wordsworth— 6

"Who both by precept and example shows
"That prose is verse and verse is merely prose."

Explain the allusion, and illustrate it by examples from Wordsworth's poems. Examine how far the diction of the following lines is in accordance with his theory:

Perhaps some dungeon hears thee groan,
Maimed, mangled by inhuman men,
Or thou upon a Desert thrown
Inheritest the lion's Den,
Or hast been summoned to the Deep,
Thou, thou and all thy mates, to keep
An incommunicable sleep.

10. Describe the most striking characteristics of Wordsworth's way of regarding Nature, showing how he differed therein from both ancient and modern poets; illustrate by quotations. 6

HYDROSTATICS.

Examiner—Mr. St. J. Stephen, M. A.

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

1. Define a fluid. Explain clearly what you understand by the expression "Fluid pressure at a point." 5

Find the pressure at any given depth in a heavy homogenous liquid at rest, and show that the difference of the pressures at any two points varies as the vertical distance between the points.

2. Distinguish between "whole pressure" and "resultant pressure" 6

Investigate an expression for the whole pressure of a fluid on a surface wholly immersed in it

A quadrilateral, about which a circle can be described, and which has two of its sides parallel, is immersed with its two parallel sides horizontal, the upper one at a given depth k, and its plane inclined at a given angle θ to the vertical. Find the whole pressure of the fluid on its surface.

3 Find the resultant vertical pressure of a liquid on any surface. 5

A sphere is placed just immersed in a liquid. Prove that the resultant vertical pressure on the upper half : resultant vertical pressure on the lower half : : 1 : 5

4. Define specific gravity, and describe an instrument for measuring the specific gravity of liquids. 5

The specific gravity of gold is 19 4, and of copper 8 85 The specific gravity of a composition of copper and gold is found to be 10·96. Determine the weight of gold in 27 4 ounces of the composition.

5 Prove that when a body floats in a liquid the weight of the fluid it displaces is equal to the weight of the body. 6

A cone floats in water with its vertex downwards, and the centre of gravity of the cone is level with the surface of the fluid What is the specific gravity of the cone ?

6 Describe fully Smeaton's air-pump, and obtain a formula for the density of the air in the receiver after n strokes 4

7. Describe the forcing-pump and its action. Why cannot the common pump be used with deep wells ? 5

8. State Boyle's law, and shew how it can be experimentally verified ? 7

A gas contained in a closed vessel of volume V is in contact with water, and its pressure at the temperature $t°$ is p. Shew how to determine its pressure when the volume and temperature are changed

9. Shew that if a series of heights be taken in arithmetic progression the densities of the air decrease in geometric progression. 7

DYNAMICS AND ASTRONOMY.

Examiners—MR. J. ELIOT, M. A.

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

1 State and prove the principle of the parallelogram of velocities. 4

A train is travelling at the rate of 30 miles per hour. Rain is falling vertically, but appears to a person in the train to be falling at an angle $\tan^{-1}\frac{3}{2}$ with the vertical. Find its velocity

2. What is meant by mass, force, acceleration, and velocity, stating the ordinary English unit in each case. 4

If a be the measure of an acceleration when m'' and f feet are the units of time and space, prove that its measure when M″ and F feet are the units is $a \times \left(\frac{M}{m}\right)^2 \times \left(\frac{f}{F}\right)$.

3. State Newton's Three Laws of Motion.

Explain briefly the second Law, and deduce the relation $P = mf$ 4

Suppose a body weighing 360 lbs. has its velocity uniformly altered from 1 foot per second to one mile per hour in one minute. Find the resultant force acting on the body.

4. If a point is moving with uniform acceleration f for a time t'', during which it passes over a space s, and its velocity changes from v to V, prove the following relations— 4

$$(1)\ V = v + ft. \qquad (2)\ s = vt + \frac{1}{2}ft^2.$$

$$(3)\ V^2 - v^2 = 2fs$$

A balloon is rising with uniform acceleration so that it has ascended ½ mile in 15″, a stone is dropped out of the balloon. Find after what time and with what velocity it will reach the ground.

5. Two weights whose masses are M and m are connected by a weightless string which passes over a smooth pulley. If M be greater than m, find the acceleration of each mass, and the tension of the string during the motion. 5

A mass weighing 8 lbs. is at rest on a smooth table at a distance of 4 feet from the nearest edge. A string attached to it passes over a pulley at the nearest point of the edge and has a weight of ¼ oz attached to it. Find how long it will take for the mass to move up to the pulley.

6. Prove that the path of a projectile in vacuo is a parabola 5

If a particle impinge perpendicularly on a plane inclined at an angle a to the horizon, and at a distance h from the point of projection, prove that the initial velocity is—

$$\sqrt{\frac{gh\,(1 + 3\sin^2 a)}{2\sin a}}$$

7. State clearly and in proper order your reasons for believing that the earth rotates uniformly about a fixed axis 4

8. Obtain an expression for the difference of weight of a mass at different parts of the earth's surface 5

Hence show that a man weighing approximately 3½ maunds would weigh 1 lb less at the equator than at the poles

9 A person wishes to find the latitude of a place correct to within ¼°. Describe what instruments he would require, and what observations he would have to take in order to determine it. 4

10. State clearly how the apparent positions of celestial objects are affected by Refraction, Parallax, Precession, Nutation, and Aberration. 3

11. Describe briefly the two commonest methods of finding longitudes at sea. 4

12 Define a sidereal and a synodic period. If P and S be the sidereal periods of the earth and a planet (supposed to describe circles in the ecliptic), show that their synodic period is $\frac{SP}{S \sim P}$. 4

LATIN POETRY.

Examiner—Rev. A. Stokes, M. A.

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

1. (*a.*) Quote passages from Odes I., II., which tell us anything about Horace himself. 7

(*b.*) Form an estimate of his character from his writings.

(*c.*) Horace claims to have been—

Princeps Æolium carmen ad Italos
Deduxisse modos.

Examine this by consideration of his (i.) Subjects. (ii.) Metre (iii.) Constructions.

2. Translate (Odes I., 37)— 8

Nunc est bibendum, nunc pede libero
Pulsanda tellus, nunc Saliaribus
Ornare pulvinar deorum
Tempus erat dapibus, sodales.
Antehac nefas depromere Cæcubum
Cellis avitis, dum Capitolio
Regina dementes ruinas
Funus et imperio parabat,
Contaminato cum grege turpium
Morbo virorum, quidlibet impotens
Sperare fortunaque dulci
Ebria. Sed minuit furorem
Vix una sospes navis ab ignibus,
Mentemque lymphatam Mareotico
Redegit in veros timores
Cæsar ab Italia volentem
Remis adurgens, accipiter velut
Molles columbas aut leporem citus
Venator in campis nivalis
Hæmoniæ, daret ut catenis
Fatale monstrum, quæ generosius
Perire quærens nec muliebriter
Expavit ensem nec latentes
Classe cita reparavit oras.
Ausa et jacentem visere regiam
Voltu sereno, fortis et asperas
Tractare serpentes, ut atrum
Corpore combiberet venenum,

Deliberata morte ferocior,
Sævis Liburnis scilicet invidens
Privata deduci superbo
Non humilis mulier triumpho.

Examine the scansion of lines 5, 14, 22.

(*a*) Explain all historical and antiquarian allusions.
(*b*) Parse *fully*: Cæcubum—leporem—expavit—jacentem.

3. Translate (Odes II., 4)— 7

Ne sit ancillæ tibi amor pudori,
Xanthia Phoceu! Prius insolentem
Serva Briseis niveo colore
Movit Achillem;
Movit Ajacem Telamone natum
Forma captivæ dominum Tecmessæ;
Arsit Atrides medio in triumpho
Virgine rapta,
Barbaræ postquam cecidere turmæ
Thessalo victore et ademptus Hector
Tradidit fessis leviora tolli
Pergama Graiis.
Nescias an te generum beati
Phyllidis flavæ decorent parentes;
Regium certe genus et Penates
Mœret iniquos.
Crede non illam tibi de scelesta
Plebe dilectam, neque sic fidelem,
Sic lucro aversam potuisse nasci
Matre pudenda.
Brachia et vultus teretesque suras
Integer laudo; fuge suspicari
Cujus octavum trepidavit ætas
Claudere lustrum.

(*a*) Explain allusions.
(*b*.) Examine the construction of virgine—suspicari—claudere.

4. Comment, as seems necessary, on— 7

(*a*.) Me truncus illapsus cerebro
Sustulerat nisi Faunus ictum
Dextra levasset.
(*b*.) Metaque fervidis
Evitata rotis
(*c*.) Audax Japeti genus
(*d*) Quem Venus arbitrum
Dicet bibendi?
(*e*.) Regulum et Scauros animæque magnæ
Prodigum Paullum.
(*f*.) Injecto ter pulvere curras.
(*g*) Motum ex Metello consule civicum.

5. (*a*.) Where are the following? What epithets does Horace apply to them?

Numantia—Ægeum—Hadria—Soracte—Acroceraunia—Syrtes.

(*b.*) Derive clearly :—Diespiter—lamnæ—diota—Cyclops; and distinguish unda—fluctus—marmor—æquor—œstus, as used of the sea.

6. Translate— 9

(*a.*) Una de multis face nuptiali
Digna perjurum fuit in parentem
Splendide mendax et in omne virgo
Nobilis œvum,
Surge, quæ dixit juveni marito,
Surge, ne longus tibi somnus unde
Non times detur; Socerum et scelestas
Falle sorores,
Quæ velut nactæ vitulos leænæ
Singulos eheu lacerant; ego illis
Mollior nec te feriam neque intra
Claustra tenebo

(*b.*) Quidam me modo, Rufe, diligenter
Inspectum, velut emptor aut lanista,
Cum vultu digitoque subnotasset,
"Tune es, tune," ait, "ille Martialis,
"Cujus nequitias jocosque novit,
"Aurem qui modo non habet Batavam?"
Subrisi modice; levique nutu
Me, quem dixerat esse, non negavi.
"Cur ergo," inquit, "habes malas lacernas?"
Respondi, quia sum malus poeta.
Hoc ne sæpius accidat poetæ,
Mittas, Rufe, mihi bonas lacernas.

(Batavam v. l. Bœotam.)

7. Render into Latin :— 6

Milton was back in England by August 13th, 1639. He had been absent a year and three months, during which space of time the aspect of public affairs, which had been perplexed and gloomy when he left, had been growing still more ominous of a coming storm. The issues of the controversy were so pervasive, that it was almost imposible for any educated man who understood them not to range himself on a side.

LATIN PROSE.

Examiner—Rev. A. Alkinton, M. A.

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

1. Explain briefly the circumstances out of which the trial of Cluentius arose. Give an account of the statute under which he was tried; and state precisely the charges against him

2. Describe the constitution of the court that tried Cluentius, and explain fully the terms *quaestio*, *consilium*, *judex quaestionis*, and *judices*, as used with reference to it. What were the legal and moral qualifications of a *judex*? 4

3. Translate into English :— 3

(*a.*) Itaque, ut erat semper praeposterus atque perversus, initium facit a Bulbo: et eum, quod jamdiu nihil quaesierat, tristem atque oscitantem, leviter impellit. Quid tu? inquit; ecquid me adjuvas, Bulbe, ne gratis rei publicae serviamus? Ille vero, simul atque hoc audivit: NE GRATIS? quo voles, inquit, sequar. Sed quid affers? Tum ei quadraginta millia, si esset absolutus Oppianicus, pollicetur: et eum, ut ceteros appellet, quibuscum loqui consuesset, rogat: atque etiam ipse conditor totius negotii Guttam adspergit huic Bulbo. Itaque minime amarus iis visus est qui aliquid ex ejus sermone speculae degustarant.

(*b*) In litibus aestimandis fere judices, aut, quod sibi eum, quem semel condemnarunt, inimicum putant esse, si qua in eum lis capitis illata est, non admittunt: aut, quod se perfunctos jam esse arbitrantur, quum de reo judicarunt, negligentius attendunt cetera. Itaque et majestatis absoluti sunt permulti, quibus damnatis de pecuniis repetundis lites essent aestimatae: et hoc quotidie fieri videmus, ut, reo damnato de pecuniis repetundis, ad quos pervenisse pecunias in litibus aestimandis statutum sit, eos illi judices absolvant: quod quum fit, non judicia rescinduntur, sed hoc statuitur, aestimationem litium non esse judicium.

4. (*a.*) Parse fully *gratis*, *voles*, *affers*: and write out all the parts of *inquit*. 7

(*b*) Derive *conditor* and *speculae*. Explain fully the meaning of *atque etiam ipse conditor totius negotii Guttam adspergit huic Bulbo*.

(*c.*) State precisely the meaning of *praeposterus atque perversus*; and explain why Cicero applies these terms to Staienus.

(*d.*) Explain the use of the terms *caput* and *majestas*; and give illustrative phrases. 7

(*e.*) State what you know of the processes, *litis aestimatio* and *de pecuniis repetundis*

(*f.*) *Quadraginta millia*: supply the ellipsis, and write out the expression in symbols.

(*g.*) Write notes to show the precise signification of the italicised words in the following phrases:—*fide* atque *officio* defensionis; *virtute*, *existimatione*, *nobilitate* facile princeps; *consilio* ac *ratione* firmatum; index neque *obscurus* neque *incertus*; *sequester* et *confirmator* pecuniae desiderabatur; *infesta* atque *inimica* filio mater Habiti; *invidiam* atque *offensionem* timere dicebat; eas se tamen ab eo balneas non ex *libris* patris, sed ex *tabulis* et ex *censu* quaerere.

5. Give the full name and the boundaries of *Germania* as described by Tacitus. What other part of Europe was included under the name *Germania* in ancient geography? Indicate briefly the value of the *Germania* of Tacitus. Mention any modern institutions of which the germs are to be found in that work. 4

6. Translate into English :— 3

(*a.*) Quotiens bella non ineunt, multum *venatibus*, plus per otium transigunt dediti somno ciboque, fortissimus quisque ac bellicosissimus nihil agens, delegata domus et penatium et agro-

rum cura feminis senibusque et infirmissimo cuique ex familia; ipsi *hebent*, mira diversitate naturae, quum iidem homines sic ament inertiam et oderint quietem. Mos est civitatibus ultro ac viritim conferre principibus vel armentorum vel *frugum*, quod pro honore acceptum etiam necessitatibus subvenit. Gaudent praecipue finitimarum gentium donis, quae non modo a singulis, sed publice mittuntur, electi equi, magna arma, phalerae torquesque. Jam et pecuniam accipere docuimus.

(*b.*) Apud Nahanarvalos antiquae religionis lucus ostenditur. *Praesidet* sacerdos muliebri ornatu; sed deos interpretatione Romana Castorem Pollucemque memorant; ea vis numini, nomen *Alcis*. Nulla simulacra, nullum peregrinae superstitionis vestigium; ut fratres tamen, ut juvenes venerantur. Ceterum Harii super vires, quibus enumeratos paulo ante populos antecedunt, truces *insitae* feritati arte ac tempore lenocinantur. Nigra scuta, tincta corpora; atras ad proelia noctes legunt, ipsaque formidine atque umbra feralis exercitus terrorem inferunt, nullo hostium sustinente novum ac velut infernum aspectum; nam primi in omnibus proelis oculi vincuntur. Trans Ligios Gothones regnantur paulo jam adductius quam ceterae Germanorum gentes nondum tamen supra libertatem. Protinus deinde ab Oceano Rugii et Lemovii omniumque harum gentium insigne rotunda scuta, breves gladii et erga reges obsequium. 3

7. (*a.*) Parse fully the italicised words in the above passages. 5

(*b.*) Explain the peculiarities of the class of verbs to which *gaudent* belongs, and give the other verbs of that class.

(*c.*) *Phalerae torquesque;* describe these. Explain the allusion in *pecuniam accipere docuimus.* Derive *viritim* and *feralis*

(*d.*) *Ligios, Gothones, Oceano, Rugii;* give the geographical position of these.

(*e.*) *Interpretatione Romana Castorem Pollucemque:* explain this fully, stating what you know of the *Dioscuri.*

(*f.*) Point out any peculiarities of the style of Tacitus that are illustrated in the above passages

8. Translate into Latin— 7

The Tarentines had refused to give the Romans satisfaction for the injuries they had inflicted on them, and had besides insulted the Roman ambassadors; and for these reasons war was declared on that people by order of the Senate. Conscious of their weakness, the Tarentines sent an embassy to Pyrrhus, king of Epirus, to beg him to cross over into Italy, in order to conduct the war against the Romans. They told him that they wanted only a general, and that all the Greeks who dwelt in Italy would flock to him as soon as he arrived Pyrrhus was very easily persuaded to come to their aid; for he hoped to overcome the Romans without much difficulty, and thus to make himself master of all Italy.

9. Translate into English— 6

(*a.*) Gravi teste privatus sum amoris summi erga te mei, patre tuo, clarissimo viro: qui quum suis laudibus, tum vero te filio, superasset omnium fortunam, si ei contigisset, ut te ante videret, quam a vita discederet. Sed spero nostram amicitiam non egere testibus. Tibi patrimonium dii fortunent. Me certe habebis, cui et carus aeque sis et jucundus, ac fuisti patri.

(b) Sex Aufidius et observantia qua me colit accedit ad proximos, et splendore equitis Romani nemini cedit Est autem ita temperatis moderatisque moribus, ut summa severitas summa cum humanitate jungatur Cujus tibi negotia quae sunt in Africa ita commendo, ut majore studio magisve ex animo commendare non possim Pergratum mihi feceris si dederis operam, ut is intelligat meas apud te litteras maximum pondus habuisse Hoc te vehementer, mi Cornifici, rogo

---

SANSKRIT POETRY.

Examiner—BABU NILMANI MUKHOPADHYAY, M A.

The figures in the margin indicate full marks

दिवाकराद्रक्षति यो गुहासु
लीनं दिवाभीतमिवान्धकारम् ।
क्षुद्रऽपि नूनं शरणं प्रपन्ने
ममत्वमुच्चैः शिरसां सतीव ॥

सर्व्वोपमाद्रव्यसमुच्चयेन
यथाप्रदेशं विनिवेशितेन ।
सा निर्मिता विश्वसृजा प्रयत्नात्
एकस्थसौन्दर्य्यदिदृक्षयेव ॥

सम्पत्स्यते वः कामोऽयं कालः कश्चित् प्रतीक्ष्यताम ।
नलस्य सिद्धौ यास्यामि सर्वव्यापारमात्मना ॥
तस्यात्मा श्रुतिकण्डूस्य सैनापत्यमुपेत्य वः ।
साध्यते सुरवन्दीनां वेणोर्वीर्य्यविभूतिभिः ॥

तस्मिन् वने संयमिनां मुनीनां
तपःसमाधेः प्रतिकूलवर्त्ती ।
सङ्कल्पयोनेरभिमानभूतम्
आत्मानमाधाय मधुर्जजृम्भे ॥

तस्मै शशंस प्रणिपत्य नन्दी
शुश्रूषया शैलसुतामुपेताम् ।
प्रवेशयामास च भर्तुरेनां
भूक्षेपमात्रानुमतप्रवेशाम् ॥

(*a.*) Give the purport of the above in your own words in Sanskrit. 6

(*b.*) What is the implied meaning of the first two lines? 2

(*c*) Convert the latter half of the first line of the 3rd stanza into the active, and the 4th stanza into the passive form. 2

(*d*) Parse सति in the 4th line, प्रयत्नात् in the 7th, आत्मना in the 10th, and तस्मै in the 17th. 2

(*e*) Expound the *samâsas* in the underlined expressions in the above extracts, giving equivalent explanatory phrases (विग्रहवाक्य) in Sanskrit. 2

2.

अहमेत्य पतङ्गवर्त्मना
पुनरङ्कात्रयणी भवामि ते ।
चतुरैः सुरकामिनीजनैः
प्रिय यावन्न विलोभ्यसे दिवि ॥

इति भ्रुवेच्छामनुशासती सुतां
शशाक मेना न नियन्तुमुद्यमात् ।
क ईप्सितार्थस्थिरनिश्चयं मनः
पयश्च निम्नाभिमुखं प्रतीपयेत् ॥

वपुर्विरूपाक्षमलक्ष्यजन्मता
दिगम्बरत्वेन निवेदितं वसु ।
वरेषु यत् बालमृगाक्षि मृग्यते
तदस्ति किं व्यस्तमपि त्रिलोचने ॥

उवाच चैनं परमार्थतो हरं
न वेत्सि नूनं यत एवमात्थ माम् ।
अलोकसामान्यमचिन्त्यहेतुकं
द्विषन्ति मन्दाश्चरितं महात्मनाम् ॥

गामधास्यत् कथं नागः मृणालमृदुभिः फणैः ।
आ रसातलमूलात् त्वम् अवालम्बिष्यथा न चेत् ॥

तन्मातरश्चाश्रुमुखा दुहितृस्नेहविक्लवाम् ।
वरस्यानन्यपूर्व्वेण विशोकामकरोद् गुणैः ॥

वैवाहिकीं तिथिं दृष्ट्वा तत्क्षणं हरबन्धुना ।
ते चाहादुर्दमाख्याय चेलुर्वीरपरिग्रहाः ॥

(*a.*) Explain the above after the manner of Mallinátha 7

(*b*) Account for the long ई in अङ्काश्रयणी, for the use of लट (present tense), in भवामि; for the omission of न in अनुशासती; and for the final क in अचिन्त्यहेतुकं 2

(*c.*) What part of the verb is प्रतीपयेत्, and why? Give its 3rd singular in लिट् and आशीर्लिङ्. 1

(*d*) The latter part of the 1st line of the 3rd stanza is read by some as अलक्षिता जनिः. Which of the readings do you prefer, and why? 2

(*e.*) In the 4th stanza, parse परमार्थतः. What part of the verb is आत्य? Give its first plural in लुङ् and लृङ्. 2

(*f*) In explaining the 5th stanza Mallinátha observes, अत्र क्रियातिपत्त्यभावात् लृङ्प्रयोगश्चिन्त्यः॥ Shew that the commentator is wrong in finding fault with the use of लृङ् in the text. 2

(*g.*) Explain the *samása* in अनन्यपूर्व्वस्य, accounting for the masculine gender in अन्य 1

(*h.*) Explain the *samása* in चाहात्, giving your reasons for the use of the fifth class case-ending. 1

3. लामासारप्रशमितवनोपप्लवं साधु मूर्ध्ना
वह्न्यत्यध्वश्रमपरिगतं सानुमानाम्रकूटः।
न क्षुद्रोऽपि प्रथमसुकृतापेक्षया संश्रयाय
प्राप्ते मित्रे भवति विमुखः किं पुनर्यस्तथोच्चैः॥
अङ्गोपान्तः परिणतफलद्योतिभिः काननाम्रै-
स्त्वय्यारूढे शिखरमचलः स्निग्धवेणीसवर्णे।
नूनं यास्यत्यमरमिथुनप्रेक्षणीयामवस्थां
मध्ये श्यामः स्तन इव भुवः शेषविस्तारपाण्डुः॥
गत्वा चोर्द्ध्वं दशमुखभुजोच्छ्वासितप्रस्थसन्धेः
कैलासस्य त्रिदशवनितादर्पणस्यातिथिः स्याः।
शृङ्गोच्छ्रायैः कुमुदविशदैर्यो वितत्य स्थितः खं
राशीभूतः प्रतिदिनमिव त्र्यम्बकस्याट्टहासः॥

(*a*) Turn the above into simple prose, using compound words as sparingly as you can 6

(*b*) Derive सवर्ण in the 6th line, and account for the long ई in राशीभूतः in the 12th. 1

4. वेणीभूतप्रतनुसलिलासावतीतस्य सिन्धुः
पाण्डुच्छाया तटरुहतरुभ्रंशिभिर्जीर्णपर्णैः ।
सौभाग्यं ते सुभग विरहावस्थया व्यञ्जयन्ती
कार्श्यं येन त्यजति विधिना स त्वयैवोपपाद्यः ॥

(*a*) Give the purport of the above in your own words. 2
(*b*) In explaining the above stanza Mallinátha remarks thus: तामतीतस्येति पाठमाश्रित्य सिन्धुनाम नद्यन्तरमिति व्याख्यानं तु सिन्धुर्नाम कश्चित् नदः काश्मीरदेशे स्थितः नदी तु कुत्रापि नास्तीत्युपेक्ष्यम् ॥ Shew by a reference to the geography of India that the commentator is clearly wrong in his criticisms. 2

(*c*) Derive उपपाद्यः, and give the 3rd singular of the root in लुङ् 1

5 Translate the following into Sanskrit:—
A sailor once went ashore on the coast of South America. He had with him a number of red woollen caps for sale On his way to a town at some distance from the coast, he had to pass through a forest in which troops of monkeys were everywhere seen climbing among the trees. At noon, as the sun was right overhead, the sailor had to take shelter from its burning rays. He lay down to rest under the shade of a large tree. 6

SANSKRIT.

Examiner—PANDIT MAHESCHANDIA NYAYARATNA.

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

1. Explain in Sanskrit: 7

(*a*) उत्पक्ष्मणोर्नयनयोरपरुद्धदृष्टिं
वाष्पं कुरु स्थिरतया विरतानुबन्धम् ।
अस्खिन्नलुञ्चितनतोन्नतभूमिभागे
मार्गे पदानि खलु ते विषमीभवन्ति ॥

(*b*.) राज्ञा। मातले अनुष्ठितनिदेशोऽपि मघवतः सत्क्रिया-विशेषात् अनुपयुक्तमिवात्मानं समर्थये।

मातलिः। (सस्मितम्) आयुष्मन उभयमप्यपरितोषं समर्थये।
प्रथमोपहृतं मत्वत्तः प्रतिपत्त्या लघु मन्यते भवान्।
गणयत्यवदानविस्मितो भवतः सोऽपि न सत्क्रियागुणान्॥
राजा। मातले मा मैवं, स खलु मनोरथानामप्यभूमिर्विस-
र्ज्जनावसरसत्कारः।

(c.) संक्षिप्येत क्षणइव कथं दीर्घमाया चियामा
सर्व्वावस्थास्वहरपि कथं मन्दमन्दातपं स्यात्।
इत्थं चेतस्यटुलनयने दुर्लभप्रार्थनं मे
गाढ़ोष्माभिः कृतमशरणं त्वद्वियोगव्यथाभिः॥

2. अन्योन्योवनदेवताकरतलैरापर्व्वभागोत्थितै-
र्दत्तान्याभरणानि तत्किसलयाच्छेदप्रतिद्वन्द्विभिः॥

(a.) Parse all the words in the above extract, and expound the *samdsas* in it. 3

(b.) What is meant by आपर्वभागोत्थितैः? Give the root of उत्थित and account for the formation of the word. 2

(c.) What is referred to by तत् in तत्किसलयोच्छेदप्रतिद्वन्द्विभिः 1

(d.) Point out an instance of the use of the abstract for the concrete in the extract, and give the rule justifying such use. 1

(e.) What is the meaning of प्रतिद्वन्द्विन् here? Trace its connection with the meaning in which the word is commonly used 1

3. नूनं तस्याः प्रवलरुदितोच्छूननेत्रं प्रियायाः
निश्वासानामशिशिरतया भिन्नवर्णाधरोष्ठम्।
हस्तन्यस्तं मुखमसकलव्यक्ति लम्बालकत्वात्
इन्दोर्दैन्यं त्वदनुसरणक्लिष्टकान्तेर्बिभर्ति॥

(a) Turn the above *śloka* into prose order without changing any of the words. 2

(b) Parse नूनं, and give its meaning 1

(c.) Give the roots of उच्छून and न्यस्त and give their third person singular in लिट् and लङ्. 3

4. सा सत्यस्याभरणमबला पेशलं धारयन्ती
शय्योत्सङ्गे निहितमसकृत दुःखदुःखेन गात्रम।
त्वामप्यद्यं नवजलमयं मोचयिष्यत्यवश्यम्
प्रायः सर्व्वो भवति करुणावृत्तिरार्द्रान्तरात्मा ॥

Turn the first three lines of the above *śloka* into the passive form Give the purport of the last line and its bearing on the preceding lines 3

5 कञ्चुकी। भोः कामं धर्म्मकार्य्यमनतिपात्यं देवस्य, तथापीदानीमेव धर्म्मासनादुत्थितस्य पुनरुपरोधकारि कण्वशिष्यागमनमस्य नोत्सहे निवेदयितुं। अथ वा अविश्रमो लोकतन्त्राधिकारः।

भानुः सकृद्युक्ततुरङ्ग एव रात्रिन्दिवं गन्धवहः प्रयाति।
शेषः सदैवाहितभूमिभारः षष्ठांशवृत्तेरपि धर्म्म एषः॥

यावन्नियोगमनुतिष्ठामि। (परिक्रम्यावलोक्य च) एष देवः।

प्रजाः प्रजाः स्वा इव तन्त्रयित्वा
निषेवते श्रान्तमना विविक्तं।
यूथानि सञ्चार्य्य रविप्रतप्तः
शीतं दिवा स्थानमिव द्विपेन्द्रः॥

(*a.*) Translate the above extract into English. 6

(*b.*) Give the etymology of भोः. 1

(*c.*) Explain the *samásas* in युक्ततुरङ्ग. 1

(*d*) Write grammatical notes on रात्रिन्दिवं and द्विपेन्द्र. 2

(*e.*) Explain fully the meaning of the expression षष्ठांशवृत्तेः 1

(*f.*) Some read 'निषेवतेऽश्रान्तमनाः' for 'निषेवते श्रान्तमनाः'; which is the better reading? Give reasons for your answer. 2

6. Translate into your own vernacular: 5

राजा। मदहमेधामश्वां करोमि। (अङ्गुलीयं दातुमिच्छति)।

उभे। (नाममुद्राक्षरान्यनुवाच्य परस्परमवलोकयतः)।

राजा। अलमस्मानन्यथा सम्भाव्य, राज्ञः परिग्रहो ऽयमिति राजपुरुषं मामवगच्छत।

प्रियम्वदा। तेण हि ण अरिहदि एदं अङ्गुलीअं अङ्गुलीविओगं। अज्जस्स वअणेण अरिणादाणिं एसा। (किञ्चित् विहस्य हला सउन्दले माइदासि अणुअम्पिणा अज्जेण अहवा महाराएण। गच्छ दाणिं। शकुन्तला। (आत्मगतम्) जइ अत्तणो पहविस्सं। (प्रकाशं) का तुमं विसज्जिदव्वस्स दन्दिदव्वस्स वा।

7. Translate into Sanskrit:— 8

"Let no man seek to exalt himself by censuring others; but let him endeavour, by his own virtues, to become more distinguished than they. Men devoid of merit, but thinking highly of themselves, frequently, through a lack of virtue, reproach others who are virtuous, with faults; and even when admonished, they, under the influence of conceit, esteem themselves more excellent than the mass of men."

ARABIC.

Examiner—MAULAVI ABUL KHAN, M. A.

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

1. Translate literally into English:— 7

وقال حسيل بن السجيح الضبي

لقد علم الحي المصبح انني
غداة لقينا باشريف الاحامسا
جعلت لبان الجون للقوم غاية
من الطعل حتى آض احمر وارسا
واهبت اولى القوم حتي تهنهوا
كما زدت يوم الورد هيما خوامسا
بمطرود لدن صحاح كعوبه
وذي رونق عضب يقد القوا انسا
وبيضاء من نسلج بن داؤد نثرة
تخيرتها يوم اللقاء الملابسا
وحرمية منسوبة و سلاجم
خفاف ترى عن حدها السم قالسا

خمازلت حتى جنني الليـــل عنهـــم
اطرف عنى فاسائم فارســـا
ولايحمد القوم الكرام اخاهم
العتيد السلاح عنهم ان يمارسا

2. (*a*) Explain fully the meanings of the following words, in connection with their derivations, writing them with the vowel points :—خوامس - هيم - وارس - مصبح and حرمية . 2

(*b*) Is the word غزاة with تنوين ? If not, state the reason. 1

(*c*) What does the adjective صحاح qualify ? Does it conform to the rules regarding the agreement between the noun and the adjective ? State, in connection with this, whether غلمانه قام رجل قاعدون is correct. 2

(*d*) What is the exact meaning of the verb يقد ? Compare with it the meaning of the verb قط . 1

(*e*) Explain the allusion in ابن داوُد . 1

(*f*) State what اعراب the word نثوة has, and account for it. 1

(*g*) Explain the construction of العتيد السلاح . Can a مضاف ever take the ال ? Illustrate your answer by examples. 2

(*h*) With what is عنهم in the last verse connected (متعلق) . 1

(*i*) What is the force of the الف at the end of يمارسا . Parse this word, stating the باب and the مضرب . 1

3 Translate literally into English, adding explanatory notes where necessary, so as to explain the meaning of each verse :— 2

تشلم بكل اقب نهد لفارسه علي الخيل الخيار
وكل اصم يعسل جانباه على الكعبين منه دم ممار
يغادر كل ملتفت اليه و لبته لثعلبه و جـــار
اذا صوف النهار الضوء عنهم دجا ليلان ليل والغبار
وان جنح الظلام اجاب عنهم اضاء المشرفية والنهار
يبكي خلفهم دثر نكاه رغاء اورنواج او ايعار
غطابا لعثير البيداء حتى تحيرت المتا لى والعشار

ومروا بالجباة يضم فيها كلا الجيشين من نقع ازار
وجاؤ الصحصحان بلا سروج وقدسقط المعامة والخمار
فارهقت العداري مردفات واوطيت الا صبية الصغار
وقدنزح رلغوبر فلا عوير وكفيا والبييصه والجفار
وليس بغير تدمر مستجار وتدمر كاسمها لهم دمار

4. (*a*) Write down all the broken plurals that occur in the preceding lines, as well as the meaning, and the singular of each against it, with all the vowel-points 2

(*b*) What is meant by الكعبين ? State the different interpretations given by the commentators 1

(*c*) State the exact meanings of the words ثعلب and وجار . 1

(*d*) Derive the words مشرفية and اصيبية , and explain their meanings. 1

(*e*) Where is تدمر ? What was its other name ? 1

(*f*) In what case is كلا الجيشين ? Explain the construction of كلا and illustrate it by examples 2

(*g*) Scan the first line, and name the metre. 1

5. Explain clearly the following lines :—

(*a*)
اسفى على اسفي الذي دلهتني
عن علمه فيه على حفاء

(*b*)
كان الردى عاد على كل ماحد
اذا لم يعود مجده بعيوب

(*c*)
ولولا ايادي الدهرفي الجوع بيننا
غقلنا بلم نسعرله بدنوب
ولوعير الاميو غزا كلابا
ثداه عن شموسهم صياب
ولاقى دون ثاءنهم طعانا
يلاقي عنده الذئب العراب

6 Correct the errors in the following sentences, and give your reasons .— 8

اخاف من ملك الذي يظلم الناس - رأيت ان يداه كانت مملوة بالد نادير - فحزدوا الساكنون المدينة وقت الصباح - ان

يكون الا مدو البلد ثابت في عزيمته لا يزول رياسته - امرأة صبورة علي التعب لا بشكو عند هجوم التكاليف - الرجال ثابت القلب لا يجزع عند ابتلائهم با لنوائب الهائل - لا ينكر احدان اخوتى العالمون افضلون من اخوة جاهلين زيد - سيراليه سير - رأت الامراء نفسهم - اخو وغالم زيد جاءا

ARABIC.

Examiner—MAULAVI ABUL KHAN, M. A.

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

1. Translate literally into English :— 12

وارتز الكافر بمكانه جانحا الى المطاولة - ومتحرزا بالمدافعة والمراوغة - انتظارا لمن وراءه من اوشاب الجيوش - و اوباش القبائل والشعوب فاعجله السلطان عما حكم له من تقديم المطاولة - وتا خير المقاتلة - وبسط عليه ايدي اولياء الله فاوسعهم حربا ونهبا ومشقا وحزا وحتا ولحتا - حتى ضطر لى الدفاع - وصلي نار القراع - فاصطفت عند ذلك الخيول وخفقت الطبول - وزحفت الفيول - واقبل بعضهم على البعض يصول - وترامت النبال على الحضل - ترامي ولدان الاصائل بالخشل - وتلاءلاءت متون القواضب - تلاءلوء برق الغيم جنح القياهب - وفارت ينابيع الدماء - كما فاضت مجاديح الانواء - وتكاثر اولياء الله على جماهير المدابير يوءزو نهم ازا - ويحثو نهم رقصا وجمزا فلم ينتصف النهار الا بانتصاف المسلمين - من اعداء الله المشركين - وحكموا السيوف في زهاء خمسة عشر الف رجل فبسطوهم على العراء - واطمعوهم سباع الارض طيور الهواء - وحبل على صعيد المعترك خمسة عشر فيلا مفروزات العراقيب باظراف الدشاشيب - محروزات الخراطيم - باسياف اللهاميم •

2. (*a*) Account for the نصب in انتظارا , جنح , حردا , and رقصا . 2

(*b*) Write the following plurals, together with their singulars, with all the vowel-points, and comment on their meanings :— 3

مدايير - انواء - مجاديح يدابيع - اهائل - شعوب
لهاميم and تشاشيب - سباع .

(*c*) Distinguish between قبيلة and شعب , and give other synonyms of قبيلة , stating the distinctions between them. 2

(*d*) Comment on the use of the word زهاء . Is the saying هم زهاء على مائة correct ? 1

3 Translate and explain clearly the following lines in Urdu : 6

فلله دراي تمام حيث يقول
كرمت غزوتاك بالامس والخيل دقاق والحطب غير دقيق حين
لا جلدة السماء بخضراء ولا وجه شنوة بطليق
ان ايامك الحسان من الروم لخمر الصبوح خمر الغبوق
معلمات كانها بالدم المهراق ايام النحر والتشريق

4. (*a*) Comment on the phrase لله دره , tracing the original meaning of در . 1

(*b*) Who was ابو تمام ? State what you know of him, and the age in which he flourished. 1½

(*c*) What is the force of the ب in بخضراء and بطليق . 1

(*d*) Write the word مهراق , with the vowel-points, and state its صيغة , مادة , and باب . Mention other words of similar formation 1½

(*e*) Explain the literal and technical meaning of the words نحر and تشريق .

5. Explain fully the construction of the لالنفي الجنس , giving examples. 3

6 State the principal خاصيات of the *babs* افتعال and فعللة , with examples. 3

7. Translate into Arabic, giving the necessary vowel-points :— 12

" For several days the city had been in expectation of its illus-

trious visitor. Tidings had been received of Mahomet's disappearance from Mecca; but no one knew of his three days' withdrawal to the cave. He ought before now to have arrived, even supposing delay in consequence of a devious route. Every morning a large company of the converts of Medina and the refugees from Mecca had, for some days, gone forth a mile or two on the road to Mecca, and posted themselves on the first rocky ridge to the west of the city. There they watched till the heat of the ascending sun drove them from the unsheltered spot to their homes."

PERSIAN.

Examiner—Mr. Ameer Ali.

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

1. Translate literally into English :— 10

هنگامیکه مخبر صادق صبح بفحوای - والصبح اذاتنفس - عالمیان‌را از قدرت کامله حضرت افریدگار تعالی شانه خبرداد و جمازه سوار سریع السیر گردون بمودای - الله نور السموات و الارض - دراظهار احوال جهانیان بتقریر واضح لب کشاد خبر رسید که جمعی از متحصنان شقاوت اثارچون دانهای انار از برج حصار بیرون امده کار بخونریزي میرساند - و بتدارک سرخروی در دادن جان شیرین قدم ثبات افشرده مستحفظان دمده‌را بمقتضای - فدمدم‌علیهم ربهم بذنبهم فسویها - شربت مرگ میچشانند - في الفور عزت خان‌را که خدمت میراتشی یافتدش خیلی تارگی داشت نایره شجاعت ملتهب شد - و زبانه وار با فوجی چون شرار دوید - تا دود از دمار خاشاک منشان بر آرد و از کمال جرأت باتفاق سمندر خان میرتوزک در دود اتش در امده ببرق سنان وشهاب بان بغی و عناد را دراعداد - و لهم عذاب الحریق - در آرد عدد کشگان از طرف سردار مذکور بهفتاد رسید و از ان طرف هیچ معلوم نیست -

2. (*a*) Explain the forms مقتضای - مدای. Give the derivation of the following words تدارک - متحصنان - ملتهب. 3

(*b*) Explain the metaphor in the passage— 3

زبانه وار چون شرار دوید

(*c*) What case is عالمیان ?

3 (*a*) Explain the formation of the preterite, giving some examples from the above extract. 3

(*b*) Is there any peculiarity in the Persian language regarding the government of verbs, distinguishing it from Urdu or English ? 3

4. Translate into English :— 8

ان هذا لهو الفضل المبين - چون بسبب سفوح قضيه ابراهيم خان خديوگيتي ستان را در اوقات ثلث دران كشور و تربت دران بوم و بر هر روز سالی و هر ماه نو گزنده تر از هلالی مينمود در كار هندوستان خوض نرفت - و بمقتضای شدشه شهنشاهي شاه جان پرور همايون فرو خسرو خرم دل فرخ سير خدبو رفيع الشان نشات پژوه و داور اورنگ زيب داراشكوه شهريار حكمران كامران فرخنده اختر المخصوص بتاييدات الملك الاكبر سلطان اعظم و خاقان معظم جناب محمد شاه را كه در موازات ماه لوايش مهر جهانتاب نمودی ننمودي و بنياد ممالک را سيف مهندش مهندس پوري بدست مبارک اكليل سروري تتارک تبارک گذاشت

5. Explain the formation of the following words :— تربت . 3

تلبث ; and the difference between اعظم و معظم .

6. Give a short sketch in Persian of the events that followed on the departure of Nadir Shah up to the time of the invasion of Ahmad Shah Abdali. 5

7. Translate and explain—

گر ردست زلف مشكينت خطای رفت رفت

ور ز هندوی شما بر ما جفای رفت رفت•

8. Translate into Persian :— 8

In the middle of all my labours it happened that, rummaging my things, I found a little bag, which had been filled with corn for the feeding of poultry, not for this voyage, but before, as I suppose, when the ship came from Lisbon, what little remainder of corn had been in the bag had been devoured by the rats, and I saw nothing in the bag but husks and dust, and being willing to have the bag for some other use, I shook the husks of corn out

of it, on one side of the fortification under the rock. It was a little before the great rains, just now mentioned, that I threw this stuff away, taking no notice of anything, and not so much as remembering that I had thrown any there; when about a month after, or thereabouts, I saw a few stalks of something green shooting out of the ground, which I fancied might be some plant I had not seen; but I was surprised, and perfectly astonished, when after a little longer time, I saw about ten or twelve ears come out, which were perfect green barley of the same kind as our English barley.

PERSIAN.

Examiner—Mr. Amir Ali, M. A.

1. Translate into English :—

نصرت چو شمشیر آخته بر فوق چرخ انداخته
سوزن ز تف بگداخته از جیب عیسی ریخته
لطف بقهرت ضم شده در چنبر عالم شده
احراق دوزخ کم شده اوراق طوبی ریخته
از سم اسپ آراسته گرد از جهان برخاسته
خورشید چون مه کاسته نورش زاعضا ریخته
کلکت طباشیر هنر داده باهل بحر و بر
تیغت تباشیر ظفر شرقا و غربا ریخته
ان رومی زنگ جبین از شام رفته سوی چین
در پیش تو در ثمین از مشك سارا ریخته
برمه چوآن زرینه تیر اوبزها بدن زقیر
طفلی بود بر روی شیر از دیده سودا ریخته
ان اژدهای سرمیه راقص شده بر روی مه
چون مه نو در دست شه بر صبح شب را ریخته
ای یوسف خورشید چهر ای آرش ابرش سپهر
بعل تو مه بر روی شب در روز غوغا ریخته
ان کوه تن دریا پزست کابس بسان اتشست
در معرکه از زخم پست انجم زجوزا ریخته

2. Give the metre of the above extract.

3. (*a*) Scan the 7th line and explain the metaphors in the 9th and 10th lines

(*b*) What is the allusion to the جیب عیسی in the 2nd line?

4. (*a*) Write out the 13th and 14th lines with the proper izâfats, and give the derivation of راقص - اوبزها - احواق .

(*b*) Paraphrase the following lines in Persian (with the references in full):—

دوش آن زمان که خسرو زرین قبای خور
در میکشید خلعت عباسیان بدر
شاه سپاه هند که ماه است نام او
پر کرد طشتها زمرد درست زر
یعنی رسید خلعت و فرمان سلطنت
از حضرت خلیفه بدارای بحر و بر

(*c*) Give the dates of the occurrences referred to in the above lines

5. Translate into English:—

شب روان در صبح صادق کعبه جان دیده اند
صبح را چون محرمان کعبه عریان دیده اند
وادي فکرت بریده محرم عشق امده
موقف شوق ایستاده کعبهٔ جان دیده اند
نام سلطان خوانده هم بر یاسمن سلطان ازانکه
دل علامتگاه یا سجهای سلطان دیده اند
از کجا بر داشته اول ز بغداد طلب
تا کجا در وادي تجرید امکان دیده اند
در حریم کعبه جان محرمان الیاس وار
علم خضر و چشمه و ماهي بریان دیده اند
در طریق کعبهٔ جان چرخ زرین کاسه وار
از پی مور یوزه شان کاسه گردان دیده اند
کشتگان کز کعبه جان باز جانور گشته اند
ماهي خضراند گوي اب حیوان دیده اند

6. Explain the allusions contained in the 9th and 10th lines. Parse ديدو اله in line 12.

7. Explain the use of auxiliary verbs in Persian, and give examples.

8. When did Khakani flourish? Give his name and the origin of the *nom de plume.*

9. Translate into Persian :—

The contact of the Mussulmans with the Hindus gave birth to the composite language which is now called Urdu, and which is spoken by the Mohammedans all over India, with the exception of certain districts in Eastern Bengal From the Punjab as far down as Bhagulpore in the Lieutenant-Governorship of Bengal, Urdu, more or less pure, is not only the vernacular of the Mohammedans but also of the majority of the Hindus. In 1837 an order was promulgated that office-business should thenceforward be conducted either in English or in the provincial dialects. The language of the people of each province, and the character in which it was originally designed to be written. were fixed upon as the most convenient and practical substitute for the Persian. The plan succeeded in those provinces where the language was not Urdu or Hindustani.

CHEMISTRY.

Examiner—Mr. J. A. Martin, B. A.

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

1. Define atoms and molecules. What do you mean by empirical, rational and graphic formulæ for chemical compounds? Give those of hydroxyl, boric acid, metaboric acid, and nitrous acid. 10

2. How is phosphorus manufactured from bone ash? Give equations and a sketch of the apparatus employed. 9

3 Give a brief account of the ores, properties and uses of nickel. How would you distinguish by means of the blow-pipe the salts of this metal from those of cobalt? 7

4. Describe carefully with a sketch of the furnace, the method of preparing cast-iron usually employed in England 9

5. What do you mean by dialysis? Give an example of the use of the method. 5

6. What is white lead? How is it commonly prepared for commercial purposes? 6

7. What calcic salts are present in new and old mortar, temporarily hard water, and permanently hard water respectively? How could you prove their presence in each case? 8

8 Give a short account of the composition and properties of the different kinds of glass. 7

9. How is arsenic separated from its ores? What is the action of ferric oxide when used as an antidote to the poisonous properties of arsenic salts? 8

Describe the most exact test for arsenic.

10 A gas whose density is 13·97 has the following percentage composition :—Carbon 85·68, hydrogen 14·32. Find its chemical formula. 6

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

Examiner—Mr. J. A. Martin, B. A.

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

1. Describe the three different kinds of coral islands, giving examples of each. State Darwin's or any other theory of the formation of coral islands. 6

2 Describe four instances in which it is known that parts of the earth's surface have been considerably raised or depressed in modern times. 5

3 Explain what part forests play in modifying the climate of a country. Discuss briefly the importance of preserving forests in a country like India 5

4 Explain the nature of cyclonic storms, and the direction of their rotatory motion in each hemisphere. State briefly any theory with which you are acquainted which has been advanced to account for their formation. 10

5. Describe a glacier. State the differences between a glacier and an iceberg. Describe the mode of advance, and the limits of advance of a glacier in Switzerland.

6. Explain the nature of climate, and the causes of variation of climate at places within the same parallels of latitude. 7

7. State the various grounds from which it is inferred that a high temperature exists in the earth's interior. 7

8. Describe the various methods by which the density of the earth has been determined. What are the results which have been arrived at? Thence calculate approximately the mass of the earth. 10

9 Describe the monsoons, stating the periods during which they blow, the countries in which they are felt, and the causes to which they are due 8

10. Explain briefly the circulation of water by the agency of the atmosphere. 10

HISTORY OF ENGLAND.

Examiner—Mr. A. E. Gough, M A.

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

1. Sketch the rise and progress of Christainity and literary culture in the English settlements in Britain. Notice Aidan, Cuthbert, Cædmon, and Bæda Draw a map of England in the time of Ælfred, and indicate the districts severally occupied by the Jutes, the Saxons, the English, the Danes, and the Britons. 5

2. Sketch the origin and development of the English boroughs, noticing the merchant-guilds, the craft-guilds, the greater and lesser folk, and the Jewries. Describe the first beginnings of the representation of the boroughs in Parliament. 6

3. State what you know of Lanfranc, Anselm, Stephen Langton, Hubert de Burgh, Edmund Rich, and Robert Grosseteste. 6

4 Describe Oxford and academic life in the thirteenth century. Notice the life and works of Roger Bacon 4

5. Give an account of the rise of the new learning under Henry VIII., and point out its religious and political tendencies. Notice Erasmus, Colet, Asham, Linacre, Latimer, Warham, Sir Thomas More 6

6. Write brief narratives of— 6

(*a.*) The invasion of Ireland by Richard of Clare, Earl of Pembroke, and the formation of the English Pale; 6

(*b.*) The condition of Ireland under the Tudors;

(*c.*) The conquest of Ireland and the plantation of Ulster in the reigns of Elizabeth and James I.

7. Give an historical sketch of the early colonisation of Virginia, Maryland, and Massachusetts. 4

8. Characterise the reaction against Puritanism (*a*) in the life of the capital and the court, (*b*) in the renewed activity of scientific inquiry, (*c*) in individual religious theorising. Notice Harvey, Gilbert, Wilkins, Boyle, Chillingworth, Jeremy Taylor, Hobbes 7

9. Sketch the administration and character of the younger Pitt 6

HISTORY OF INDIA.

Examiners—Mr. J. Wilson, M. A.

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

1. In what respects does a modern Hindu Government differ from that described by Menu? Give a full description of a township, and state what was the probable origin of such communities. 6

2. Describe the political state of India at the conquest of Baber. Give an account of his conquest, reign, and personal character. 7

3. Describe geographically the boundaries and character of the Maratta country; describe also the people, and contrast them with the Rajputs. Trace the rise of the Maratta power under Sevaji; and show how Aurangzib's treatment of the Hindus affected the progress of the Marattas. 7

4. "The permanent renown of his [Cornwallis's] administration rests upon his revenue and judicial institutions, which form one of the most important epochs in the history of British India": explain and illustrate this, and add any qualifying criticisms that may be required. 6

5. Give a description of Nepal, and trace the rise and progress of the Goorkha power. Give a short account of the causes and results of the Goorkha war. 6

Arnold's Lectures on Modern History.

1. "It seems, however, that there is a real difference between ancient and modern history, which justifies the limit usually assigned to them—the fall, namely, of the Western Empire": What is this real difference? Show how the fall of the Western Empire is the proper limit between them. 6

2 How does Arnold justify the modern law of war, that regular armies are to be considered the only belligerents, and that the people of an invaded country are not to molest the soldiers of the invading army? 6

3. How does Arnold account for the fact that, in the seventeenth century, in England, the intellectual movement did not go on together with the religious and political movement? 6

Mill on Representative Government.

1 What objection does Mill make to the classification of the constituents of social well-being under the two heads of Order and Progress? What would he substitute for this classification? 6

2. What are the cases in which Representative Government cannot permanently exist? Given the case of a people whose members are possessed by an "inveterate spirit of locality," how and by what form of Government might this defect most readily be removed, so as to fit them for Representative Government? 6

3 What constitutes a Nationality? Show how two different nationalities cannot easily be united under the same Representative Government. 6

History of the Jews

1. Write a short narrative of the reign of David, with a particular account of the revolt of Absalom. 6

2. Relate the events which preceded and led to the Babylonish Captivity, and describe the treatment to which the captives were subjected. Describe also the circumstances of the Return. 6

3 Give an account of the political state of Judea just before the Destruction of Jerusalem by Titus. Describe the siege itself, and state how the victory was celebrated at Rome. 6

INDUCTIVE LOGIC.

Examiner—Mr. R. Parry.

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

1. How may Induction be defined? What explanations have been offered of the origin of our belief in the assumptions that underlie the Inductive influence? 4

Show the difference between J S Mill and Whewell in the account they give of the Inductive act.

2 State the rules for rightly conducting the subsidiary processes, illustrate their importance, and show the importance of taking an "average of observations." 4

3. State the general problem of scientific classification? 2

Describe and illustrate the Artificial and the Natural methods of classification. 3

State concisely the rules for conducting a Natural classification.

According to Whewell natural classes are determined by type, and not by definition. Explain and exemplify both kinds of determination. 3

4. State the conditions, and give the reason for each condition, to which a hypothesis must conform before it can be accepted as legitimate. 6

Shew, by examples, that either the possibility of a theory being true, or our inability to disprove it does not render it a legitimate hypothesis What is required further in order to raise a legitimate hypothesis to the rank of a valid induction? Illustrate your answer.

5. What is the characteristic imperfection of the Method of Agreement? Shew how that imperfection is to be dealt with, together with the other difficulties which attend the application of this method. 5

State the exact value of an inference drawn in accordance with it.

6 Why is the Method of Residues included among the inductive methods? Give an example of its working. 3

Explain the Method of Concomitant Variations, and furnish an example of its employment.

On what does the value of a conclusion drawn after this method depend?

7. State Whewell's objection to the methods, and shew how those objections may be met. Give a full account of Whewell's own exposition of the inductive process. Shew by an example the value of what he terms Consilience of Inductions. 4

8. Explain Fowler's use of the expression Empirical Generalization or Law, also the expression Incomplete Inductions, as distinguished from other kinds of Imperfect Inductions. 4

Describe the argument from Analogy, and notice the precautions requisite in employing it.

9 Point out the methods employed in *any three* of the following examples, and shew how the method is applied in each case:— 6

(*a.*) There is some casual connexion between magnetic disturbance and the occurrence of the Aurora Borealis.

(*b.*) Concurrence of polarization and double refraction.

(*c*) Heat generated by the action of mechanical force.

(*d.*) Hydrogen enters into the constitution of the solar atmosphere.

(*e*) Discovery of the planet Neptune

(*f*) Refrigeration at night proportional to the dryness of the atmosphere

(*g*) Solidification from a fluid state a cause of crystallization

10. It being the problem of Induction to detect facts of causation, describe the fallacies incident to it in the application of its methods, and furnish or refer to a few examples. 6

BUTLER.

Examiner—Mr. R. Parry.

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

1. What is the plan Butler proposes to himself in the Analogy? Describe the nature, use and force of the kind of argument he employs; and state the reasons that induced him to apply it to Natural and Revealed Religion. 5

2. What is the fundamental truth assumed? Justify the assumption. To what extent does our nature enable us to judge of God's government? 5

3. Whilst a presumption against a future state would be a presumption against religion, a demonstrative proof of such a state would be no proof of religion? Explain this fully, and shew clearly how Butler establishes the fact that no such presumption exists. 5

4 "There is a kind of moral government implied in God's natural government." Explain this Distinguish clearly between the natural and the moral government It has been objected to Butler's definition of the latter, (1) that such a system is merely a part of the general course of nature, (2) that to regard the pleasures naturally attending the performance of certain actions as *rewards*, is to consider them as moral inducements to the gratification of any passion that we *know* will give us pleasure. How does Butler meet those objections? 6

5. Enter fully into Butler's reply to those who think the only character of the Deity to be that of simple absolute benevolence. 5

6 What special meaning attaches to the word *probation* besides moral government? 5

Point out the analogy existing between our state of probation in our natural and in our religious capacity. What observations common to both capacities serve to show the extent and force of this analogy?

7. In what two senses may it be said that the notion of necessity is destructive of all religion? 5

Admitting, however, that it is possible to reconcile it with what experience teaches us of the constitution of things, shew that it is also reconcilable with what religion teaches. How does Butler show that the notion of necessity is not destructive of the proof of Natural Religion?

8. Allowing that the moral government of the world is, like its natural government, a *scheme* or constitution; shew how all objections to its justice and goodness may be met 4

9. How does Butler refute the arguments of those who attempt to explain away all particular affections by resolving them into self-love? Take as an illustration his treatment of Hobbes' account of benevolence 6

Shew that benevolence and self-love coincide in their results, also mention other passions and affections distinct from both, that tend to public as well as to private good.

10. How are we to understand the expression "natural *supremacy* of conscience" as used by Butler? Did he regard conscience (1) as an original and independent faculty; (2) as the supreme judge of right and wrong? Give reasons for your answer. 4

HAMILTON'S METAPHYSICS.

Examiner—Mr. A. Thomson.

The full value of each question is 5.

1. On what principle does Sir W. Hamilton estimate the comparative values of different sciences as instruments of education? What objection may be taken to his estimate?

2. How far are the different classes of mental phenomena independent of each other, and in what respects are they inter-dependent?

3 Distinguish mediate from immediate knowledge, and enunciate the conditions of immediate knowledge.

4. By what arguments does Sir W. Hamilton attempt to prove that we are conscious not only of the operation but also of the object of Perception.

5. On what grounds have the Qualities of Objects been divided into Primary and Secondary? What is the value of this distinction?

6. In Perception, do we first obtain a general knowledge of the complex wholes presented to us by sense, and then, by analysis and limiting our attention, obtain a special knowledge of their several parts; or do we first obtain a particular knowledge of the smallest parts to which sense is competent, and then, by synthesis, collect them into greater and greater wholes?

7. How is it possible for us to make an effort to recollect that which we have forgotten?

8 "Abstraction is not a positive act of the mind." Explain and criticise this proposition

9 What different meanings have been given to the term Common Sense? How do philosophers of the Scottish School apply this term?

10. To what extent does the Beauty of an object depend upon its Utility?

FLEMING'S MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

Examiner—Mr. R. Parry.

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

1. Distinguish laws of nature and laws of human actions. Prove that there is a supreme rule of human actions. 5

What constitutes the rightness or wrongness of an action?

2 What two things does the word *principle* signify when applied to human action? 4

Distinguish principles of knowledge and principles of action, shew how they have been confounded. Why is it so difficult to

define and arrange the latter? Classify them with regard to their influence on the will.

3. Reproduce Fleming's classification of the *springs* of human action; and state the views that appear to justify this classification. 4

What is the difference between instinctive and natural?

4. Give a concise account of the various theories advanced to explain the instinctive actions of the lower animals. 5

5. Briefly describe the leading theories of the ancients as to the nature of virtue; and shew in what sense they may be regarded as *typical*. 5

6. Examine Hobbes' views as to the nature of virtue; and describe the different directions taken by modern ethical controversy in opposition to those views, mentioning examples. 6

What are *realists* and *nominalists* in morality?

7. Point out the leading differences in the views of those who hold the moral faculty to be a kind of *sense*. 6

Briefly examine the principal objections to the intellectual theory of the nature of the moral faculty.

8. Some maintain that benevolence is what makes an agent *virtuous*; while others hold that a virtuous agent may be prompted by self-love as well as by benevolence; whilst both maintain that utility or beneficial tendency is what makes an action *right*. But this beneficial tendency has been viewed by some solely in reference to this life; while by others it has been extended to the life beyond the grave. Examine and name the leading defenders of each of these positions. 6

9. Define and classify *motives*; give the ground of your arrangement. Shew that the usual distinction into *objective* and *subjective* motives is not correct. 4

What is the question in dispute as to the relation of the intellect to the will?

10 Distinguish between *voluntary* and *free*; and shew that *necessary* is not the opposite of *voluntary*. 5

State briefly the chief arguments in favour of moral liberty; and examine fully what has been said both for and against the argument from consciousness.

HEAT AND LIGHT.

Examiner—Mr. A. Pedler.

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

1. Discuss what is the general effect of the addition of heat to (*a*) solids, (*b*) liquids, and (*c*) gases, stating clearly the effects it may have in producing changes of state, of volume, and of temperature. 6

2. Describe some experiments to show that the method in which heat propagates itself in solid bodies differs from that in liquids and gases. What is meant by the coefficient of thermal conductivity in a solid? 6

3. State clearly what happens as to the heat rays (*a*) when a beam of sunlight passes through a damp atmosphere and impinges on a sandy soil, (*b*) when a beam of sunlight passes through a dry atmosphere and impinges on a lake of water. Also explain what takes place when a beam of sunlight passes through a solution of alum, and through a solution of iodine in carbon disulphide. 8

4. Describe two methods for the determination of the specific heat of solid or liquid bodies. 7

Two pounds of water at 20° C are contained in a copper vessel weighing 2 pounds. 5 pounds of ice at — 10° C. are then added. Afterwards $\frac{1}{10}$th pound of steam at 100° C. is passed into the vessel. Explain what will be the final result of the mixture, on the supposition that no heat is gained or lost by external causes. (Specific Heat copper = 0 095. Specific Heat ice = 0 5. Latent Heat water = 80 thermal units. Latent Heat steam = 536 thermal units.)

5. What is meant by the mechanical equivalent of heat? How was it determined by Joule? 8

How much heat is disengaged if a bullet, weighing 50 grammes, strikes a target with a velocity of 50 mètres a second?

6. Describe how Foucault, or Fizeau, was able to determine experimentally the velocity of light. 6

7 What are the laws which regulate the intensity of light received on any surface? Describe a Bunsen's Photometer, and show whether the laws alluded to are taken into account in this instrument. 7

8. Explain clearly the construction of an ordinary spectroscope, and of a direct-vision spectroscope, and mention the principles on which their use depends. Into what classes are spectra divided, and what general facts can be deduced by the consideration of each class of spectra? 9

9. Give a general statement of the principle of interference of light, and apply it to the explanation of the colours of the soap bubble. 9

What appearance would an iridescent soap bubble present in monochromatic lights, such as those of a sodium or a thallium flame?

10 A beam of white light is passed through a prism of iceland spar, and produces two images. A plate of tourmaline placed in the path of the beam is black upon one image, and bright on the other Explain these effects. A thin film of silonite is then introduced between the iceland spar and tourmaline, what will then be observed? 9

SOUND, MAGNETISM, AND ELECTRICITY.

Examiner—MR. W. BOOTH.

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

1. What is meant by Laplace's correction for the velocity of sound in air? Give a clear statement of the nature and amount of the correction. 7

2. Explain what is meant by the interference of sound, and give a full account and explanation of "beats" in music. 8

3. You have two bar magnets of different powers and a small magnetic needle, and are required to determine experimentally, and express numerically, the relative powers of the two magnets, how will you do this? 6

4. What are magnetic lines of force? Two bar magnets of equal size and force are placed in the same straight line, the N. pole of one being separated from the S pole of the second magnet by a short interval; the N. pole of the first and the S. pole of the second are then brought into contact; afterwards the first magnet is slid over the second until the one exactly covers the other, and finally the first magnet is taken up, and its position reversed, so that the N. pole of one is over the S pole of the other. Show by a diagram the direction of the lines of force of the magnets in each of the four positions 8

5. Describe clearly what is meant by the term "Electrical Potential;" how may it be experimentally measured? 8

6. What is electric induction? You are provided with a stick of sealing wax, some sheet zinc, and a sheet of vulcanized india-rubber, and are required to construct an efficient electrophorus. After constructing it you are required to illustrate its action; how will you do it? 7

7. What is Ohm's law, and what general principles with regard to the arrangement of batteries can be deduced from it? A set of 36 exactly equal and similar galvanic cells is taken, the ratio of the resistance of each cell to the interpolar resistance being as 12 : 3; what will be the best way of arranging them? 8

8. Explain clearly what happens when the current from a battery passes through acidulated water, and state the laws of electrolysis. If an electric current is passed through a series of vessels containing water, hydrochloric acid, copper sulphate solution, and ferric chloride solution respectively, and if one gramme of hydrogen is liberated in the first vessel, state what weights of new substances will be liberated in the other vessels. Given that the atomic weights of the elements are, hydrogen = 1, chlorine = 35·5, copper = 63·4, sulphur = 32, and iron = 56. 8

9. Describe the construction and action of Ruhmkorff's induction coil, pointing out the purpose of each of the essential parts. 7

10. Describe the construction and mode of use of a Leyden jar, also describe and explain the "cascade" arrangement of Leyden jars. 8

BOTANY.

Examiner—Mr. L. Brace.

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

1. Describe the specimens A, B, and C. 15
2. Define the term dehiscence, and describe the various kinds. 5

3 Give the characters of the chief divisions and subdivisions of the natural system, as followed by Henfrey. 10

4 Define the following terms, and give instances of their application:— 4

Declinate Coma. Glabrous. Valve.

5. What are neuter flowers? Mention an instance in which they occur. 6

6. What is Periodicity of Growth in plants? 5

7. State fully the difference between the growing point of the Phanerogamia and that of the Cryptogamia 10

8. Describe fully the pollen grains of the Gymnospermia. 5

9. What is peculiar about the flower of the Capparidaceæ? Give the affinities of the Order. 10

10. What are the sources of the nutriment of plants, and the modes in which they obtain it? 5

BOTANY.

Examiner—Mr. L. Brace.

The figures in the margin indicate full marks

1. Mention examples of the natural orders Combretaceæ, Lythraceæ, and Casurinaceæ, and give the diagnoses and affinities of the orders. 10

2. Enumerate the characteristic vegetable forms met with in a Flora of the Polar and Tropical Climatal Zones.

3. Define the following terms:— 4

Collenchyma. Cremocarp. Cypsela. Duramen

4. Describe fully the development and growth of a root 6

5 Give an account of the Circulation and Distribution of the Sap. 5

6 Give an account of the plant called Torula cerevisiæ. 5

7. What is a parasite? How may a plant become pseudo-parasitic?

8 What fossil Flora contains forms of an Australo-Indian type? Enumerate some of the forms. 10

9 Define the terms superior and inferior, and give examples of their application 5

10 Describe fully the minute structure of a Leaf. 5

11 Describe the specimens D, E, F. 15

GEOLOGY.

Examiner—Mr. R. Mallett.

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

1 Give some account of how mineral veins are formed. How do you explain the alternate contraction and swelling frequently observed in such veins? 7

2 Mention some of the principal kinds of metamorphic rocks, giving their compostion. 5

3 Draw an ideal section of a volcanic cone, and explain how it is formed. 4

4 Mention some of the more characteristic fossils of the Devonian period. 5

5. In which rock are caves generally found, and why are they common in such rock? Explain the mode of formation of stalactite 6

6. At what period is a temperate climate believed to have prevailed in Greenland, and what is the evidence on which such opinion is founded? 5

7. What differences are observable between inland sea-cliffs and escarpments due to subaerial denudation? 6

8 Give a list, in descending order, of the principal groups into which the stratified rocks of Britain are divided 5

9. Name the eight rock specimens given (to each of which a number is attached) 7

MINERALOGY.

Examiner—MR R MALLETT.

The figures in the margin indicate full marks

1 How can the octahedron, tetrahedron, dodecahedron with rhombic faces, and pentagonal dodecahedron be derived from the cube? 6

2. How do an hexagonal prism of beryl and an hexagonal prism of basalt essentially differ from each other? 6

3. The formula of copper pyrites is $Cu\ Fe\ S_2$; calculate its percentage composition, the atomic weights of copper, iron, and sulphur being respectively 63·4. 56, and 32 5

4. How would you determine the presence of the two main constituents of smaltine by means of the blowpipe? 4

5. How are diamond and graphite related to each other, and what are the most important differences between them? 5

6 Explain how the following minerals are related to each other in respect of isomorphism; aragonite, calc-spar, cerusite, chalybite, dolomite, magnesite. 5

7 What are the main points in which balas ruby (spinel) and oriental ruby (red sapphire) differ from each other? 6

8 What is the chemical composition, and system of crystallization, of each of the following minerals, barytine, borax, cinnabar, copper-glance, corundum, fluorspar, garnet, hematite, magnetite, nickeline, saltpetre, topaz? 6

9. Name the ten minerals given (to each of which a number is attached.) 7

ZOOLOGY AND PHYSIOLOGY.

Examiner—Dr. D. D. Cunningham.

The marginal figures represent full marks.

1. What are the distinctive characters of living matter? 8
2. What kinds of Respiratory organs occur in Vertebrated Animals? 8
3. Into what main groups may Arthropodous animals be subdivided? 8
4. What features distinguish the circulatory apparatus in Reptiles from that in Birds? 10
5. Compare the respiratory processes in animals and vegetables. 12
6. Describe the phenomena of coagulation of blood. On what does their occurrence depend? 12
7. Give a short account of the structure and function of the human liver. 9
8. What varieties of muscular tissue occur in the animal body? What functional differences do they present? 8

ZOOLOGY AND PHYSIOLOGY.

Examiner—Dr. D. D. Cunningham.

The marginal figures represent full marks.

1. Mention any phenomena indicating that in the case of certain secretions, the specific products are the result of processes of local manufacture in the tissue elements 14
2. How are secretory processes influenced by the nervous system? 8
3. What parts in the adult human brain correspond to the anterior, middle, and posterior cerebral vesicles of the embryonic cerebro-spinal axis? 8
4. What are the distinctive characters of the order Cheiroptera? Into what principal sections may the order be divided? 8
5. Describe the characteristic structural features and life-history of the Cestoidea. 8
6. What is the object of the various processes to which food-materials are subject in the alimentary canal? 8
7. Why does the blood, pumped into the arterial system by successive cardiac contractions, come to flow in a continuous stream through the capillaries? 13
8. Into what orders is the class Pisces subdivided? Mention an example belonging to each of them. 8

ALGEBRA AND TRIGONOMETRY.

Examiner—MR. ST. JOHN STEPHEN.

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

1. State and prove the Binomial Theorem for a positive integer. Prove that the coefficient of a^r in the expansion of 4

$$\frac{1}{1 - 3x + 2x^2}$$

is $2^{r+1} - 1$.

2. Find the sum of the cubes of the 1st n natural numbers 4
Shew that every cube is the difference of two squares, and that if the cube contains an uneven factor a^3, each of the squares is divisible by a^2.

3. If $2n + 1$ be a prime number then $(\underline{|n})^2 + (-1)^n$ is divisible by $2n + 1$. 5

Hence shew that the sum of the rth powers of the first n natural numbers is divisible by $2n + 1$.

4. Sum to n terms the following series: 4

$$\frac{1}{1.3.5} + \frac{1}{2.4.6} + \frac{1}{3.5.7} + \frac{1}{4.6.8} + \ldots.$$

$$1^2 + 2^2x + 3^2x^2 + 4^2x^3 + \ldots.$$

5. Define a continued fraction, and show how to convert any given fraction into a continued fraction. 4
Prove also the law of formation of the successive convergents.

6 Prove the following relations (N. B.—A geometrical solution preferred) 6

$$\text{Cos A} + \cos \text{B} = 2 \cos \frac{\text{A} + \text{B}}{2} \cos \frac{\text{A} - \text{B}}{2}.$$

$$\text{Sin A} + \sin \text{B} = 2 \sin \frac{\text{A} + \text{B}}{2} \cos \frac{\text{A} - \text{B}}{2}.$$

If A + B + C = 0, shew that

$$1 - \cos^2 \text{A} - \cos^2 \text{B} - \cos^2 \text{C} + 2 \cos \text{A} \cos \text{B} \cos \text{C} = 0.$$

7. Find the sum of 6

$$\cos \theta - \frac{1}{3} \cos 3\theta + \frac{1}{5} \cos 5\theta - \ldots.$$

$$\sin \theta - \frac{1}{3} \sin 3\theta + \frac{1}{5} \sin 5\theta - \ldots.$$

8. Find x from the following equation: 6
$(\cos \alpha + x \sin \alpha)(\cos \beta + x \sin \beta) = \cos(\alpha + \beta) + x \sin(\alpha + \beta)$.
Hence deduce or prove by any other method that

$$(\cos \theta \pm \sqrt{-1} \sin \theta)^n = \cos n\theta \pm \sqrt{-1} \sin n\theta.$$

9 In any triangle prove that 4

$$1 - \sin^2 \frac{A}{2} \sin^2 \frac{B}{2} \sin^2 \frac{C}{2} - 2 \sin \frac{A}{2} \sin \frac{B}{2} \sin \frac{C}{2} = 0.$$

10 Find the experimental values of the cosine and sine. 4
Show that

$$\tan^{-1} x = x - \frac{1}{3} x^3 + \frac{1}{5} x^5 - \ldots.$$

11. Find the radius of the circle described round a triangle. 5
In a triangle ABC, if AD be drawn perpendicular to BC and from D, DP, DQ be draw perpendiculars to AB, AC, prove that $PQ = \frac{\Delta}{R}$ where Δ = area of triangle ABC, and R = radius of its circumscribing circle Why can there be only one circle circumscribing a triangle?

ALGEBRAIC GEOMETRY OF TWO DIMENSIONS.

Examiner—Mr. John Eliot, M. A.

The figures in the margin indicate full marks

1 Find the equation to a straight line in terms of the intercepts it makes with the axis 4
Shew that the two lines given by—

$$ax^2 + 2bxy + cy^2 = 0$$

are at right angles if—

$$a + c - 2b \cos \theta = 0$$

where θ is the angle between the co-ordinate axes
2 Find the area of the triangle whose angular points are 4
defined by x_1y_1, x_2y_2, x_3y_3
Find the area enclosed by the lines —

$$y = mx : y = m_1x : y = m_2x + c$$

3. What is meant by the radical axis of two circles? 4
Shew that the radical axes of three circles intersect in a point
4 What is meant by the polar of a point with respect to a 4
circle?
Find the polar of the point α, β with respect to the circle—

$$x^2 + y^2 = r^2,$$

and the pole of the line—

$$Ax + By + C = 0,$$

with respect to the circle—

$$x^2 + y^2 + 2ax + 2by + c = 0.$$

5. Define a parabola. Thence obtain its equation in polar 4
co-ordinates, the vertex being the pole, and the axis the initial line
6 Find the equation to the tangent and normal at any point 5
of a parabola in terms of the tangents of the angles they make with the axes.

7. What is meant by conjugate diameters of an ellipse? 5

Obtain the equation to an ellipse referred to a pair of conjugate diameters as axes

8 Define the eccentric angle at any point of an ellipse. 6

Prove that the eccentric angles at the extremities of a pair of conjugate diameters differ by $\frac{\pi}{2}$.

Obtain expressions for determining the eccentric angles of the points of intersection with the ellipse—

$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1,$$

of the polar of the point α, β with respect to that ellipse.

9. What are asymptotes? Find in any way the equation to a hyperbola referred to its asymptotes as axes. 6

Prove that the line joining the ends of conjugate diameters is parallel to one asymptote and is bisected by the other.

10. When the equation to a conic is in the form— 8

$$ax^2 + 2c^1xy + by^2 + 2a^1y + 2b^1x + c = 0.$$

find the co-ordinates of the centre.

Prove that if the axes are rectangular the eccentricity is given by the equation—

$$\frac{e^4}{1 - e^2} = \frac{(a + b)^2}{ab - c^{12}} = 4.$$

B. L. Examination.

1884.

JURISPRUDENCE.

Examiner—Mr. K. M. Chaterje.

The marginal figures represent full marks.

1. What is the common characteristic of all laws? Compare *moral law* with *positive law.* Give an instance in which the two kinds of law may be said to conflict. 9

2. Describe a *natural society.* Explain how a natural society may become a *society political.* Show that the bare definition of a society political does *not* convey the full and complete idea of sovereignty. 9

3. Distinguish between *rights in rem* and *rights in personam* Under which of those heads would you place conjugal or marital rights? And why? 9

4. Point out the relation, if any, between *Jus gentium* and *International law.* Is International law a branch of positive law? Give your reasons. 9

5 Give a brief sketch of the rise and growth of Prætorian law (*Jus Prætorium*). Note the points of difference between Roman and English Equity. 9

6 Explain the maxim—the King can do no wrong. 8

Enumerate the different branches of the royal authority or power.

7. Who are meant by disqualified proprietors? By virtue of which of its prerogatives does the Crown take over charge of their property through the Court of Wards? 8

8. What are the powers and liabilities of the holder of a certificate under Act XL of 1858? When will the minor, on account of whose property a certificate has been granted, be deemed to have attained his majority? 8

9. What is meant by *civil marriage?* Relate some of its incidents. How, if at all, is the *status* of a party marrying in that form likely to be affected? 8

10. State some of the important provisions of the Regulating Act (13 Geo. III, c. 63). What was the immediate consequence of its introduction? 8

11. Compare in general terms the powers and functions of the Original Side of the High Court with those of the highest Court of original Jurisdiction in the Mofussil. 7½

12. Point out the leading distinctions between the Presidency town and the Mofussil. What is the historical origin of the distinction? 7½

REAL PROPERTY, SUCCESSION ACT, RENT LAW, &c.

Examiner—MR. K. M. CHATERJE.

The marginal figures represent full marks.

1. What is an estate-tail? Enumerate its different kinds, and give an instance of each. 9

Mention the steps by which an estate-tail has been gradually unfettered.

Describe the nature of the estate of a tenant *in tail after possibility of issue extinct.*

2. Under what two general heads are estates classified according *to the time of their enjoyment?* 8

"A tenant for years dies, and makes him who hath the reversion in fee his executor, whereby the term vests also in him."

Will there be a *merger* in this case? Give your reasons.

3. Wherein consists the difference between an estate in reversion and that in remainder? Give an instance of each. 7

4. Explain the nature of an estate in joint-tenancy. In what respects does it differ from an estate in coparcenary? How may an estate in joint-tenancy be dissolved? 8

What is an incorporeal hereditament? Give an instance from the Limitation Act.

5. What is meant by the *domicile of origin?* When can a man be said to have acquired a new domicile? Do you know of any special mode by which a domicile may be acquired in British India? 8

How does the question of a man's domicile determine the course of succession to his property?

6. Describe the order of succession to the property of an intestate—a Christian native of India, who has left no lineal descendants. 7

7. Explain—*election, specific legacies, demonstrative legacies,* and *ademption of legacies* 8

When is a legacy said to lapse? Give an instance.

8. Define the powers and duties of an administrator. What is meant by an executor of his own wrong? What is the nature of his liabilities? 7

9. How are the rights and liabilities of the buyer defined in the Transfer of Property Act? 8

What provision does the law of Registration make with regard to the sale of immovable property?

10 Distinguish between a *charge on property*, and a mortgage. 9

Enumerate the different kinds of mortgage, and explain the terms—*redemption* and *foreclosure.*

Put a case in which one out of several joint-mortgagors may claim redemption of his share of the property on payment of a proportional amount of the whole debt.

11. What is a Putni Taluq? Where did it originate, and when did an estate of that kind first receive Government or Statutory recognition? 7

What happens to the encumbrances created on his estate by the Putnidar on the sale of his property by private arrangement, or for arrears of rent ?

12. Explain in a few words the principle which governs the acquisition of *chur* land, and state the law of *shekust pywust* or alluvium and diluvium, as laid down in Regulation XI of 1825. 7

13. How does a *ryot* acquire a right of occupancy ? State the grounds on which his rent may be enhanced. When may an occupancy tenant claim abatement of rent ? 8

THE LAW OF CONTRACTS AND TORTS.

Examiner—Mr. H. J. Hyde.

The marginal figures represent full marks.

[*No marks will be assigned for answers to riders unless reasons be given.*]

1. What do you understand by the expression "Ex nudo pacto non oritur actio" ? 5

For an agreement to be binding on the promissee is it necessary that some benefit should be bestowed on the promisser ? 3

2. Under the English law what does a contract of sale of specific goods imply ? and what is the law as to the transmutation of property under such contracts ? 3

What effect had the Statutes 29 Car. II, c. 3, and 9 Geo. IV. c. 14. respectively upon such contracts ? 3

(*a*) A verbally agrees to sell B, and B agrees to buy a carriage, value £50, delivery to be given that day at B's house, and payment to be made within one month. At the time the agreement is entered into, A in B's presence makes an entry in his sale book of the transaction. A then sends the carriage to B's house and tenders it to B, but B not having room for it that day, does not take delivery, but returns it to A with a request that it should be sent the next day. That night a fire takes place in A's premises and the carriage was insured by A for £25. What are the rights of A and B under the agreement ? Who is entitled to the £25, when paid to A by the Insurance Company ? 4

3. What do you understand by the terms "Factor", "Broker" and "Del credere Agent" ? and in what way, if at all, do the functions of each differ ? 4

What used to be the position at common law of a purchaser of goods from an agent who had exceeded his authority, such purchaser taking *bonâ fide* and without notice of the agent so exceeding his authority ? 4

4. Distinguish between the terms "Undue Influence" and "Coercion" in the sense in which those terms are used in the Indian Contract Act. What effect have they respectively on an agreement to which the consent of one of the parties has been obtained by means of them ? 3

(*a*) A forges his father's (B's) name to certain documents and obtains a loan from a bank upon the security of such documents. The Bank, on discovering the forgery, puts pressure on B without, however, distinctly threatening to prosecute A, and thus induces B to give a mortgage on his property as security 6

for the repayment of the advance made to A. A not being able to repay the amount on due date, the Bank calls upon B to make it good, and, on his refusing to do so, institutes a suit to enforce its mortgage security against his property.

What consideration was there for the agreement between the Bank and B? Has B any defence to the suit?

5. When is the consideration, or object of an agreement said to be unlawful? 2

(*a.*) A by two separate agreements promises B and C to drop two prosecutions which he has instituted against them respectively for robbery and house trespass, in consideration of B and C each paying him Rs. 10,000 within six months. A does not attend before the Magistrate at the hearing of the two cases and B and C are discharged for want of evidence. 3

(*b.*) A promises to obtain employment for D in the public service in consideration of D's paying him Rs. 10,000 out of his pay; the amount to be paid within one year from the time of D's entering such employment. D gets the employment but not through A's agency. 3

In the above cases, B, C and D refuse to pay A the amounts agreed upon. Can A recover the same by suit? Would it make any, and if so, what difference in the last case if D had got the employment by means of A's agency?

6 When are goods said to be "in transit"? When may a seller who has parted with goods stop them while they are in transit to the buyer? 2

Under what circumstances does the seller's right of stoppage cease when the goods have been again sold by the buyer to a third party, and under what circumstances does it still exist? 3

A, at Calcutta, sells B 300 bales of piece-goods to be delivered at Delhi B receives 230 bales out of the 300, and while the remaining 100 are on their way up-country by Rail, B becomes insolvent. What rights has A with regard to the 100 bales? 3

What difference would it make, if any—

(i) If the Railway receipt had been pledged by B with a third party for valuable consideration. 3

(ii) If B had sold the goods (*a.*) *bonâ fide* (*b*) the buyer knowing of B's intention to become an insolvent.

7. How does a contract of "Indemnity" differ from a contract of "Guarantee?" 3

What are the rights and liabilities of an indemnity holder when sued? 2

C lends B a sum of money, and A, at the request of B, accepts a bill of exchange drawn by B upon A to secure the amount. C, the holder of the Bill, demands payment of it from A, and, on A's refusal to pay, sues him on the bill. A, having practically no grounds for refusing payment, defends the suit, but a decree for the amount of the bill with costs is passed against him Has A a right to recover anything, and, if so what, from B? 3

8 To what extent has a surety the right to the benefit of securities held by the creditor for the debt for which such surety is liable?

C as surety for B jointly executes a bond with B in favour of A to secure the repayment of a sum of Rs. 1,000 lent by A to B. A, subsequent to the bond having been executed, obtains a mortgage from B for Rs 1,000 over property belonging to B worth Rs. 5,000 as further security for the bond debt, and afterwards at B's request gives up the mortgage as well as certain shares of the nominal value of Rs. 500 which B had deposited with A as security for the same loan previous to the bond being executed by C. C had no notice of A's holding the shares as security for the loan at the time he executed the bond, nor did he become aware of that fact or of the mortgage transaction till after the shares had been returned to B and the mortgage given up by A. 6

How far is C discharged if at all? Would it make any difference if C had been aware of the share and the mortgage transactions between A and B at the time they were entered into?

9. What is a Contract of Bailment and what respectively are the duties of the Bailor and Bailee in such a contract? 3

A bails to B 100 bales of jute value Rs 25 *per* bale bearing A's private mark, and also 100 maunds of rice 3 Rs. a maund. The bales of jute get mixed with other bales of jute bailed by C to B value Rs. 20 a bale and the rice gets mixed in bulk with other rice bailed by D to B value Rs 2/8 a maund 4

What are the respective rights of A, B, C and D? 2

10. What is a 'partnership?"

In what cases may a Court decree a dissolution of a partnership at the suit of one of the partners? 3

What are the rights and liabilities of a partner, who is taken into a partnership while a minor, both before and after he has attained his majority, as between himself and third parties with reference to the partnership transactions during his minority? 3

11 Enumerate the different kinds of contracts which may be specifically enforced. 4

What presumptions is a Court bound to make in an action for the breach of the following contracts:—

(*a*) a contract for the sale of 100 bigahs of land. 3
(*b*) " " " 100 bags of linseed
(*c*) " " " 100 shares in the Bank of Bengal.

12. When may a Court order a contract in writing to be rescinded at the suit of any person interested in such contract? 4

A contracts to convey land to B on a particular day for Rs. 3,000. Before the day arrived, A sells and conveys the land along with some other land to C for Rs 3,500 and C dies. C before he bought the land from A had knowledge of A's contract with B. Can B compel any one, and if so whom, to specifically perform the contract he made with A?

CRIMINAL LAW AND CRIMINAL PROCEDURE.

Examiner—MR. H. J. HYDE.

The marginal figures represent full marks.

[*No marks will be assigned for answers to riders unless reasons be given.*]

1. When is a person said to abet the doing of a thing? Give illustrations. 3

A instigates B, a servant, to help him in stealing from B's master, and B with his master's knowledge and consent, in order to procure A's punishment helps him to remove certain property. Has any offence been committed? If so, what is it? and by whom has it been committed?

2. Define "Rioting" and "Affray"; and state how they differ from each other 3

State also what is necessary to prove in order to support a conviction for each of these offences. 3

Illustrate each branch of your answer. 4

3. When is a person said to commit forgery, and when to make a false document? 6

What is a forged document?

4 Define "Dacoity." 2

Explain the difference between "Theft" and "Extortion"; and state when they respectively amount to "Robbery." 3

Give examples. 4

5. What offence, if any, has A committed in each of the following cases. Give reasons for your answer.

(*a*) A pawns his watch with Z and afterwards takes it out of Z's possession without Z's consent, and without having repaid Z what he borrowed from him. 2

(*b.*) A, by representing some plated spoons, which he knows to be of very inferior quality, to be as good as plated spoons known as "Elkington's A." which is a well known mark in the market of a superior quality, induces Z to pay more for them than he otherwise would, had he known their real character. 2

(*c.*) A, by threats of taking B's life, dishonestly induces B to sign a blank-stamped paper and give it to him B signs and gives the paper to A. 2

(*d.*) B, a tenant of A's, is in debt to him for rent which he won't pay. A takes possession of a cow belonging to B without B's consent and refuses to give it up till B pays the rent. 2

(*e.*) A, the owner of an estate, sells and conveys it to Z. Subsequently before putting Z in possession. A mortgages it to B without disclosing the previous sale to Z, and gets B to advance money on the security of the mortgage. 2

6 Enumerate the exceptions which relieve a person from the responsibility of making imputations or statements, which would but for such exceptions render him liable to a criminal charge under the provisions of the Indian Penal Code 9

7 Enumerate the various kinds of "hurts" which are designated "grievous." 3

What is it essential to prove before a conviction can be obtained on a charge of voluntarily causing grievous hurt? 2

A, intending or knowing himself to be likely to permanently disfigure Z's face, gives Z a blow which knocks him down; and in the fall Z breaks his arm. Z's face is not permanently disfigured. What offence has A committed? 3

8. When may a police officer arrest a person without an order or a warrant from a Magistrate? 4

What is the law as to arrests by private persons? 4

9. Enumerate the different classes of Courts exercising Criminal Jurisdiction, and state the limit of the power of each as to the amount of punishment it may award. 5

What are the rules to be applied with reference to sentences in cases of conviction for several offences at one time? 3

10. State what is the duty of the Judge and Jury respectively in the trial of cases which are tried with the assistance of a Jury. 4

Illustrate your answer. 3

State also the procedure to be followed by a Judge of a Sessions Court in cases in which the verdict of the jury is not an unanimous one, or is one with which he disagrees. 2

11. State shortly the nature of the provisions contained in the Criminal Procedure Code regarding the transfer of Criminal cases from one Court to another. 7

12. Enumerate, as shortly as you can, the offences punishable under the Penal Code which may be compounded; and state by whom they may be so compounded in the cases of adults as well as of minors; and also the effect of such composition. 7

CIVIL PROCEDURE CODE AND EVIDENCE.

Examiner—MR. H. J. HYDE.

The marginal figures represent full marks.

[*No marks will be assigned for answers to riders unless reasons be given.*]

1. What particulars must a plaint contain? Under what circumstances may a plaint be rejected or returned for amendment? When should it be rejected? 8

2 A on the 1st January 1883 sold B at Calcutta 50 bales of grey shirtings at Rs. 200 per bale, delivery to be given and taken within 30 days, and payment to be made within 45 days after delivery, otherwise interest to be paid by B at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum. A, who was a European merchant, died on the 21st August 1883, and C and D, the executors under his will, are desirous of recovering the amount due under the above contract from B. B took delivery on the 25th January 1883; and has not up to date paid the money, though a demand was made on him by A before his death. What steps should C and D take?

Draw the necessary plaint in a suit to be filed on the 25th January 1884 for the recovery of the money, leaving blanks if the facts are not sufficiently stated for the purpose of completing such plaint. 9

3 Under what circumstances does the service of a summons on one of several co-defendants constitute good service on all? 2

When can a Court order substituted service? and how should it usually be effected? 2

When the defendant, is in jail or a resident outside the limits of British India, how is service to be effected? 2

4. When, and in what cases may a Court grant a temporary injunction? and how can such injunction be enforced? 4

Can an injunction as a rule be obtained *ex-parte?* 4

5. In what cases may a Court, which has passed a decree, send it for execution to another Court? What documents must be sent to such other Court for that purpose? 6

6. In what cases only will a second appeal lie from a decree passed in appeal by a Court Subordinate to the High Court? 6

7. What is a "Fact?" When are facts said to be "relevant"? 5

Mention some of the facts of which a Court is bound to take Judicial notice; and explain what you mean by the term "Judicial notice." 3

8. What is the meaning of the terms "Primary" and "Secondary" evidence as applied to the proof of documents? What does the latter term include? 8

9. In what cases only may the existence, condition or contents of a document be proved by secondary evidence? State in each particular case the nature of the secondary evidence that is admissable. 9

10. Under what circumstances are confessions made by accused persons inadmissable in evidence against them in a criminal proceeding? 3

X, Y and Z are charged with murder X, while in the custody of A, a police officer, (Y and Z not being present) says to B, a friend of his, "The charge against Y, Z and myself is a true one. The murder was committed with a knife which I hid under the bed in D's house." A, having overheard X's statement, goes and finds the knife where X said it was. 6

X, Y and Z are being tried together. Can any portion of the above statement made by X be used in evidence against any, and if so, against which, of the accused?

Supposing X, Y and Z were tried separately, what effect would that have on the admissibility or otherwise of X's statement as against Y and Z?

11. What is meant by Estoppel? 2

(i.) A sues X, his tenant under a 3 years' lease to eject him for non-payment of rent; at the time of the institution of the suit, A is a party to another suit in which his title to the land leased to X is in dispute. 2

(ii.) A bill purporting to be drawn by A is accepted by X. X is sued on the bill. 2

(iii.) A bails certain goods to X. X delivers them over to B instead of to A, and A sues X for the value of the goods. 2

In the above three cases what defences could X legally raise? What facts is he not at liberty to put in issue?

12. What are the provisions of the Limitation Act with reference to the effect of acknowledgments on the period of limitation? 3

How far do the provisions of that Act differ from those of the 3

Evidence Act with regard to the proof of acknowledgments when they are contained in a written document?

A owes B Rs. 1,000 and says to him, "Yes, it is true I owe you the money; but it is not payable till next week: I decline to pay you now, but will pay you then." 4

Is that a sufficient acknowledgment to create a new period from which limitation would run? Would it be a sufficient acknowledgment if a similar statement had been contained in a letter written by A to C with reference to the debt due by A to B, C not being B's agent for the purpose of collecting the debt?

13. What is the period of limitation, and when does it begin to run in suits of the following description, *viz* :—

(*a*). For compensation for false imprisonment. 1
(*b*). For compensation for Trespass upon immoveable property. 1
(*c*). For specific performance of a contract. 1
(*d*). For compensation for libel. 1
(*e*). By a Hindu for arrears of maintenance. 1

HINDU AND MOHAMMEDAN LAW.

Examiner—Mr. K. M. Chaterje.

The marginal figures represent full marks.

N. B.—In answering these questions, state, where necessary, the difference between the Mitakshara and the Dayabhaga school of law.

1. Describe the general character of the *Joint-family*. 7

What status is assigned to the widow by the Dayabhaga and the Mitakshara respectively? Does that circumstance afford any clue to the relative age of the two Codes? Give your reasons.

2 To what extent, if any, is the father's right over his property affected by the birth of a son? 7

3 "Among grandsons by different fathers, the allotment of shares is according to the father" 7

Explain and illustrate the text.

Is that so in Mohammedan law?

4. Under what circumstance, if any, may a Hindu be said to have changed his school of law by a change of residence? 7

5 Which of the relations of a deceased proprietor are entitled to maintenance? To what extent, if any, is the claim for maintenance a charge on the property? 7

6 According to the principles of Hindu law, which of the two is the source of greater benefit, a son's daughter or a daughter's daughter? And why? 7

7. In the order of succession, who takes the property in the first instance, the mother or the father? And on what ground? 12

i. A, a Hindu of Bengal, dies leaving—

(1) a married daughter without issue.
(2) a daughter's son
(3) a son's unmarried daughter.

Explain the nature of the interest of each or any of them in A's estate.

ii. A, a Hindu, dies leaving—

(1) an adopted son.
(2) a son born after adoption.

How should A's property be divided between (1) and (2)?

iii. A, a Hindu dies leaving—

(1) a brother's daughter's son.
(2) a sister's son.
(3) a daughter's adopted son.

How do they stand to each other in the order of succession to A's property? Who succeeds A? Cite the leading case on the point.

8. Define marriage. Can a Mohammedan marry his wife's sister? Explain your answer. To what extent, if any, does the Mohammedan law permit marriage with persons of other religions? 7

9. Compare a Mohammedan guardian with a Roman Curator. How far has the mother the right to the custody of her children? 7

10. What is the status of a *Mutawalli* or superintendent of endowment under the Mohammedan law? 7

11. Explain the nature and operation of a Mohammedan will. When may an heir become also a legatee? 7

12. Lay down the *general* rule which governs the order of succession among relations of the whole and the half blood among the *Shia* sect 7

13. Under the Mohammedan law, who are those relations that must succeed in any event? 11

i. A, a Mussulman, dies leaving—

(1) a father.
(2) a mother.
(3) two daughters.

Divide the estate of A among (1), (2) and (3).

ii. A, a Mussulman, dies leaving—

(1) a husband.
(2) a father.
(3) a mother.
(4) a daughter.

How will you distribute the inheritance among (1), (2), (3) and (4)? Do you notice any peculiarity?

First Examination in Engineering.

1883.

ARITHMETIC AND ALGEBRA.

Examiner—MR. A. M. NASH.

1. Write out in words the number 260073052093 and subtract 307 from 401 explaining fully every step of the process.

2. Which is the greater $\dfrac{1\frac{1}{2} \text{ of } 3\frac{1}{3}}{2\frac{1}{4} \text{ of } 4\frac{1}{8}}$ of $\dfrac{8\frac{1}{4}}{3\frac{3}{4}}$ or $\dfrac{2\frac{1}{3} \times 3\frac{1}{6}}{4\frac{1}{4} \text{ of } 6\frac{1}{3}} + \dfrac{1\frac{1}{4} \text{ of } 3\frac{3}{4}}{2\frac{2}{9} \times 4\frac{8}{35}}$ $\times \dfrac{\frac{4}{5}}{3\frac{13}{19}}$? Find the value of ·03125 of Rs 2 + $\left\{\dfrac{2\frac{2}{3} + 1\frac{1}{7}}{\frac{1}{2} + \frac{9}{14}} + \dfrac{19}{24}\right\}$ of $\cdot\dot{3}\dot{9}$ of Re. 1.

3. If 6 men reap 108 bighas in 15 days of 9 hours each, in how many days will 9 men reap 135 bighas, working 12 hours a day?

4. A merchant has to remit to London £123 12*s*; how much must he pay in rupees when the rate of exchange is 1*s*. $7\frac{5}{16}$*d*. per rupee?

5. A person having £5600 in the $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cents sells out at 93 and invests the proceeds in 5 per cents. at $110\frac{1}{2}$. Find the change in his income.

6. Simplify $\dfrac{3\,abc}{bc + ca - ab} - \dfrac{\dfrac{a-1}{a} + \dfrac{b-1}{b} + \dfrac{c-1}{c}}{\dfrac{1}{a} + \dfrac{1}{b} - \dfrac{1}{c}}$: and show that $a^4 + b^4 + c^4 - (a^3 + b^3 + c^3)(a + b + c) + (a^2 + b^2 + c^2)(bc + ca + ab) = abc\,(a + b + c)$.

7. Show that a quadratic equation cannot have more than two roots. If m and n be the roots of the equation

$$x^2 - (a + ab + b)\,x + ab\,(a + b) = 0,$$

solve the equation $x^2 - mx + n = 0$ in which m and n are so chosen that the equation is homogeneous.

8. Find the number of combinations of n things taken r at time. In how many ways can 2 fives, 3 fours and 4 threes be thrown with 9 dice, each die being in the form of a cube, the faces of which are numbered from 1 to 6.

9. An article is sold at a loss of as much per cent as it is worth in pounds. Show that £25 is the highest price at which it can be sold.

10. Show that in the expansion of $(1 + x)^n$ where n is a positive integer, the coefficient of the rth term from the beginning is equal to the coefficient of the rth term from the end

If $(1 + x)^n = p_0 + p_1 x + p_2 x^2 + \ldots + p_{n-1} x^{n-1} + p_n x^n$ find the value of $p_0^2 + p_1^2 + p_2^2 + p_3^2 + \ldots + p_n^2$.

11 Show how to expand a^x in a series of ascending powers of x.

Prove that $\log_e \frac{1+x}{1-x} = 2\left(x + \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{x^5}{5} + \ldots\right)$.

PLANE GEOMETRY AND GEOMETRICAL CONICS.

Examiner—MR. A. M. NASH.

II.

1. Define a scalene triangle, a rectangle and a circle; and write out the 8th and 10th axioms

2 If a straight line falling on two other straight lines make the exterior angle equal to the interior and opposite angle on the same side of the line, the two straight lines shall be parallel

Show how to draw through a given point a straight line to meet two given straight lines which are not parallel, so that the part intercepted may be bisected at the given point

3 The opposite angles of any quadrilateral figure inscribed in a circle are together equal to two right angles

4 If two straight lines, neither of which passes through the centre cut one another within a circle, the rectangles contained by their respective segments shall be equal

If from the centre of a circle a straight line be drawn to any point in a chord, the square on that line, together with the rectangle contained by the segments of the chord shall be equal to the square on the radius.

5 If two triangles have one angle of the one equal to one angle of the other, and the sides about the equal angles proportionals, the triangles shall be equiangular, and shall have their angles equal which are opposite the homologous sides.

From a point O on the circumference of a circle any chord OA is drawn In OA a point P is taken such that the rectangle OA OP is constant Show that the locus of P is a straight line parallel to the tangent at O

6 From any point T tangents are drawn to a conic whose focus is S If the chord of contract meet the directrix in R, the angle TSR is a right angle.

7 The external angle between the tangents from any point T to a parabola is equal to the angle which either of them subtends at the focus.

If P, Q be the points at contact, and a circle be drawn through P to touch QT in T, the focus lies on this circle.

8. If perpendiculars SY, HZ be drawn from the foci of an ellipse to the tangent at any point, then $SY \cdot HZ = BC^2$.

9 The tangent at any point P on an ellipse meets any two conjugate diameters in T, t; prove that $PT \cdot Pt = CD^2$, where CD is the semi-diameter parallel to PT.

If S and H be the foci, and TS, tH intersect in Q, show that the triangles SPT, HPt, TQt are all similar.

10. If the tangent at any point P on a hyperbola meet the transverse axis in T, and PN be the ordinate of P, prove that $CT, CN = CA^2$.

If NQ be drawn parallel to AP to meet CP in Q show that AQ is parallel to PT.

TRIGONOMETRY AND MENSURATION.

Examiner—MR. A. M. NASH

III.

1. Define the unit of circular measure; and prove that the circumference of a circle varies as its radius.

2. Trace the changes in the value of the expression $\text{Sin}\,\theta - \text{Cos}\,\theta$ as θ changes from 0 to 2π. Write down all the values of θ which satisfy the equation $\text{Sin}\,\theta - \text{Cos}\,\theta = \text{Sin}\,\frac{\pi}{4}$.

3. Prove the following identities:—

(1) $\text{Sin A Sin (B — C)} + \text{Sin B Sin (C — A)} + \text{Sin C Sin (A — B)} = 0.$

(2) $\text{Tan}\,\frac{\alpha+\beta}{2} - \text{Tan}\,\frac{\alpha-\beta}{2} = \frac{2\,\text{Sin}\,\beta}{\text{Cos}\,\alpha + \text{Cos}\,\beta};$

(3) $\text{Tan}\,\frac{B}{2}\,\text{Tan}\,\frac{C}{2} + \text{Tan}\,\frac{C}{2}\,\text{Tan}\,\frac{A}{2} + \text{Tan}\,\frac{A}{2}\,\text{Tan}\,\frac{B}{2} = 1,$

provided that $A + B + C = \pi$.

4. Prove geometrically that

$\text{Cos (A — B)} = \text{Cos A Cos B} + \text{Sin A Sin B},$

drawing your figure for case in which A is about 300° and B about 170°.

5. Prove that in any triangle $\text{Sin}\,\frac{A}{2} = \sqrt{\frac{(s-b)(s-c)}{bc}}$

$\text{Sin A} = \frac{2}{bc}\sqrt{s(s-a)(s-b)(s-c)}$

6. Solve the triangle in which $a = 445$, $b = 83$, $c = 87°.55'$

log 3·62 = ·5587086 : L Tan 35° 24′ = 9·8516637 ;

L Cos 43°·57′ 30″ = 10·0157949

log 5·28 = ·7226339 ; L Tan 35°.25′ = 9.8519312,

L Sin 43°·57·30″ = 9·8415095 ; ∠ Cos 35° 24′ 46″ = 9·9111569.

7. Prove De Moivre's theorem for a positive integral index.

8. Explain the grounds on which it is asserted that $2\,\text{Cos}\,\theta = e^{i\theta} + e^{-i\theta}$, $2i\,\text{Sin}\,\theta = e^{i\theta} - e^{-i\theta}$ where $i^2 = -1$.

Prove that $\text{Tan}^{-1}x = x - \frac{1}{3}x^3 + \frac{1}{5}x^5 - \ldots\ldots$

9. From a triangular field whose sides are 100, 82 and 78 chains respectively, a triangular piece containing 175½ acres is to be cut off by a hedge parallel to the longest side. Find the length of the hedge.

10. A solid ring will just pass through a rectangular aperture 7 inches long and $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide; find the volume and surface of the ring.

11. A solid hemisphere weighs 10 lbs If the greatest possible right circular cone be cut out of it, what is the weight of the remainder?

STATICS AND DYNAMICS.

Examiner—MR. A. M. NASH.

IV.

1. Define velocity, acceleration and angular velocity. How is velocity measured?

What do you mean by the "transmissibility" of a force?

2. Find the magnitude and direction of the resultant of two unlike parallel forces acting on a rigid body. Prove in the construction for this proposition that the resultants of the given parallel forces and the equal forces introduced do meet in a point external to the line of action of the greater force.

3 Find the centre of gravity of a triangular lamina.

If three forces in equilibrium acting at a point O be represented in magnitude and direction by the lines OA, OB, OC: then will O be the centre of gravity of the triangle ABC.

4 What is meant by the "mechanical advantage" of a machine? Find that of the screw neglecting friction.

If the pitch of a rough screw be 15°, and the coefficient of friction. tan ϕ: P the least force which will prevent the weight from descending, and Q the greatest which can be applied without its rising, prove that $\frac{Q - P}{Q + P} = 2 \text{ Sin } 2\phi$.

5. State the experimental "laws" of friction.

A ladder 15 feet long rests against a smooth wall; the foot of the ladder is 9 feet from the wall, and the coefficient of friction between it and the ground is $\frac{1}{2}$. Find how far a man, four times as heavy as the ladder, can ascend before it begins to slip.

6. Enunciate the proposition called the "parallelogram of velocities."

A point is moving at one moment with a velocity of $70\sqrt{2}$ yards a minute towards the south-east: at another, with a velocity of 42 inches a second due west Find the change of velocity in the interval.

7. A shot fired at an elevation θ from a gun at A, just passes over a wall whose elevation at A is α, and strikes the ground again at B. If D be the foot of the wall in the horizontal range AB, show that AB : BD : Tan θ : Tan α.

8 How is "work" measured?

Two weights of 4 lbs respectively are connected by a string passing over a smooth pulley. Find the work done on the smaller weight while it passes over a distance of 3 feet.

9. A heavy particle is fastened to one end of a string, the other end of which is fixed. The particle is projected horizontally from its position of equilibrium with such velocity that it can just complete the circle. Apply the doctrine of energy to find (1) the velocity at any point, (2) the potential energy, (3) the height to which the particle will rise if the string be suddenly cut while it is horizontal and the particle is moving upwards

10. Two spheres impinge directly one upon the other; find the subsequent motion of each

Three balls A, B, C, between which the coefficient of elasticity is e, are placed in one line; the masses of A and B are equal. If A strike B directly, find the least mass that C can have, that B after striking it may be overtaken by A.

ANALYTICAL GEOMETRY.

Examiner—Mr A. M. Nash.

V.

1. Explain the method of determining the position of a point in a plane by means of polar co-ordinates Mark down in a figure the positions of the points whose co-ordinates are:—

(1) $\theta = \frac{\pi}{3}$, $r = 4$; (2) $\theta = -\frac{\pi}{3}$, $r = 4$; (3) $\theta = \frac{4\pi}{3}$, $r = -4$.

2. Obtain the equation of a straight line in the form $\frac{x}{a} + \frac{y}{b} = 1$.

Find the length of the perpendicular drawn from the point (a, b) to this line.

3 Find the area of the triangle the polar co-ordinates of whose circular points are (r_1, θ_1), (r_2, θ_2) (r_3, θ_3). Deduce the equation of the straight line which passes through (r_3, θ_3) and is parallel to the straight line joining (r_1, θ_1), $(r_2\ \theta_2)$.

4. Prove that every equation of the first degree involving two variables, represents a straight line.

Find the equation of the straight lines drawn from the origin to the intersections of the straight line $2x = 3y - 1$ with the curve $6x^2 - 3xy + 2y^2 + 2y + 4 = 0$. Are these straight lines real or imaginary?

5. Obtain the equation of the tangent at any point of a circle. Hence show that the tangent is perpendicular to the diameter passing through the point of contact.

6 What do you mean by the radical axis of two circles?

Prove that the radical axes of three circles, taken two and two together, meet in a point

7. If from any point three normals be drawn to a parabola, the algebraical sum of the ordinates of the points in which they meet the curve is zero

8. Obtain the equation of the parabola referred to the tangent and normal at the extremity of the latus rectum as axes

9. Tangents are drawn to an ellipse from any point, find the equation of the chord of contact.

Discuss the case in which the point is within the ellipse.

10. Prove that the equation of the two tangents which can be drawn from the point (h, k) to the ellipse $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$, is

$$\left(\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} - 1\right)\left(\frac{h^2}{a^2} + \frac{k^2}{b^2} - 1\right) = \left(\frac{hx}{a^2} + \frac{ky}{b^2} - 1\right)^2.$$

11. Show that the point $(a \operatorname{Sec} \phi, b \operatorname{Tan} \phi)$, where ϕ is variable, lies upon a hyperbola; and find the equation of the normal at that point

What is the geometrical meaning of the angle ϕ?

If the ordinate NP of any point P (x', y') on the hyperbola be produced to meet the asymptote in R, and NT be drawn to touch the circle whose diameter is the transverse axis in T, then NT. NR = $x'y'$.

GEODESY.

Examiner—Mr. R. B. Buckley.

1. What are the adjustments required to a Gravatt's Dumpy? How would you make them?

2 Describe a pocket Sextant and its uses. Explain the relation between the angle read on the scale and the angle between the two mirrors.

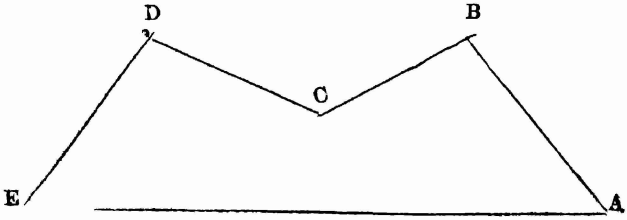
3 What do you understand by the representative fraction of a scale? Construct a scale $\frac{1}{10560}$ shewing yards.

4 What is the length of Gunter's chain, and why is it of this particular length? In using a chain, mention the points to be attended to in order to obtain an accurate measurement.

5. Shew how to lay off a perpendicular with the drain.

6 Suppose that you were required to take the levels of an embanked road at every 250 feet and to shew the ground levels at each chain (100 feet). Explain fully how you would proceed. Draw the form of field-book you would use: fill it up with assumed readings for a length of 2,000 feet assuming the R. L of the 1st Station to be 100 00 + datum. Make up the book completed and shew an easy way of proving its corrections as far as the chief stations are concerned.

7 Shew how, by means of a parallel ruler, the field A B C D E can be reduced to a right-angled triangle.



8. Explain how the details of a survey of limited area, in a fairly open country, are best filled in; the main lines having been previously determined trigonometrically. 8

9. Explain how you would lay out a curve, with a chain, by chords and offsets. 10

10. What are the errors which are to be chiefly guarded against in running a line of levels. If two persons levelled the same line, ten miles in length, independently, what is the maximum discrepancy, between the results obtained, which you would pass as being consistent with good work? 15

MATERIALS OF CONSTRUCTION.

Examiner—Mr. C. A. Mills.

1. Mention some of the causes of decay and methods of preserving stone

2. How is brick-earth prepared for moulding?

3. Describe the process of table-moulding bricks

4. How are Irrigation pipes manufactured?

5. How do you classify Limes? Give a simple method of Lime Analysis.

6. What kind of sand would you use in mixing mortar, and why? Give the names of any substitutes for sand you are acquainted with.

7. What is concrete? Explain how it should be prepared, mixed, and used

8. Enumerate the kinds of timber most frequently used in India. What do you mean by *seasoned* timber? Describe any artificial process for seasoning timber.

9. What is the composition of Cast Iron, Wrought Iron, and Steel? Describe the manufacture of Cast Iron briefly.

10 Describe the process of puddling in the manufacture of wrought Iron. Give the relative advantages of cast and wrought iron for purposes of construction

11. How are glass panes fixed in doors and windows?

CHEMISTRY.

Examiner—Dr. M'Cann.

1. Define, with examples, the terms *acid, alkali, oxy-acid, base, salt.*

2. Explain, with formulæ, two or more methods of obtaining hydrogen from water. What is the weight of 1 litre of hydrogen gas at 0° C. and 760 mm. pressure?

3. Give, with formulæ, two tests for determining the presence of nitric acid or a nitrate.

4. Write a short account of marsh gas, giving methods of preparing it and its principal properties: and show how to determine its composition.

5. There are only two known elements which are liquid at ordinary temperatures—give the symbols and combining weights of these and a method of obtaining each.

6. Give a short account of the manufacture of soda-ash, *i. e.*, sodium carbonate, from sea-salt.

7. Explain by what tests you would distinguish a protosalt from a persalt of iron, illustrating by formulæ

8 What are the chief ores of lead? Give the composition and method of preparation of *white lead.*

9. How may litres of Carbon dioxide at 100° C. and under a pressure of 740 mm. can be obtained by burning 1 kilogram of a coal which contains 93 per cent. of Carbon?

10. A substance is found to have the following percentage composition

Potassium	31 92
Chlorine	28 93
Oxygen	39·15

Find its formula.

LIGHT AND HEAT.

Examiner—Dr. M'Cann.

1 State Snell's Law of Refraction, and show how to measure the index of refraction from air into any medium formed into a prism

2. "A fish sees objects, as it were, through a circular aperture, of about 97° in diameter, overhead. All objects down to the horizon are visible in this space. Beyond the limits of this circle will be seen the bottom of the water as vividly as if seen by direct vision." Explain this statement clearly.

3. If r, s, be the radii of the two surfaces of a lens, whose thickness may be neglected, the index of refraction being μ, and if u, v, be the distances of the conjugate foci from the middle of the lens in a case of direct refraction, prove

$$\frac{1}{v} - \frac{1}{u} = (\mu - 1)\left(\frac{1}{r} - \frac{1}{s}\right).$$

Show that a point and the image of it formed by such a lens move in the same direction.

4 Explain how to obtain a *pure* spectrum of solar light, and give a brief account of the Fraunhofer lines, and their origin.

5. Give a short optical description of the human eye, and explain the statement "the eye is a camera obscura with its refracting lenses."

6. Explain what is meant by the *latent heat of vaporization.* Describe any freezing-machine known to you which depends upon this.

7. Explain clearly how the *specific heat* of a substance is determined by the *method of mixtures*, and discuss the errors to which the method is liable.

3 lbs of iron filings at 20° C. are well mixed with 1 lb. of water at 4° C. until the whole is reduced to a uniform temperature of 8° C.: find the specific heat of iron.

8. Explain Prevost's *Theory of Exchanges.* Give illustrations of the law that "bodies when cold absorb the same rays which they give out when hot."

9. Define the terms *relative humidity, dew-point.* Describe and explain the *Wet and Dry Bulb Hygrometer.*

10. If the heat generated by the combustion of a unit mass of carbon in oxygen is 8080 thermal units, and the weight of carbonic acid gas produced is 3 67 times the weight of the carbon, and its specific heat is 0 2614, find the rise in temperature of the carbonic acid gas above the original temperature of the oxygen.

ELECTRICITY, MAGNETISM, TELEGRAPHY.

Examiner—DR. M'CANN.

1. Describe Coulomb's torsion-balance, and show how it is applied to prove the laws of electrical attraction and repulsion.

2. Define the electrical *capacity* of a conductor, and explain the process called *condensation of electricity.* How does the amount of condensation depend upon the material of the di-electric?

3. Explain the action of the Leyden jar. What is the unit-jar, and for what purpose is it used?

4. Account for the utility of lightning-conductors What are the principal points to be attended to in their construction?

5. What is meant by the *magnetic declination* at any place? How is it determined at sea and on shore?

6 Discuss the distribution of terrestrial magnetism as evidenced by the nature of the lines of equal dip, and the lines of equal magnetic intensity.

7. Describe the construction, and explain the action, of Daniell's constant battery. What defects of ordinary batteries was it designed to remedy?

8. Give Ohm's law for the strength of an electric current, explaining clearly the meaning of each symbol employed. Hence show how to group a given number of cells so as to produce the strongest possible current in a given external conductor.

9. State Ampère's laws for the mutual mechanical action of currents. Give a brief explanation of Ampère's theory of magnetism.

10. Give a short account of Morse's telegraph, and explain the action of a relay.

DRAWING.

Examiner—MR. C. W. ODLING.

1. Print the words and figures underlined in—
   (*a*) Vertical block capitals $\frac{3}{4}''$ high.
   (*b*.) Small italics $\frac{1}{8}''$ high.

2. Draw the curve of a 3-centred semi-elliptic arch 45′ span and 8′ rise. Scale 11′ to 1″.

3. Given the projections of a cone find the horizontal projection and actual outline of the section of a cone made by a plane parallel to one side or generatrix and perpendicular to the vertical plane.

4. A tesselated pavement 9 feet square is composed of regular hexagonal tiles, the sides of which are one foot in length. Draw the above in isometric projection shading alternate tiles. Scale $\frac{1}{12}$th. Show isometric scale.

5. Draw in angular perspective an octagonal pillar 4 feet in height, the sides of the octagon being 9 inches in length Scale $\frac{1}{12}$th. The remaining necessary data may be assumed, credit will be given for their selection so as to produce a good perspective effect.

6. Make a free hand sketch of the top of your desk sufficient to allow of a carpenter making one like it. The lid may be removed.

B. C. E. & L. C. E. Examination.

1883.

ARITHMETIC AND ALGEBRA.

Examiner—MR. A. M. NASH.

1. Simplify $\left(\frac{1}{3} + \frac{2}{11} + \frac{7}{24} - \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{2}{11} \text{ of } \frac{7}{24}\right) \div \left(1 - \frac{1}{3} \text{ of } \frac{2}{11} - \frac{2}{11} \text{ of } \frac{7}{24} - \frac{7}{24} \text{ of } \frac{1}{3}\right)$, and divide 8·064 by $\left(846\dot{6} + \frac{20}{7} \text{ of } 291\dot{6}\right)$.

2 If 21 horses and 217 sheep can be kept 10 days for the same sum as it would cost to keep 9 horses and 60 sheep for 27 days, find how many sheep eat as much as 3 horses

3. Distinguish between into rest and discount: find the present value of £2433 12*s*. due 2 years hence at 4 per cent compound interest.

4. The £23 shares of one Company pay a dividend of £1 per share; the £15 shares of another yield £ 725 per share. The market price of the former is £24·92, of the latter £17. Compare the rates of interest returned to the purchaser.

5. Find the square root of—

$$(1)\quad x^4 - x^3 + \frac{x^2}{4} - 4x - 2 + \frac{4}{x^2} \qquad (2)\quad 1 + (1 - x^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}}$$

and find the cube root of 42·7, to three places of decimals.

6. Solve the equations:

$$(1)\quad \cdot 5x + \frac{45x - \cdot 75}{\cdot 6} = \frac{1\cdot 2}{\cdot 2} - \frac{\cdot 3x - \cdot 6}{9};$$

$$(2)\quad x^2 + 3 - \sqrt{2x^2 - 3x + 2} = \frac{3}{2}(x + 1);$$

$$(3)\quad \frac{n}{x} + \frac{m}{y} = m^2 + n^2, \frac{m}{nx} + \frac{n}{my} = m + n.$$

7. If the amount of sail a ship can carry varies as $l\,b\,d$, while the cargo she can carry varies as $\frac{b^2\,d^2}{l}$, where l, b, d denote her length, breadth and depth respectively, and if her speed varies as the amount of sail and the square of the length directly, and as the breadth and depth inversely; compare the speed of two vessels fully loaded and under full sail, one carrying 1200 sq yds. of sail and 3600 tons of cargo, the other 810 sq yds. of sail and 1458 tons of cargo.

8. Show how to find the sum of a given number of terms in G. P. Sum the series :—

(1) $-\frac{2}{3}, \frac{1}{3}, -\frac{1}{6}, \ldots$ to 9 terms.

(2) $a^2 - x^2, a - x, \frac{a - x}{a + x}, \ldots$ to infinity.

9 Show how to find the numerically greatest term in the expansion of $(1 + x)^n$ where n is a positive fraction.

Write down the numerically greatest term in the expansion of $\left(x - \frac{1}{x}\right)^{2x+1}$ where $x = \frac{7}{11}$.

10 Prove that $\log_{ab} \times \log_{ab} = 1$.

Given $\log_{10} 4 = -6020600$, $\log_{10} 1{\cdot}04 = -0171333$ find $\log_{10} 01625$

11 A person walking in a fog meets one man and overtakes another, both walking at the same rate. If he walks 21 yards and 126 yards between the times of first seeing and passing such of these respectively, find how far he can see in the fog.

GEOMETRY AND CONIC SECTIONS.

Examiner—MR A. M. NASH.

1 Define a plane angle, a segment of a circle, similar rectilinear figures and a pyramid. Write out the three postulates

2 If two triangles have two angles of the one equal to two angles of the other, each to each, and one side equal to one side, *viz*, the sides opposite equal angles in each, the triangles shall be equal in every respect.

If ABC be an equilateral triangle and from any point D in BC perpendiculars DE, DF be drawn on AB and AC; show that DE, DF are together equal to the perpendicular from A on BC

3. In any circle the angle at the centre is double of the angle at the circumference on the same arc.

AB is a given chord in a circle whose centre is O, C is a given point in AB, through C draw a chord DE such that the angle AOE may be equal to be angle ADB

4 Similar triangles are to one another in the duplicate ratio of their homologous sides.

5. If two straight lines are at right angles to the same plane, they shall be parallel to one another

6. Given three straight lines, not in the same plane, which meet in a point, draw a straight line equally inclined to each of them.

7. From any point T, on the tangent at P to a conic, TL, TN are drawn meeting SP and the directrix at right angles in L, N, prove that SL . TN : : SA : AX.

If a chord subtend a constant angle at the focus, it touches a conic having the same focus and directrix.

8. The middle points of all parallel chords of a parabola lie on a straight line parallel to the axis.

9. Tangents to an ellipse which include a right angle intersect on a fixed circle.

If a tangent to one of two confocal ellipses intersect at right angles a tangent to the other, the point of intersection lies on a fixed circle.

10. If CV be the abscissa, measured along a diameter which meets the curve in P of any point Q on an ellipse, and T the point in which the tangent at Q meets CP, prove that $CV \cdot CT = CP^2$.

11. If the normal at any point P of a hyperbola meet the axis in G, prove that $SG : SP :: SA : AX$.

If a circle passing through P and G meet SP, HP in R, R′, prove that $PR \cdot PR' =$ latus rectum.

12. If the tangent at any point on a hyperbola meet the asymptotes in L, M, the rectangle $CL \cdot CM = CS^2$.

TRIGONOMETRY AND MENSURATION.

Examiner—Mr. A. M. Nash.

1. The tangent of a certain acute angle is $\frac{20}{21}$, find the other trigonometrical ratios.

2. Trace the changes in the value of the expression $\dfrac{\sin\theta - \cos\theta}{\sin\theta + \cos\theta}$ as θ changes from 0 to 2π; and find the general value of θ, if $\frac{1}{2}\cos\left(\theta + \frac{\pi}{3}\right) = \sin\dfrac{6\theta - \pi}{12}\sin\dfrac{2\theta - \pi}{4}$.

3. Prove geometrically

$$\sin(A - B) = \sin A \cos B - \cos A \sin B;$$

$$\tan(A + B) = \frac{\tan A + \tan B}{1 - \tan A \tan B}.$$

4. Solve the equations:—

(1) $\cos 3\theta + \cos 2\theta + \cos\theta = 0$, (2) $\operatorname{cosec}^2\theta - \sec^2\theta + 4(1 + \cot\theta) = 0$, (3) $\sin^2 2\theta - \sin^2\theta = \sin^2\frac{\pi}{6}$.

5. Prove that $2\cos\frac{A}{2} = \pm\sqrt{1 + \sin A} \pm \sqrt{1 - \sin A}$, and explain the fact that, if $\sin A$ be given we thus obtain four values of $\cos\frac{A}{2}$.

6. Describe how, with a book of tables, you would find the number which corresponds to a given logarithm. Take the following as an example: Given $\log N = M$, $\log(N + 1) = L$, find the number whose logarithm is P, where P lies between L and M.

7 Given $a = 96{\cdot}7$, $b = 75{\cdot}3$, $A = 42° 18'$, solve the triangle. Is there more than one solution?

log 9 67 = 9854265, log 7·53 = ·8767950, log 1·3805 = ·1400364
log 103806 = ·1400679 : ∠ Sin 42° 18′ = 9·8280231.

∠ Sin 31° 36′ = 9·7193196. ∠ Sin 31° 37′ = 9·7195249.

∠ Sin 73° 54′ = 9·9826236. ∠ Sin 70° 55′ = 9 9826601.

8. A person on the top of a tower whose height is a feet, and whose distance from a certain telegraph post is c feet more than the height of the post, observes that the post subtends an angle of 45°. Find its height.

9 Write out Simpson's Rule; and apply it to find approximately the area of a figure ABC bounded by two perpendicular straight lines AB, BC and a curved line AC of which the ordinates drawn according to the rules, are 0, 3·4, 5 5, 8·1, 9·7, 7·8 and 5 7 feet; BC being the last ordinate and AB = 14 4 feet.

10. The area of the curved surface of a right circular cone is to the area of the base as 13 : 5, and the vertical height is 12 feet, find the volume.

11. The edge of a wedge is 16 inches long, and the height of the wedge 18 inches; the length of the base is 23½ inches and its breadth 5 inches. Find its volume.

STATICS AND DYNAMICS.

Examiner—MR. A. M. NASH.

1. Define the dynamical unit of force. Explain the terms 'resultant,' 'work,' 'potential energy' How is the last measured?

Assuming the parallelogram of forces to be true for the direction of the resultant, prove it for the magnitude.

2. Any number of forces P_1, P_2, P_3, ... in one plane act upon a rigid body; find the conditions of equilibrium.

AB, CD are perpendicular diameters of a circular lamina; E is a point in the arc CB such that the arc BE = 2 × arc CE. Three forces 2P, P and $P\sqrt{6}$ whose lines of action are AE, EB, DA, respectively, act upon the lamina. Find the magnitude and direction of the single force which will maintain the system in equilibrium, and show that its distance from the centre is $\dfrac{7-\sqrt{3}}{2\sqrt{2}}$ × radius of lamina.

3. A right circular cone is divided by a plane parallel to the base and bisecting the axis. Out of the frustrum thus left is cut another right circular cone equal in all respects to the one cut off, whose base is the circle of section. Find the centre of gravity of the remainder.

4. Describe the common steelyard.

The length of the shorter arm of a common steelyard is 3 in. and if W be increased by 4 oz. P must be moved half an inch to preserve equilibrium, when W is 5 lbs., P is 3 in. from the fulcrum. If the

weight of the beam is 5 lbs., how far is its centre of gravity from the fulcrum?

5. The ends of a string of length $2l$ are attached to rings which slide upon a rough horizontal rod, the coefficient of friction being μ. If a weight be fastened to the middle point of the string, find the least distance from the rod at which it can rest.

6. Enunciate the second law of motion. What do you mean by relative motion?

AB, BC are two straight pieces of wire inclined to the vertical and in the same vertical plane. A smooth heavy bead is sliding down each wire. Show that each bead describes relatively to the other a straight line with uniform acceleration.

7. Prove that the unit of acceleration varies directly as the unit of space and inversely as the square of the unit of time.

If the unit of velocity be that of a body which is moving at the rate of 80 feet per minute and the unit of acceleration that of a body which acquires in one second a velocity of 8 feet per 9 sec., find the units of space and time.

8. Prove that when a heavy particle is projected in any direction, not vertical, its path is a parabola.

An inclined plane is in the form of a rectangle whose dimensions are given, two sides being horizontal. A particle is projected along the plane from one of the lower corners so as to leave the plane horizontally at the opposite corner. Find the velocity and direction of projection.

9 What correction should be made in the pendulum of a clock which gains 5 sec. per hour?

10. A smooth rectangular table is bounded by imperfectly elastic cushions. A ball being driven along the table is reflected successively by two of the cushions which meet. Show that its final path is parallel to its original one.

11. A ball of elasticity e is projected from a given point at an angle α to the horizon, and after striking a vertical wall at a distance a returns to the point of projection. If h be the height of the point of impact, prove that $h(1 + e) = a \operatorname{Tan} \alpha$.

HYDROSTATICS AND OPTICS.

Examiner—Mr. A. M. Nash.

1. Define a fluid, and state how fluid pressure is measured.

If, in a fluid at rest, the pressure at any point is proportional to the square of the depth, show that the density is proportional to the depth

2 Distinguish between the whole pressure and the resultant pressure on any surface immersed in a fluid.

Prove that the whole pressure, in a homogeneous fluid, is equal to the product of the area of the surface into the pressure at a depth equal to that of the centre of gravity of the surface.

3 Find the whole pressure, and the resultant pressure on the curved surface of the octant of a sphere, (cut off by three perpendicular

planes through the centre) immersed in fluid with one plane face in the surface.

N. B.—The centre of gravity of such a surface is at a distance from the centre $= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ radius.

4 A lamina ABCD, partly supported by a string attached to the point B, floats with its plane vertical and the diagonal AC in the surface. If BC = AD = AC = 2 AB = 2 CD, prove that the tension of the string = $\frac{1}{4}$ weight of the lamina.

5. A hydrostatic press is employed to raise a weight of 2,200 lbs. The length of stroke of the small plunger is 6 inches, and in each downward stroke 55 foot-pounds of energy are expended. Neglecting friction, &c. find how high the weight is raised in 200 strokes, and the ratio of the areas of the plungers.

6 A closed cubical vessel full of water is at rest on an inclined plane. If it be suddenly moved up the plane with uniform velocity find the impulsive pressure on the hindmost face.

7. Prove the formula $\frac{\mu}{p} - \frac{1}{q} = \frac{\mu - 1}{r}$ in the case of a pencil of rays directly refracted at a spherical surface; p, q being the distances of the conjugate foci from the centre of the surface.

Deduce the formula for a reflected pencil.

8. An eye for which the distance of distinct vision is 10 inches views a small object through a sphere of which the diameter is 1 inch, and whose centre is 3 inches from the eye. Find the distance of the object from the sphere, and the magnifying power of this arrangement. ($\mu = \frac{3}{2}$).

Trace the rays which reach the eye from any point of the object.

9. Describe Ramsden's (or the positive) eyepiece: and trace the path of the rays through it.

Is this eyepiece achromatic? why is it used in astronomical telescopes?

10. Describe Hadley's Sextant.

Three stars A, B, C in the same declination circle are observed by this instrument. The observed angles between A, B; B. C; A, C respectively are 15° 16′ 16″, 18° 36′ 57″ and 33° 53′ 30″. Determine the index error of the instrument and the true angular distances of the stars.

11. A person whose sight is so defective that he can see a vertical line most distinctly at a distance of $13\frac{1}{3}$ in., and a horizontal line most distinctly at a distance of $6\frac{2}{3}$ in., uses spectacles of which the front face is concave and cylindrical, and the other face convex and spherical. Find the radii of these surfaces that he may see all objects distinctly at a distance of 10 in ($\mu = 1{\cdot}75$).

GEODESY.

Examiner—Mr. R. B. Buckley.

1. One of the adjustments of the P level is to make the intersection of the cross wires coincide exactly with the axis of the telescope. Is this condition absolutely essential to accurate levelling? Illustrate your answer by a diagram.

2. From A to B on a base line the mean angle of inclination is 2° 55′ 45″ and the measured distanee 442·7 links. What are the horizontal and vertical distances between the two points?

3 Explain a simple method by which the height and distance of an inaccessible object, on level ground, may be found by means of the pocket Sextant.

4. Explain the principle of the vernier. Draw a scale of which the representative fraction is $\frac{1}{15840}$ shewing miles and chains (of 100 feet). Draw on this scale a vernier placed to read $1\frac{3}{4}$ miles. Draw neatly.

5. Give a concise description of the method of surveying, with the chain only, a piece of ground of limited area, aiding your description by a diagram.

6. In order to prepare a project for reclaiming a bheel or swamp, of about 8 or 10 square miles in area, it would be necessary to calculate the quantity of water held in the bheel at each foot in depth. Suppose that the bed of the bheel was about six feet below the margin Describe fully the surveys you would take and the lines of levels you would run to afford this information. Give a rough plan shewing how you would proceed, state what margin of error you would allow in the levels, and what checks you would consider necessary on your work.

7. What is meant by the variation of the compass? Does it vary in different places? and if so, why? How would you ascertain the variation of the compass at any place?

8. Describe the manner in which you would construct a horizontal sun-dial with a plate stile. At what angle would you set the edge of the stile? How would you calculate the hour angles? In what plane would you place the stile?

9 In the annexed field book of levels fill in the rise, fall and R. L. Plot a section therefrom horizontal scale 250 feet and vertical scale 20 feet to the inch. Return the original field book with your papers.

10. Define parallax: Mean time: Sidereal time: Local time Meridian: Latitude and Longitude

Note—Neat sketches will command higher marks than verbose descriptions.

Field-book to be filled in and returned.

Section.	Distance.	Back.	Inter.	Fore	Rise.	Fall.	R. L.	Remarks.
1	0	5 85					100·00	
	100		1 20					
	200		4·30					
	300		6 00					
2	400	4·75		3·50				
	500		3 00					
	660		5 00					
3	700	2·88		4·50				
	750		2 14					
	800		1 33					
4	900	0 18		8 75				
5	1100	0 06		9 63				
	1200		1·12					
6	1300	4·71		6 80				
	1360		11 19					
7	1600	11 50		2·18				
	1700		1 13					
	1800		2 16					
8	2000	11·00		0·18				
	2100		4 00					
9	2300	7 32		1·48				
10	2500			11·23				

CARPENTRY AND MECHANISM.

Examiner—MR. C. A. MILLS.

1. Show a good method of scarfing a tie beam of a wooden king-post truss. How would you strengthen a beam, which you considered not strong enough for the span for which it had to be employed?

2. Sketch in detail a king-post truss roof, 24 feet span, giving dimensions, and enlarged details of all the joints, showing all straps, bolts, &c.

3. How would you set about building the abutment of the bridge shown in the marginal sketch? The stream is tidal, maximum rise and fall 15 feet, and maximum velocity 7 feet a second. Give dimensions.

4. Give sketches showing what precautions you would take, if you had to build a foundation of a house close to the wall of an adjoining building, which you considered in danger of giving way.

5. Describe the scaffolding required in the erection of a brick building of moderate height. Would it be suitable for a similar building erected in stone?

6 It is found necessary to divide a long room 30 feet wide into two, by means of a partition. Show how to construct this, so as not

to load the beams carrying the floor with the weight of the partition. Give dimensions and details.

7. What are spur, bevil, mitre, Skew bevil wheels, and fast and loose pulleys?

8. Shew, by sketches, the arrangement by means of which the *quick* return movement of the planing machine is obtained from a driving shaft always running in one direction.

9. What are speedcones, and for what kind of machine are they commonly used? A shaft is running at 150 revolutions, and is to drive a machine at 200, 250, and 300? Design a set of speedcones, taking the smallest pulley at 4″ diameter.

10. What do you mean by the face, flank, root, side and bottom clearances of teeth? Give in a sketch the average proportions of wheel teeth, and state the advantages and disadvantages of the curves generally used in tracing them.

11. Sketch the Sun and Planet wheel motion, and prove that if the diameters are equal, the inner wheel makes two complete revolutions upon its axis, while the outer wheel travels round it once.

12. What are cams? Show how they can be used in practice in such machines as punching and shearing machines.

Note.—Good handwriting and sketches will be considered in adjudging marks.

HYDRAULICS.

Examiner—Mr. R. B. Buckley.

1. A lock is 40 feet wide. The gates are placed to meet at an angle of 120°. If there were a depth of 20 feet of water on one side of the gates and 10 feet on the other side what would would be the pressure on the lower four feet of one of the gates? Find also the resultant pressure of each gate on the quoins.

2. What height must water be lifted at one end of a cast iron main 66,000 feet long in order to ensure a discharge of 12 million gallons a day (24 hours)? The main being 42 inches in diameter.

3 Is the friction of water passing through a pipe, of given length, increased when the pressure is increased? Describe a simple experiment which will exemplify your answer.

4. A town is supplied with water from a reservoir on an elevation. The cast iron main, which supplies it, is laid about eight feet below the surface of a gently undulating country. If all ordinary precautions were taken, would the main discharge as much water as it would if it were laid on a regular gradient? What are those precautions? Sketch the form of joint now almost universally used for such a main.

5. Give the necessary data of a channel in stiff earth which, with side slopes of 1 to 1 and a depth of water of 5 feet would discharge at a reasonable velocity 700 cubic feet per second.

6. What are the chief points to be considered in laying out a distributary (or Rajbuha) from an irrigation canal. Give a rough sketch to illustrate your answer. If a distributary crossed one small drainage and the slope of its bed were less than that of the country

what masonry works would certainly be required? Briefly describe them with sketches.

7. Describe fully the manner in which you would gauge the discharge of a large river. Give the form of field book you would employ and describe the instruments or appliances you would use.

8. What velocity would you consider proper to be maintained in the sewers of a large city. Is it better to construct sewers to carry both sewage and surface waters or not? Give reasons.

9 What is the best form for large sewers? Give reasons. What would be the discharge of a circular pipe sewer, two feet in diameter running just full with a fall of 1 in 1000.

Note.—Neatness in sketches will be considered in giving marks.

HEAT AND CHEMISTRY.

Examiner—Dr. H. W. M'Cann.

1. "The Latent Heat of water is 79 thermal units." Explain the meaning of this statement.

What is the effect upon the freezing point of water of an increase or decrease of pressure?

2. Describe the phenomena accompanying the boiling of water, and explain how the boiling point depends on the external pressure, the nature of the vessel, and the substances dissolved in the liquid.

3. Explain with illustrations the statement that the metals all possess the same Atomic Heat.

If this atomic heat be 6·4, and the atomic heat of oxygen be 4, and the specific heat of Calcium Carbonate, $Ca\,Co_3$, be ·202, find the atomic heat of carbon.

4 Explain briefly the principles of Carnot's Heat Engine, and illustrate from the steam engine.

5. If the heat evolved by the combustion of a unit mass of Hydrogen in Oxygen be 34,462 thermal units, and if this be expended in raising the temperature of the water formed above 100 °C, find the increase of temperature, the latent heat of steam being 537 heat-units, and the specific heat of water-vapour being 0·475.

6. Describe the structure of an ordinary candle-flame, and explain the chemical changes going on in each part.

7. A gas is found to have the property of kindling a glowing splinter of wood put into it. How would you determine whether the gas was oxygen or nitrous oxide?

8. Describe the ordinary process of preparing sulphuric acid, explaining the reactions by means of formulæ. What is the composition of the "crystals of the leaden chamber"?

9. Describe and discuss the chemical constitution and physical characteristics of ordinary mortar and hydraulic mortar.

10. Explain fully the Bessemer process of steel manufacture, and contrast the chemical and physical characteristics of steel with those of cast-iron and wrought iron.

MINERALOGY AND PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

Examiner—DR. H. W. M'CANN.

1. State the characteristics of the six systems into which crystals may be divided, giving an example of each.

2. State what you know about "isomorphism." Explain the terms "pseudomorph," "endomorph," "perimorph."

3. Give the names, chemical formulæ and crystalline forms of the most commonly occurring carbonates.

4. State the chemical composition, and crystalline form of the following minerals:—fluorspar, quartz, corundum, garnet, tourmaline, augite.

5. Give a short account of the phenomena of earthquakes. What are the principal bands of earthquake action in Asia?

6 Discuss the probable condition of the interior of the earth, and give reasons for rejecting the theory that the solid part of the earth is a very thin crust round a molten nucleus.

7 Explain the formation of river-deltas, with special reference to the Gangetic delta.

8. Explain the origin of the monsoons of the Bay of Bengal, and show their relation to the trade-winds.

9. Discuss the connection between the arrangement of the mountain-ranges of Asia and the rainless deserts of Central Asia.

10. Draw a rough map of India, sketching in the principal mountain chains, and the chief rivers.

DRAWING.

Examiner—MR. C. W. ODLING.

1. Print the word and figures underlined in italic block capitals $\frac{7''}{8}$ high.

2. Show how to find the centre of a circle by means of a flat ruler, the two edges of which are parallel. The width of the ruler to be less than the diameter of the circle.

3. The axes of two cylinders, one vertical and the other horizontal, intersect each other at right angles, draw the projection of the cylinders showing the lines of penetration when the axis of the horizontal cylinder is at an angle of 40° to the vertical plane.

4. Draw the isometric projection of a king post truss under the following conditions:

Scantling of rafters	8″ × 4″
Tie beam	9″ × 4″
King post and struts	4″ × 4″

Pitch of rafters 28°. Span 24′. Full length of tie beam 30′. Scale $\frac{1}{20}$th.

5 Draw in angular perspective the wall of which a sketch is given below. Thickness of wall 4′. The remaining necessary data may be assumed, credit will be given for their selection so as to produce a good perspective effect.

STRENGTH OF MATERIALS.

Examiner—Mr. R. B. Buckley.

1. State what is meant by strains within elastic limits.

2 Some bars taken from old suspension bridges in Calcutta were lately tested to destruction It was found that they broke with tensile strains varying from 9 to 18 tons on the square inch, and that the elongation after fracture averaged 1·7 per cent. in a length of 12 inches Was this iron suitable for the purpose? Give reasons for your answer.

3. Give a formula for the strength of long columns. In what manner do such columns fail? What are the relative strengths of very long columns—

(*a*) free at both ends.
(*b*) free at one end and fixed at the other.
(*c*) fixed at both ends

5. What is the greatest strain usually placed on wrought iron in lattice girders?

5. What is meant by shearing stress in beams and plate girders? Exemplify by a sketch diagram the shearing stresses in a beam :—

(*a*) supported at one end and loaded at the other.
(*b*) the same beam loaded uniformly
(*c*) supported at both ends and loaded at any point.

6 Sketch the cross sections you would propose for an iron plate girder of 100 feet span carrying a distributed load of 100 tons. Give the cross sections at the abutment, at the centre and at one point midway between these points. State thickness of web and area of upper and lower booms.

7. Shew how to cut the strongest beam out of a circular log of timber

8 If you were lifting a boiler weighing ten tons with a double purchase tackle, rove with chain, what sized chain would you use? and what factor of safety would the size you select give you?

9 What are the usual factors of safety for brickwork, timber, cast iron and wrought iron under a crushing strain?

ROADS AND RAILROADS.

Examiner—Mr C. A Mills

The figures in the margin in the indicate full marks.

1. Describe briefly the considerations which would influence you in the choice of a line of road.

2. Give sketches of a first class road in (*a*) level country, and in (*b*) hilly country. Shew, in the case of (*a*), the section you would design in embankment 5′ high, or in cutting 4′ deep. 3

3. Give a specification for metalling a newly made road with stone metal. 2

4. Give a simple method of laying out a short road curve, without the aid of angular instruments, by means of chords and offsets. 2

5. A certain length of a hill road passes along the face of a sheer cliff. How would you get over the difficulty? Give sketches. 4

6. What considerations determine the maximum gradient of a road, and state whether steeper gradients are allowable on kutcha or pucka roads, giving your reasons. 2

7. Sketch and describe some of the descriptions of permanent way commonly used in India. 2

8 Explain by a sketch what is meant by super-elevation, and how much would you allow for a train running 40 miles an hour round a broad gauge (5′ 6″) curve of 4000 feet radius? 2

9. Why are coned wheels used on railways? 2

10. Sketch the station arrangements for a terminal station of a short line of railway. 3

11. Explain the block system of working a line. 2

12. How far would a train of 30 ten-ton carriages travel on the level, supposing that every sixth carriage was braked, and that all the brakes were simultaneously applied, while the train was running 15 miles an hour. The coefficient of rolling friction may be taken at $\frac{1}{250}$, and and the coefficient of sliding friction at $\frac{1}{5}$. 4

Note—Good handwriting and sketches will be considered in adjudging marks. The relative value of each question is given *You may only attempt questions, aggregating to the value of* 20 *marks.*

CONSTRUCTION.

Examiner—Mr. C. A. Mills.

1. Describe briefly the mode of burning bricks in an English clamp

2 How is Portland Cement manufactured?

3. What are the ordinary descriptions of lime found in India? Give their respective qualities, and explain how mortar made with them should be mixed and applied.

4. Give a brief description of any methods you are acquainted with of preserving timber from decay.

5. A brick arch, 45 feet span, is to be built over a stream. Shew, by sketches, the arrangements you would make. What would be a suitable rise and thickness, supposing that the spring line was higher than high flood level?

6 How do you move heavy stones, and set them in position in buildings?

7. What are inverts, and why are they used?

8 Explain how tubular foundations can be sunk by the aid of compressed air.

9 Sketch two contiguous courses of the corner of a building in English and Flemish bond. The walls are $2\frac{1}{2}$ bricks thick What are the advantages and disadvantages of English and Flemish bond?

10. Mention and describe some of the different kinds of roof covering used in India.

11. Sketch a stone geometrical staircase in a room 24′ × 16′ × 16′ high The landing is only required along one 16′ side of the upper floor

12 How can floors be made damp-proof on the ground floor, and fire-proof above? Illustrate by sketches.

Note.—Good handwriting and sketches will be considered in adjudging marks.

PRACTICE OF BUILDING.

Examiner—Mr. R. B. Buckley.

1. Give a specification of a concrete for the foundations of a sluice. Is it better to lower and lay concrete in a trench by hand or to throw it from a height? Give reasons.

2 Give a description of rubble masonry. What are the chief points to be observed in this work? In building a wall 2′, 6″ thick in rubble which would you use the more freely, headers or stretchers? and why? How would you lay the stones with reference to their natural bed?

3. What is the use of a curtain wall in sluices, weirs, locks &c.?

4 In building locks and sluices in Bengal soil, it frequently occurs that the foundation is "blown up." What is the meaning of this? What is the cause of it? How would you deal with the difficulty?

5. Give a sketch, plan and section, of the form of iron curb you would recommend for wells which had to be sunk 25 feet into tidal mud. Wells 10 feet square inside and 2 feet thick. Would you attach the curb to the mansory, and if so, how and why?

6 What are Mallet's buckled plates? Describe them and their uses

7. Why are rollers laid under the ends of iron girders? Is it necessary to place rollers under both ends of a bridge of single span? Sketch the usual arrangement of bed plate and rollers. Is it better to connect the rollers and why?

8. The foot-bridge at Kallighat is a simple suspension bridge of 138 feet span It has vertical bars hanging from two suspended chains. The bridge used to oscillate greatly in a vertical plane. It was lately decided to reduce the roadway to 5′ 6″ and to stiffen the bridge. Sketch the manner in which you think this can best be done.

The roadway is formed of planks laid on beams which are hung by stirrups to the suspension bars. The old railing was very flexible. The suspension bars are 5½ feet apart.

9. Sketch a retaining wall of brick masonry to sustain a bank of sandy loam 21 feet high. The face of the wall to be vertical. Give the dimensions of the wall in figures on the sketch. State any precautions you would take with reference to water which might lodge behind the wall.

Note.—Neatness of sketches will be considered in giving marks.

Honour and M. A. Examination.
1884.

THE DRAMA.

Examiner—MR. K. DEIGHTON, B. A.

1. Arrange in chronological order the four plays set for your examination, stating the internal evidence that marks the periods of Shakespeare's dramatic course to which those plays severally belong.

2. Compare the humour of Touchstone with the humour of any other of Shakespeare's humourists. To what causes may we probably ascribe the absence of all humour in *Richard the Second*? Mention some of the contradictory ingredients which go to make up the humourousness of Falstaff's character; and consider the nature of his lying.

3. In conversation with the Chief Justice, Falstaff says, "There is not a dangerous action can peep out his head, but I am thrust upon it;" and the Chief Justice replies, "Well, be honest, and God bless your expedition!" What inference would you draw from the passage as to Falstaff's reputation?

4. Trace through both parts of *Henry the Fourth* the King's feelings as to his possession of the throne, and his fears as to the Prince.

5. Swinburne speaks of Imogen as "the woman above all Shakespeare's women:" consider her claim to this position.

6. Explain the following passages:—

(*a.*) Your praise has come too swiftly home before you,
Know you not, master, to some kind of men
Their graces serve them but as enemies.

(*b*) He that a fool doth very wisely hit,
Doth very foolishly, although he smart,
Not to seem senseless of the bob: if not,
The wise man's folly is anatomized
Even by the squandering glances of the fool.

(*c.*) Good my complexion! dost thou think, though I am caparisoned like a man, I have a doublet and hose in my disposition? One inch more of delay is a South-sea of discovery.

(*d.*) Like perspectives, which rightly gazed upon
Show nothing but confusion, eyed awry
Distinguish form.

(*e.*) And here have I the daintiness of ear
To check time broke in a disorder'd string;
But for the concord of my state and time
Had not an ear to hear my true time broke.

(*f.*) Why dost thou converse with that trunk of humours, that bolting-hutch of beastliness, that swollen parcel of dropsies, that

huge bombard of sack, that stuffed cloak-bag of guts, that roasted Manning-tree ox with the pudding in his belly, that reverend vice, that grey iniquity, that father ruffian, that vanity in years?

(*g.*) And gave his countenance, against his name,
To laugh at gibing boys and stand the push
Of every beardless vain comparative.

(*h.*) A' came ever in the rearward of the fash on, and sung those tunes that he heard the car-men whistle and sware they were his fancies or his good-nights. And now is this Vice's dagger become a squire, and talks as familiarly of John a Gaunt, as if he had been sworn brother to him; and I'll be sworn a' ne'er saw him but once in the Tilt-yard; and then he burst his head for crowding among the marshal's men I saw it, and told John a Gaunt he beat his own name; for you might have thrust him and all his apparel into an eel-skin; the case of a treble hautboy was a mansion for him, a court: and now he has land and beefs.

(*i.*) It cannot be i' the eye, for apes and monkeys
'Twist two such shes would chatter this way and
Contemn with mows the other; nor i' the judgment,
For idiots in this case of favour would
Be wisely definite; nor i' the appetite,
Sluttery to such neat excellence opposed
Should make desire vomit emptiness,
Not so allured to feed.

(*j*) You some permit
To second ills with ills, each elder worse,
And make them dread it to the doers' thrift.

(*k.*) My conscience, thou art fetter'd
More than my shanks and wrists: you good gods, give me
The penitent instrument to pick that bolt,
Then, free for ever! Is't enough I am sorry?
So children temporal fathers do appease;
Gods are more full of mercy. Must I repent?
I cannot do it better than in gyves,
Desired more than constrain'd: to satisfy,
If of my freedom 'tis the main part, take
No stricter render of me than my all.

7. What is meant by the remark that one great cause of the difference between Elizabethan and Victorian English is that the latter has introduced or developed what may be called the division of labour?

8. Criticize the lines—

No more the thirsty entrance of this soil
Shall daub her lips with her own children's blood,

mentioning the objections to the present text, the various readings of the Quartos the Folios, and the Dering MS., and the more notable emendations proposed.

POETRY.

Examiner—MR. K. DEIGHTON, B. A.

1. Paraphrase fully and comment on the difficulties italicised :—

(*a*) Another Nonne also with hir hadde sche
That was hire chapelleyn, and Prestes thre.

(*b*) Sche cowde moche of wandryng by the weye,
Gattothed was sche, sothly for to seye.

(*c*) With him there was a Ploughman, *his brother*
That hadde ilad of dong ful many a fothur.

(*d*) Wel cowde he stele corn, and tollen thries,
And yet he hadde *a thombe of gold* pardé.

(*e*) '*Purs is the ercedecknes helle*', quod he;
But wel I woot he lyeth right in dede.

(*f*) It is ful fair a man to bere him evene,
For al day meteth men atte *unset stevene*.

(*g*) There was no tygyr in *the vale of Galgopheye*
Whan that hire whelpe is stole, whan it is lite,
So cruel on the hunte, as is Arcite.

(*h*) And cuppes ful of wyn, and mylk, and blood,
Unto the fyr, that brent *as it were wood*.

2. Reproduce, in your own words, the description of the temple of Mars.

3 Give some account of Chaucer's versification, and write a note on the pronunciation of the final *-e*

4. What was Chaucer's original design for the *Canterbury Tales*: how far has it been carried out?

5 Write notes on the following words:—queynte, testers, hertespon, save, lacerte, bouk, shright, iwreye, lichewake, rouketh, wanhope, wedde, girt, gruf, mester, golyardeys, mortreux, chapman, ferne, forward, make.

6 State fully the motives which led the Duke of Buckingham to write *the Rehearsal*; and instance some of the worst faults and absurdities of Dryden's Plays which are ridiculed in it.

7. Mention and discuss any defence that has been set up for the character of the Comic Dramatists of the Restoration. In what way did the French Drama affect that of England?

8. Explain—

(*a.*) I vow to gad, I have been so highly disobliged by the peremptoriness of these fellows that I am resolved hereafter to bend all my thoughts for the service of the *Nursery*, and mump up your proud Players, I gad.

(*b.*) Why, Sir, my design is *Roman* Cloaths, guilded Truncheons, forc'd conceipt, smooth verse, and a Rant.

(*c.*) That's the way to be stamp'd yourself, Sir. I shall see you come home, like an Angel for the King's-evil, with a hole bor'd through you.

9. Give an account of the scheme of the Dunciad, and of Pope's mystifications in publishing it. How does the fourth book differ from the rest? Who were the more important writers satirized in it? Of what larger work were the Moral Essays intended to form a part?

10. Illustrate the characters of Addison and Pope by a short description of the intercourse between them.

11. Give the gist of the Essay on the characters of Women.

12. Explain the italicised portion of the following passages:—

(*a.*) She saw old Prynne in *restless Daniel shine.*

(*b.*) Hence miscellanies spring, the weekly toast
Of Curll's *chaste* press, and Lintot's *rubric post;*
Hence *hymning Tyburn's elegiac lines.*

(*c.*) No merit now the *dear Nonjuror* claims,
Molière's *old stubble* in a moment flames.

(*d.*) Henley's *gilt tub*, or *Fleckno's Irish throne.*

(*e.*) Toland and Tindal, *prompt at priests to jeer,*
Yet *silent bow'd* to '*Christ's no Kingdom here.*'

(*f.*) Break *Priscian's head*, and *Pegasus's neck.*

(*g.*) *Mad Mathesis* alone was unconfined.

(*h.*) There Talbot sunk, and *was a wit no more.*

(*i.*) Scotists and Thomists now in peace remain
Amidst their kindred cobwebs in Duck-lane.

(*j.*) And Boileau still *in right of Horace reigns*

(*k.*) Nay, should great Homer lift his awful head,
Zoilus again would start up from the dead

13. Point out the historical allusions in the following passages:—

(*a.*) The third of the same moon whose former course
Had all but crowned him, on the self-same day
Deposed him gently from his throne of force,
And laid him with the earth's preceding clay.

(*b.*) And thou, dread statue, still existent in
The austerest form of naked majesty,
Thou who beheldest mid the assassin's din,
At thy bathed base the bloody Cæsar lie.

(*c.*) And Santa Croce wants their mighty dust;
Yet for their want more noted, as of yore
The Cæsar's pageant shorn of Brutus' bust,
Did but of Rome's best Son remind her more.

ENGLISH PROSE.

Examiner—MR. F. J. ROWE, M. A.

1 How does Carlyle refute the "Quackery" theory and the "Allegory" theory of accounting for Paganism? What fact does he find lay at the heart of its forms of worship?

2. Explain fully—

(*a.*) The true Shekinah is man.

(*b*) Benthamism is an *eyeless* Heroism.

(*c*) *Disjecta membra* are all we can find of any poet.

(*d.*) Those miserable Syrian sects, with their janglings about *Homoiooussion* and *Homoousion.*

(*e.*) There never was such a *persifleur.*

(*f.*) The giant Jean Paul who has power to escape out of hearsays.

(*g*) Protestantism soon dwindled into a rather barren affair—the essence of it sceptical contention: which indeed has jangled more and more, down to Voltairism itself, through Gustavus Adolphus contentions onward to the French Revolution.

3. Explain the mythus of the Tree *Igdrasil*, and contrast it with the modern "World-Machine."

4. Carlyle says, "Fundamentally Poet and Prophet are still the same." Show what the two have in common and wherein they differ. Comment briefly on Goethe's saying "that has staggered several," "the Beautiful is higher than the Good."

5. (*a.*) What is Carlyle's notion of the true *Divine Right?*

(*b.*) What is the "*open secret*" as Goethe calls it?

(*c.*) "It is at bottom the same thing that both the valet and he (the Sceptic) expect." Explain.

(*d.*) "The wild rude sincerity, direct from Nature, is not glib in answering from the witness box; in your small-debt *piepowder* court, he is scouted as a counterfeit. The vulpine intellect 'detects' him." Explain.

6. Put into modern English—

(*a.*) "One face of Janus holds no proportion unto the other. It is too late to be ambitious. The great mutations of the world are acted, or time may be too short for our designs. To extend our memories by monuments, whose death we daily pray for, and whose duration we cannot hope without injury to our expectations in the advent of the last day, were a contradiction to our beliefs We whose generations are ordained in this setting part of time, are providentially taken off from such imaginations, and being necessitated to eye the remaining particle of futurity, are naturally constituted unto thoughts of the next world, and cannot excusably decline the

consideration of that duration, which maketh pyramids pillars of snow, and all that's past a moment.

(*b.*) Nor can we extenuate the valour of ancient martyrs who contemned death in the uncomfortable scene of their lives, and in their decrepit martyrdoms did probably lose not many months of their days, or parted with life when it was scarce worth the living. For (beside that long time past holds no consideration unto a slender time to come) they had no small disadvantage from the constitution of old age, which naturally makes men fearful, and complexionally superannuated from the bold and courageous thoughts of youth and fervent years. But the contempt of death from corporal animosity promoteth not our felicity. They may sit in the orchestra and noblest seats of heaven who have held up shaking hands in the fire and humanly contended for glory.

7. Explain—

(*a.*) But the common form with necks was a proper figure, making our last bed like our first; nor much unlike the urns of our nativity, while we lay in the nether part of the earth and inward vault of our microcosm.

(*b*) The draughts of Consulary date were but crude unto these, and Opimian wine but in the must to them.

(*c.*) Common counters sum up the life of Moses his man. Our days become considerable like petty sums by minute accumulations; where numerous fractions make up but small round numbers, and our days of a span long, make not one little finger.

(*d*) And the Platonicks rejected not a due care of the grave though they put their ashes to unreasonable expectations, in their tedious return and long-set revolutions.

8. Sketch after Bagehot the connexion of poetry, epic, dramatic and lyric, with the different stages of man's development.

In what particular does he show *self-delineative* poetry to be analogous to epic?

9. Explain—

(*a.*) Nothing is more removed from the Eldonine idolatry of the *status quo*, than the old cavalier feeling of deep idolatry for the ancient realm.

(*b.*) Ancient poetry is like a Grecian temple, modern literature resembles a huge Gothic cathedral.

(*c.*) There are no straight lines in Nature or Shakespeare.

(*d.*) The two poets (Scott and Shakespeare) are in proper harmony, each with his own scenery.

10. Bagehot calls Shelley an imaginative rather than a fanciful poet. Support this criticism.

11. Discuss the following points in Bagehot's criticism of the Paradise Lost:—

(*a.*) It is founded on a *political* event.
(*b.*) Milton has made God *argue.*
(*c.*) Satan is made *interesting.*
(*d.*) The Universe is, in railway phrase, "opened," but not created.

12. Contrast Cowper with Wordsworth as regards their different ways of delineating Nature.

ENGLISH PROSE.

Examiner—Mr. F. J. Rowe, M. A.

1. Discuss the causes of the depravity of the people of Rome, and show how their abasement favoured the growth of the atrocities of the early Cæsars.

2. Explain—

(*a.*) Octavius gave *a civic colouring* to his most indifferent actions, and with a *Machiavellian policy* observed a scrupulous regard to the forms of the Republic.

(*b.*) The cool cowardly *spirit of amateurship* in which the Roman sat looking down upon the bravest of men mangling each other for his recreation.

(*c.*) Under the auspices of those awful symbols—letters more significant and ominous than ever had troubled the eyes of man, except upon Belshazzar's wall—S.P.Q R.

(*d.*) Endless applications of the *topiary* art.

(*e.*) Harlequin empires, run up with the rapidity of a pantomime.

(*f.*) "War in procinct."

(*g.*) In his reign the God Terminus made his first retrograde motion.

3. Discuss the significance of the titles Cæsar, Augustus, Imperator, Princeps.

4. What arguments, based on the union in Christianity of the spirit of the Stoic and the Epicurean philosophies, are used by De Quincey to show that M. Aurelius was a "Christian by anticipation?"

5. What changes were introduced by Dioclesian into the constitution and ceremonial of the imperial office? Contrast his policy with that of Augustus in the above respect. What were the objects and what the effects of the institutions of Dioclesian?

6. How does Mill define the "appropriate region of human liberty"?

7. Illustrate "the mischievous operation of the absence of free discussion" by "the experience of ethical doctrines and religious

creeds." What is meant by "the deep slumber of a decided opinion"?

8. State fully Mill's objections to "Government interference, when it is not such as to involve infringement of liberty."

9. Sketch Mill's scheme for connecting Government with public education. On what grounds does he deprecate the State's taking upon itself the direction of education?

10. Sir J. Stephen says, "Mr. Mill's fundamental distinction about self-regarding acts is shown by the case of Revolutions to be quite unequal to the weight he lays upon it." How can this be shown?

11 "Some of George Eliot's most subtle and characteristic humour consists in giving to the conversation of her rural louts a distinct, though of course unconscious, bearing on the intellectual questions contemporaneously discussed by the most highly cultivated, without coming to any much more impressive result." Illustrate this criticism by reference to Mr. Macey's remarks:

"There'd be two 'pinions about a cracked bell if the bell could hear itself."

And "And so I says to mysen 'It isn't the meanin; it's the glue."

And to Dolly Winthrop's theological views.

12. Give an outline of the character of Godfrey Cass.

COMPARATIVE GRAMMAR.

Examiner—Mr. K. Deighton, B. A.

1. Mention the chief English Adjective suffixes of Teutonic origin, with, if possible, the Old English forms, and give examples.

2. What errors have the Latin translations *tenues*, *genitivus*, *accusativus*, *infinitivus*, and *articulus*, of the Greek terms, introduced into English Grammar?

3. What are the "bow-wow" and "poohpooh" theories of language?

4. What traces of a dual are there in Old English? What of a reflexive pronoun?

5. English spelling is full of "offhand etymologies:" Give the true derivations and correct spellings of the following simulative words; *O yes! liquorice, island, gooseberry, sweetheart, sovereign, shamefaced, frontispiece, lanthorn.*

6. Give some account of the origin of the Norman French language, and trace its influence on (*a*) the vocabulary, and (*b*) the phraseology, of the English language.

7. How are the following dates memorable in the history of the English language:—597, 1154, 1349, 1362, 1474, 1611?

8. Write notes on the etymologies of the following words, with special reference to the historical facts connected with them:—*barbarous, frank, slave, Wales, lollard, pagan, Anglo-Saxon, heathen, philippic, by-law.*

9. Quote some English forms exemplifying the following etymological canons:—

(*a*) In comparing two words, A and B, belonging to the same language, of which A contains the lesser number of syllables, A must be taken to be the more original word, unless we have evidence of contraction or other corruption.

(*b*.) In comparing two words, A and B, belonging to the same language and consisting of the same number of syllables, the older forms can usually be distinguished by observing the sound of the principal vowel.

10. Give some account of the chief theories as to the spread of the Aryan languages from their earliest home.

11. Expand the following statements into a short essay: "If ethnology demonstrates kinship of race, kinship of speech may be used to support the argument; but we cannot reverse the process, and argue from language to race. To do so, is to repeat the error of third-rate writers on language, who claim the black-skinned Hindu as a brother, on the ground of linguistic relationship, or identify the white race with the speakers of the Aryan tongue."

ESSAY.

Examiner—Mr. F. J. Rowe, M. A.

(Choose one subject only.)

1. The advantages and proper limits of Local Self-Government, with special reference to Mill's arguments on the subject.
2. The Higher Education of Women.
3. Thomas Carlyle: an estimate of the effect of his writings on English thought.

PURE MATHEMATICS.

Examiner—Mr. St. John Stephen.

1. Prove that if $\log(1 - x + x^2)$ be expanded in ascending powers of x in the form

$$a_0 + a_1 x + a_2 x^2 + \ldots\ldots$$

then

$$a_0 + a_3 + a_6 + \ldots\ldots = \frac{2}{3}\log 2.$$

2 Eliminate θ from the equations:

$$\cos^3\theta + a\cos\theta = b,$$
$$\sin^3\theta + a\sin\theta = c,$$

so as to obtain a result free from radicals.

3. Prove that all the roots of the equation

$$x^n - n\frac{n-1}{2}x^{n-2} + n.\frac{n-1}{2}.\frac{n-2}{3}.\frac{n-3}{4}x^{n-4} \ldots\ldots = 0$$

are real.

4. The ordinates of three points on a parabola are given by the equation

$$y^3 - s_1 y^2 + s_2 y - s_3 = 0.$$

Shew that the equation to the circle circumscribing the triangle formed by the tangents at the points is represented by

$$8a^2(x^2 + y^2) - 2a(s_2 + 4a^2)x + (s_3 - 4a^2 s_1)y + 2a^2 s_2 = 0.$$

5. Find the locus of the points on a system of confocal ellipses at which the eccentric angle has a given value.

6. Show that the radius of curvature of the curve

$$\theta = \frac{1}{\sqrt{(n^2-1)}}\log\frac{(n+1)r - c + \sqrt{[\{(n+1)r - c\}^2 - n^2c^2]}}{nc}$$

$$+ \cos^{-1}\left\{\frac{(n-1)c + r}{nr}\right\}$$

is always n times the radius vector.

7. Prove that the nth differential coefficient of $f[\phi(x)]$ is

$$\underline{|n}\left\{A_1 f'[\phi(x)] + \frac{A_2}{\underline{|2}}f''[\phi(x)] + \ldots\ldots + \frac{A_n}{\underline{|n}}f^{n}[\phi(x)]\right\}$$

where A_i is the coefficient of h^{n-i} in

$$\left[\phi'(x) + \frac{h}{2}\phi''(x) + \frac{h^2}{2.3}\phi'''(x) + \ldots\ldots\right]$$

8. Integrate

$$\int\frac{1-2x^2}{1\times 2x^2}\sqrt{\left(\frac{1+x^2}{1-x^2}\right)}\,x\,dx.$$

Prove that

$$\int_0^\pi \frac{x\sin x}{1+\cos^2 x}dx = \left\{\int_0^\pi \frac{\sin x}{1+\cos^2 x}dx\right\}$$

9. OB and OC are any two semi-diameters of an ellipse conjugate to each other; find the locus of the intersection of the normals at B and C, and shew that the area of the curve is

$$\pi\frac{(a^2-b^2)^2}{4ab}$$

10. If one plane can be found to pass through the vertex of a cone of the second degree, and cut it in two straight lines at right angles, then three other planes can be found satisfying the same conditions.

11. The normals to the paraboloid

$$\frac{y^2}{b} + \frac{z^2}{c} = 2x,$$

at points on the plane $px + qy + rz = 1$, will all meet one straight line if

$$p^3 (b - c) + 2p (q^2 b - r^2 c) = 2 \frac{(q^2 b + r^2 c)}{b - c}.$$

12. If l, m, h, k be eliminated from the equations—

$$x^2 + l^2 + h^2 = 3\beta^2;$$
$$y^2 + m^2 + k^2 = 3\alpha^2;$$
$$xy + lm + kk = 0;$$
$$x + l + h = 0;$$
$$y + m + k = 0;$$

the result will be

$$x^2 x^2 + \beta^2 y^2 = 2\alpha^2 \beta^2.$$

PURE MATHEMATICS.

Examiner—Mr. St. John Stephen.

1. Define a differential coefficient, and find the differential coefficients of the following expressions:

$$x^n, \tan^{-1} x, \log_a x.$$

Having given that $\frac{de^{ax}}{dx} = a^{eax}$

show that $\frac{d \tan x}{dx} = \sec^2 x.$

2. State and prove Leibnit'z, Theorem.
If $y = \tan x$ prove the following equality:

$$\frac{d^n y}{dx^n} = \frac{d^{n-1} y}{dx^{n-1}} y + (n - 1) \frac{d^{n-2} y}{dx^{n-2}} \cdot \frac{dy}{dx}$$
$$+ \frac{(n-1)(n-2)}{1\ 2} \frac{d^{n-3} y}{dx^{n-3}} \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} + \ldots.$$

3. Change the independent variable in $x^n \frac{d^n y}{dx^n}$ from x to t where $x = e^t$.

If $x = e^\rho \cos \theta$ and $y = e^\rho \sin \theta$, prove that—

$$\frac{d^m}{dx^m} \cdot \frac{d^n}{dy^n} \rho = \frac{\underline{|m + n - 1}}{} e^{-(m+n)\rho}$$

$$\cos\left\{(m+n)\theta + 2(m+n)\frac{\pi}{2}\right\}$$

$$\frac{d^m}{dx^m}\cdot\frac{d^n}{dy^n}\theta = -\frac{|\underline{m+n-1}\, e^{-(m+n)\rho}}{}$$

$$\sin\left\{(m+n)\theta + 2(m+n)\frac{\pi}{2}\right\}.$$

4 Shew how to find a maximum or minimum value of a function of a single variable, and how to distinguish between them.

If $\cos\beta\cos\phi\cos\theta + \sin\beta\sin\theta + \sin\alpha = 0$,
$\cos\beta\cos\phi^1\cos\theta + \sin\beta\sin\theta = 0$;
find the value of θ that will make $\phi - \phi^1$ a maximum or a minimum.

5. Prove the formulæ $p = r^2\dfrac{d\theta}{ds}$ and $\rho = r\dfrac{dr}{dp}$, and employ the latter to prove that in an ellipse $\rho = \dfrac{CD^2}{p}$ where 2CD is the conjugate diameter.

6. Prove the general formula for integration by parts.

Integrate $\displaystyle\int \sec^3\theta d\theta \int \frac{a + b\sin^2 x}{c + d\sin x}dx.$

7. Investigate an expression for the element of a solid in terms of the polar co-ordinates.

Find the volume of the solid contained between the surface whose equation is $-r\sin^2\theta = a\cos\beta\sin 2\phi$, and the plane $e = r\cos\theta$.

8. Find the value of $\displaystyle\int_0 \frac{a\sin ax}{x}dx.$

Find also the value of $\displaystyle\int_0^{m\pi} \frac{\sin nx}{\sin x}dx.$

m and n being integers.

9. Find the perpendicular distance of a given point from a given plane.

Prove that all the planes whose distances from two given points are given pass through one of two fixed points.

10. Prove that the expression—

$$ax^2 + by^2 + cz^2 + 2e^1yz + 2b^12x + 2c^1xy,$$

can always by change of axes keeping the same origin be reduced to the form—

$$Ax^2 + Bg^2 + Cz^2;$$

and find the cubic of which A, B, C are the roots.

11. Find the equations of the two generating lines of the surface $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} - \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1$ passing through the point (fgh).

12. Find the directions of the lines of curvature at any point (xyz) of a surface $z = \phi(xy)$ and also the radii of curvature of the normal sections of the surface made by planes passing through the tangents to the lines of curvature. What are the conditions for an umbilicus?

Find the umbilici of the surface—

$$\frac{x^3}{a} + \frac{y^3}{b} + \frac{z^3}{c} = x,$$

and show that at the umbilicus $\frac{x}{a} = \frac{y}{b} = \frac{z}{c}$ the directions of the three lines of curvature are given by the equations—

$$\frac{dx}{a} = \frac{dy}{b}, \quad \frac{dy}{b} = \frac{dz}{c}, \quad \frac{dz}{c} = \frac{dx}{a}.$$

PURE MATHEMATICS.

Examiner—Mr. St. John Stephen.

1. Find the number of homogeneous products of r dimensions that can be formed out of n letters a, b, c ..... and their powers.

If—

$$\frac{1 + x}{1 - 2x - x^2} = 1 + a_1 x + a_2 x^2 + \dots\dots a_n x + \dots$$

$$\frac{1}{1 - 2x - x^2} = 1 + b_1 x + b_2 x^2 + \dots\dots b\, x^n + \dots$$

prove that $a_n^2 - 2b_n^2 = (-1)^{n-1}$.

2. Prove that if n be an odd integer then

$$1 + \frac{n(n-1)(n-2)(n-3)}{1.2.3.4} + \dots\dots$$

is divisible by $2^{\frac{n-3}{2}}$.

3. The sum of all the terms of the series

$$1.2 + 2.3 + 3.4 + 4.5 + \dots\dots$$

which on division by 7 leave an odd remainder, and of which $n(n-1)$ is the greatest, is $\frac{(n+3)(n^2 + bn - 4)}{21}$.

4. Prove in any triangle that $OI^2 = R^2 - 2Rr$, where O and I are the centres of the circumscribing and inscribed circles.

If from any point O perpendiculars OP, OQ, OR be drawn on the sides BC, CA, AB of the triangle ABC, then

$$\frac{\text{area of triangle PQR}}{\text{area of triangle ABC}} = \frac{1}{4}\left(\frac{R^2 - SO^2}{R^2}\right)$$

where R and S are the radius and centre of the circle circumscribing the triangle ABC.

5. Find an expression for the cosine of an angle in terms of the sides of the triangle.

In any triangle whose sides are a, b, c and $a^n + b^n = c^n$, prove that if n becomes infinite while a, b remain constant, the limiting value of the angle C is $\cos^{-1}\frac{b}{2a}$ if b be less than a.

6. Find the sum of the following n terms—

$$\sin\alpha + c\sin(\alpha + \beta) + c^2\sin(\alpha + 2\beta) + \ldots\ldots$$
$$+ c^{n-1}\sin\left\{\alpha + n - 1\,\beta\right\}$$

Find the sum of the following—

$$\cos\frac{\pi}{13} + \cos\frac{3\pi}{13} + \cos\frac{9\pi}{13}$$
$$\cos\frac{4\pi}{13} + \cos\frac{7\pi}{13} + \cos\frac{11\pi}{13}.$$

7. Show that the equation $f^1(x) = 0$ has or has not equal roots according as $f(x)$ and $f(x)$ have or have not a common measure which involves x.

Shew that the equation—

$$1 + x + \frac{x^2}{\underline{|2}} + \ldots + \frac{x^n}{\underline{|n}} = 0 \text{ cannot have two real roots.}$$

8. Show that every biquadratic of the form

$$x^4 + px^3 + qx^2 + rx + s = 0$$

can be solved by means of a quadratic if

$$p^3 - 4pq + 8r = 0.$$

9. Show how to depress a reciprocal equation which is of an even degree with its last term positive.

Solve the equation—

$$a^4(a^4 - 1)^4(x^2 + 14x \times 1)^2 = (a^8 + 14a^4 + 1)^3x(x - 1)^4.$$

10. Prove that the equation to the chord of the ellipse

$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 0$$

through the two points whose eccentric angles are α, β, is

$$\frac{x}{a}\cos\frac{\alpha + \beta}{2} + \frac{y}{b}\sin\frac{\alpha + \beta}{2} = \cos\frac{\alpha - \beta}{2},$$

and the intersection of the two tangents at α, β in the pole of the chord are

$$\frac{a \cos \frac{\alpha + \beta}{2}}{\cos \frac{\alpha - \beta}{2}}, \quad \frac{b \sin \frac{\alpha + \beta}{2}}{\cos \frac{\alpha - \beta}{2}}.$$

Find the equation to the two parabolas having their focus at any given point F of the ellipse $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$, and passing through its foci. Shew that the angle between the directrices is twice the eccentric angle of P.

11. Find the polar of a point with regard to the conic $y^2 = 2mx + nx^2$.

Through points on a line parallels are drawn to the poles of the points with regard to a conic. Prove that the envelope of these lines is a parabola.

12. Find the polar line of the point $\alpha_0\beta_0\gamma_0$ with respect to the conic $\phi(\alpha\beta\gamma) = 0$. Show how to deduce the equations to find its centre.

Find the centre of the conic

$$\sqrt{l\alpha} + \sqrt{m} + \sqrt{n\gamma} = 0.$$

MIXED MATHEMATICS.

Examiner—Mr. John Eliot, M. A.

1. Find the position of the focal lines of a small pencil obliquely reflected at a spherical surface.

A small pencil emergent from a point on the axis of a cylinder of radius r is reflected at the sides of the cylinder. Shew that if ϕ be the angle of incidence, the distance of the circle of least confusion from the point of incidence will be $r \sec \phi \, . \, \frac{\cot 2\phi}{2\phi}$.

2. A ray passes through a non-homogeneous medium. Obtain equations for determining the path in rectangular and polar co-ordinates, assuming that the density is symmetrical with respect to a given plane which is also the plane of the ray.

The index of refraction at any point of a medium a (distance)$^{\frac{1}{2}}$ from a given plane. Prove that the path of the ray in the medium is a cycloid.

3 An image of an object is formed by pencils which are reflected or refracted in any manner. Describe the nature of the several defects which may be present in the image, and the causes of each.

A pencil of light passes centrically with small obliquity through two thin lenses in contact. Find the condition of achromatism.

4. Explain the formation of the Primary Rainbow. Prove that its radius (δ) is given by

$$\sin\frac{\delta}{2} = \frac{(4-\mu^2)}{3\mu^2\sqrt{3}}.$$

5. Prove the following formulæ in the case of a spherical triangle :—

(1) $\text{Cos}\, a = \cos b \cos c + \sin b \,.\, \sin c \,.\, \cos A.$

(2) $\text{Cos}\,\frac{1}{2}(A + B)\cos\frac{c}{2} = \cos\frac{1}{2}(a + b)\sin\frac{c}{2}.$

If the perimeter of a spherical triangle ABC be half a great circle, and its area be equal to one quarter of the whole surface, prove that—

$$A = b + c : B = c + a : C = a + b.$$

6 Find the precession of a given star in Right Ascension and Declination

Prove that all stars whose precession in R.A. is equal to a constant quantity lie on the surface of a cone of the second degree, one of whose axes is the line of equinoxes.

7. Explain the causes of aberration. Find the aberration of a star in R.A. and N.P.D.

8 Find the time of day when the sun is due east

Two stars of R A. α_1 and α_2 and declinations δ_1 and δ_2 are observed to cross the prime vertical at times differing by t hours Find the latitude of the plane of observation

9. Obtain the equations of motion of a fluid in the most general form, and thence deduce the equation—

$$\int\frac{dp}{\rho} + v + \frac{d\phi}{dt} + \frac{1}{2}q^2 = C,$$

when the forces are such that $Xdx + Ydy + Zdz = -dV$, and the motion such that $udx + vdy + wdz = d\phi$

10 What is the condition which is expressed by the equation of continuity? Obtain it in the most general form, employing 1st rectangular, 2nd polar co-ordinates

11. Determine the motion of a liquid in a tube of small section.

A tube in the form of an ellipse is placed with an axis vertical and is filled with fluid as far as the extremities of the other axis. The bore of the tube at any point is $\beta + \mu s$ where β and μ are small, and s is the distance of the point from the lowest part of the ellipse measured along the tube. If the tube be slightly displaced find the time of a small oscillation, and prove that the length of the simple equivalent pendulum is—

$$\frac{\beta + \mu l}{\mu}\log\frac{\beta + \mu l}{\beta},$$

$4l$ being the circumference of the ellipse.

MIXED MATHEMATICS.

Examiner—MR. JOHN ELIOT, M. A.

1. Find the intrinsic and cartesian equations of the common catenary.

A string of length $2s$ hangs over two smooth pegs which are in the same horizontal line, at a distance $2a$ apart. The two ends of the string are free, and its central portion hangs as a catenary. Shew that equilibrium is impossible unless s is at least equal to ae.

2. A heavy elastic string is fastened at one end and hangs vertically. Find the extension of the string.

An elastic string, of given weight, is placed so that part of it is on an inclined plane, and the remaining part hangs vertically over the top of the plane. The string is in equilibrium. Find the whole extension.

3. Enumerate the principle of virtual velocities, and explain the use of the principle in the solution of statical problems. Employ it to solve the following problem:—A rhombus composed of four uniform rods, moveable about their angular points, is suspended from one angle which is connected by a string with the opposite angle. Find the tension of the string and the action between an upper and a lower rod connected with it.

4. A particle moves in a plane. Find expressions for the accelerations along and perpendicular to the radius vector from a fixed point. Thence investigate the differential equation of the path when the forces acting on the particle pass through a fixed point.

Given the force $= \frac{\mu}{r^4}$ and that the particle is projected from an apse at distance a with velocity $\sqrt{\frac{2\mu}{3a^3}}$. Shew that the path is a cardioide, and find the periodic time.

5. Find the law of force tending to a fixed point which will constrain a particle to describe a given plane curve about it.

Find the law of force when a parobola is described under the action of a force 1st to the vertex, 2nd to a point on the axes midway between the focus and vertex.

6. Show how to determine the motion of a particle constrained to move on a smooth plane curve under the action of given forces.

A particle, mass m, moves in a circular tube of radius a under the action of a force (μm + distance) to a point inside the circle at distance c from its centre. If the particle be placed very nearly at its greatest distance from the centre of force, prove that it will pass over the gradient ending at its least distance in time

$$\sqrt{\frac{a}{\mu c}} \log (1 + \sqrt{2}).$$

7. A particle moves in a resisting medium under the action of given forces. Find the general equations of motion.

Shew that if the force be an attraction to a fixed centre, and the resistance vary as the velocity, the path may be determined from the following equations—

$$\frac{d^2r}{dt^2} + \mu \frac{dr}{dt} - \frac{h^2}{r^3} e^{-\mu t} + \phi(r) = 0,$$

$$\frac{h^2}{p^3}\frac{dp}{dv} = \phi(r) e^{2\mu t},$$

where h and μ are constants.

8. Investigate the equation $\frac{ap}{\rho} = Xdx + Ydy + Zdz$ for determining the pressure at any point of a fluid at rest subject to given forces.

A sphere is just filled with water and is rotating with uniform angular velocity w about a vertical axis through the centre. Find the whole pressure on the spherical surface, and on the upper half of the surface.

9. A solid of revolution floats in a liquid which rotates uniformly about a vertical axis, coincident with the axis of the solid. Find the conditions of equilibrium.

A hemispherical shell (radius $2a$) containing water, rotates with an angular velocity $\sqrt{\frac{3g}{7a}}$ about its axis, which is vertical. A sphere (radius a), rests on the fluid with the lowest point in contact with the shell without pressing on it. If the free surface passes through the rim of the shell, show that the density of sphere : density of water as 128 : 189.

10. Define the term metacentre, and obtain an expression giving its position in the case of a body floating in a homogeneous liquid.

Suppose the body to consist of two equal cones, on opposite sides of the same base, and the common case to coincide with the surface of the fluid. Find the form of either cone that the equilibrium may be neutral.

11. Obtain the equation $t = pr$ which connects the pressure, tension, and curvature of a flexible cylindrical sheet subject to fluid pressure.

What is meant by the elastic curve? Shew that its equation is of the form

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \frac{y}{a^2}\left\{1 + \left|\frac{dy}{dx}\right|^2\right\}^{\frac{1}{2}}.$$

MIXED MATHEMATICS.

Examiner—MR. JOHN ELIOT, M. A.

1. If G be the C. G. of a triangle ABC, prove that—

$$2\frac{\cot AGB + \cot CGB}{GB} + \frac{\operatorname{cosec} AGB}{GA} + \frac{\operatorname{cosec} CGB}{GC} = 0.$$

2 A body is projected from a point in a horizontal plane so as after one rebound from the plane to strike directly against a vertical wall, and after two more rebounds to return to the point of projection. Shew that if $\sin\theta$ be the coefficient of elasticity $\sin 3\theta = 5\sin\theta - 4$.

3. A particle is projected from a platform with velocity V and elevation β. On the platform is a telescope fixed at an angle α. The platform moves horizontally in the plane of the particle so as always to keep the particle in the field of view of the telescope. Shew that the original velocity of the platform is $\dfrac{V\sin(\alpha-\beta)}{\sin\alpha}$ and its acceleration $g\cot\alpha$.

4. A and B are fixed points, A being a luminous point, and B the nearest point of a glass sphere whose refractor index is μ C a point on BA produced is the image of A as seen by an eye on AB produced beyond the sphere. Shew that AC is least when the radius of the sphere is $\dfrac{3\mu-2}{2-\mu}$ AB.

5. Two points describe the same parabola with accelerations tending to the focus. Prove that if v and v' be their velocities, and θ the angle between their directions of motion at any time, $v^2 + v'^2 - 2vv'\cos\theta$ will be constant.

6. A tube in the form of an equilateral triangle is filled with equal volumes of fluids the densities of which are as 1 : 2 : 3. The triangle is hung upon a smooth peg. Find the position of equilibrium.

7 A hollow spherical shell is floating just immersed in water at 0° C. Prove that if the temperature rises the shell will again be just immersed at a temperature $8 + \dfrac{3k}{A}$, k being the coefficient of expansion of copper, and the law of density of water being $\rho_t = \rho_0(1 - A(t^\circ - 4)^2)$.

8 A particle under the action of a central force varying as the distance is projected with given velocity so as to strike a given point. Prove that there are generally two possible directions of motion

9 If a particle moves on a rough inclined plane, prove that $\sqrt{\rho\rho_1}\cos^2\theta = r$, whose ρ and ρ_1 are the radii of curvature at the two points where the tangents are inclined at an angle θ to the horizon, and r is the radius of curvature of the highest point.

10. If a hollow hemispherical shell, the area of the base of which is A, and the volume V, be placed with its vertex downwards, on a horizontal plane, and be filled with a fluid density ρ and made to revolve about its axis which is vertical, shew that it will just rise when

$$\frac{w^2\rho A^2}{4\pi} + 2V\rho g = \text{weight of the shell.}$$

11. A particle of mass m is constrained to move on the surface of a sphere of radius a and is attached to a fixed point by means of a slightly extensible string $2a$ Prove that if it be projected at right

angles to the unstretched string with velocity v, the greatest extension of the string will be approximately

$$\frac{2a}{\lambda} mv^2 \cot \alpha.$$

12 One end of a heavy chain is attached to the extremity of a fixed rod The other end is fastened to a smooth ring which slides on the rod. Prove that in the position of equilibrium

$$\log \left\{ \cot \frac{\theta}{2} \cot \left(\frac{\theta}{4} - \frac{\pi}{2} \right) \right\} = \cot \theta \, (\operatorname{cosec} \psi - \operatorname{cosec} \theta)$$

θ being the inclination of the rod to the horizon, and ψ that of the chain at its highest point.

LATIN VERSE.

Examiner—MR. W. T. WEBB, M. A.

Virgil—Horace Lucretius.

1. Translate:

Euryalumque Elymus sequitur, quo deinde sub ipso
Ecce volat, calcemque terit jam calce Diores,
Incumbens humero. spatia et si plura supersint,
Transeat elapsus prior, ambiguumque relinquat.
Jamque fere spatio extremo, fessique sub ipsam
Finem adventabant: levi cum sanguine Nisus
Labitur infelix, caesis ut forte juvencis
Fusus humum viridesque super madefecerat herbas.
Hic juvenis jam victor ovans vestigia presso
Haud tenuit titubata solo, sed pronus in ipso
Concidit immundoque fimo sacroque cruore.
Non tamen Euryali, non ille oblitus amorum.
Nam sese opposuit Salio per lubrica surgens;
Ille autem spissa jacuit revolutus arena
Emicat Euryalus, et munere victor amici
Prima tenet, plausuque volat fremituque secundo.
Post Elymus subit, et nunc tertia palma Diores.

Ambiguumque relinquat. Codd Heins. *Ambiguumve.* Adopting this reading, how do you interpret it?

Explain the phrase *tertia palma.* Also the words *spissus, emico* and the form *titubata.*

2. Translate, explaining the historical allusions:

Non his juventus orta parentibus
Infecit aequor sanguine Punico
Pyrrhumque et ingentem cecidit
Antiochum Hannibalemque dirum,

Sed rusticorum mascula militum
Proles, Sabellis docta ligonibus
Versare glebas et severae
Matris ad arbitrium recisae

Portare fustes, sol ubi montium
Mutaret umbras et juga demeret
Bobus fatigatis, amicum
Tempus agens abeunte curru.

Damnosa quid non imminuit dies ?
Aetas parentum pejor avis tulit
Nos nequiores, mox daturos
Progeniem vitiosiorem.

3. Translate :

O cives, cives, quaerenda pecunia primum est
Virtus post nummos. Haec Janus summus ab imo
Perdocet : haec recinunt juvenes dictata senesque,
Laevo suspensi loculos tabulamque lacerto.
Est animus tibi, sunt mores, est lingua fidesque :
Sed quadringentis sex, septem millia desint ;
Plebs eris. At pueri ludentes. Rex eris, aiunt,
Si recte facies. Hic murus aheneus esto,
Nil conscire sibi, nulla pallescere culpa.
Roscia (dic sodes) melior lex, an puerorum est
Naenia, quae regnum recte facientibus offert,
Et maribus Curiis et decantata Camillis ?
Isne tibi melius suadet, qui, Rem facias ; rem,
Si possis, recte ; si non, quocunque modo rem,
Ut proprius spectes lacrimosa poëmata Pupi.

What is meant by *Janus summus ?* Quote the passage in the Satires of Horace from which verse 4 is repeated, and explain *loculos.* What was the *lex Roscia ?* Explain the allusion in verse 12, and the meaning of the last verse.

4. Translate :

Est haec ejusdem quoque magni causa tremoris,
Ventus ubi atque animae subito vis maxima quaedam
Aut extrinsecus aut ipsa tellure coorta
In loca se cava terrai conjecit ibique
Speluncas inter magnas fremit ante tumultu
Versabundaque portatur, post incita cum vis
Exagitata foras erumpitur et simul altam
Diffindens terram magnum concinnat hiatum.

* * * *

Proinde licet quamvis caelum terramque reantur
Incorrupta fore aeternae mandata saluti ;
Et tamen interdum praesens vis ipsa pericli
Subdit et hunc stimulum quadam de parte timoris,
Ne pedibus raptim tellus subtracta feratur
In barathrum rerumque sequatur prodita summa
Funditus et fiat mundi confusa ruina.

What instances does Lucretius give of the phenomenon described in the first 2 lines ? Explain the construction of line 9.

5. Translate, adding notes critical or explanatory:

(*a.*) Vomis et inflexi primum grave robur aratri,
Tardaque Eleusinae matris volventia plaustra,
Tribulaque, traheaeque et iniquo pondere rastri;
Virgea praeterea Celei vilisque supellex,
Arbuteae crates et mystica vannus Iacchi.

(*b.*) Quacunque libido est,
Incedo solus; percontor quanti olus ac far;
Fallacem Circum vespertinumque pererro
Saepe Forum; adsisto divinis; inde domum me
Ad porri et ciceris refero laganique catinum;
Coena ministratur pueris tribus, et lapis albus
Pocula cum cyatho duo sustinet; adstat echinus
Vilis, cum patera guttus, Campana supellex.

6. (1) Give a sketch of the life of Horace as far as it may be derived from his works, illustrating each statement by a quotation. Enumerate the writings of the poet, assigning to each its most probable date. (2) Write a brief critical account of Lucretius and his philosophy.

LATIN VERSE.

Examiner—Mr. W. T. Webb, M. A.

Juvenal—Persius—Catullus—Plautus—Terence.

1. Translate, adding full explanatory notes:

Libera si dentur populo suffragia, quis tam
Perditus, ut dubitet Senecam praeferre Neroni
Cujus supplicio non debuit una parari
Simia, nec serpens unus, nec culeus unus?
Par Agamemnonidae crimen; sed causa facit rem
Dissimilem. Quippe ille deis auctoribus ultor
Patris erat, caesi media inter pocula; sed nec
Electrae jugulo se polluit, aut Spartani
Sanguine conjugii, nullis aconita propinquis
Miscuit, in scena nunquam cantavit Orestes;
Troica non scripsit. Quid enim Verginius armis
Debuit ulcisci magis, aut cum Vindice Galba?
Quid Nero tam saeva crudaque tyrannide fecit?
Haec opera atque hæ sunt generosi Principis artes,
Gaudentis foedo peregrina ad pulpita saltu
Prostitui, Graiaeque apium meruisse coronæ.
Majorum effigies habeant insignia vocis:
Ante pedes Domiti longum tu pone Thyestae
Syrma vel Antigones seu personam Melinippes,
Et de marmoreo citharam suspende colosso.

2 Derive *satira*. Trace the growth of Roman satire. Who were Juvenal's literary contemporaries? What English writers have

imitated parts of Juvenal? Compose or mention a title for each of the Satires (except 2, 6, 9) such as will express its subject and moral briefly and clearly.

3. Translate, adding notes where necessary:

Non equidem hoc studeo, bullatis ut mihi nugis
Pagina turgescat, dare pondus idonea fumo.
Secreti loquimur. Tibi nunc, hortante Camoena,
Excutienda damus praecordia; quantaque nostrae
Pars tua sit, Cornute, animae, tibi, dulcis amice,
Ostendisse juvat. Pulsa, dignoscere cautus,
Quid solidum crepet, et pictae tectoria linguae.
His ego centenas ausim deposcere voces,
Ut, quantum mihi te sinuoso in pectore fixi,
Voce traham pura, totumque hoc verba resignent,
Quod latet arcana non enarrabile fibra.

4. (1) Give some account of the life and times of Terence. Name his principal patrons. (2) Trace the rise and progress of the drama among the Romans. At what festival was the Andria acted?

5. Translate:

Ch. Liber-tus sum hodie, Dave, tua opera. *Da.* Ac nullus quidem
Ch. Quid ita? nempe huic prorsus illam non dat. *Da.* Ridiculum caput,
Quasi necessus sit, si huic non dat, te illam uxorem ducere:
Nisi vides, nisi senis amicos oras, ambis. *Ch.* Bene mones:
Ibo, etsi hercle saepe jam me spes haec frustratast. Vale.
Pa. Quid igitur sibi volt pater? quor simulat? *Da.* Ego dicam tibi.
Si id succenseat nunc, quia non det tibi, uxorem Chremes,
Prius quam tuom ut sese habeat animum ad nuptias perspexerit:
Ipsus sibi esse injurius videatur, neque id injuria.
Sed si tu negaris ducere, ibi culpam in te transferet:
Tum illae turbae fient. *Pa.* Quidvis patiar. *Da.* Pater est, Pamphile.
Difficilest. Tum haec solast mulier. Dictum ac factum invenerit
Aliquam causam, quamobrem ejiciat oppido. *Pa.* Ejiciat? *Da.* Cito.

6. Translate:

Le. Eho, ecquis pro vectura olivi
Resolvit? *Li.* Resolvit. *Le.* Cui datum est? *Li.* Sticho vicario ipsi
Tuo. *Le.* Vah! delenire adparas. Scio mihi vicarium esse.
Nequo eo esse servom in aedibus heri, qui sit pluris quam ille sit.
Sed vina quae heri vendidi vinario Exaerambo,

Jam pro iis satis fecit Sticho? *Li.* Fecisse satis opinor:
Nam vidi huc ipsum adducere trapezitam Exorambum.
Le. Sic dedero prius quae credidi, vix anno post exegi.
Nunc satagit: adducit domum etiam ultro, et scribit numos.
Dromo mercedem retulit? *Li.* Dimidio minus opinor.
Le. Quid reliquom? *Li* Aiebat reddere quam extemplo redditum esset:
Nam retineri, ut, quod sit sibi operis locatum, efficeret.
Le. Scyphos quos utendos dedi Philodamo, reddidit ne?
Li. Non etiam. *Le.* Hem, non? si velis, da, commoda homini amico.

7. Translate, adding explanatory notes where necessary:

Interea infirmo quatientes corpora motu
Veridicos Parcae coeperunt edere cantus.
His corpus tremulum complectens undique vestis
Candida purpurea talos incinxerat ora,
At roseo niveae residebant vertice vittae,
Aeternumque manus carpebant rite laborem.
Laeva colum molli lana retinebat amictum,
Dextera tum leviter deducens fila supinis
Formabat digitis, tum prono in pollice torquens
Libratum tereti versabat turbine fusum,
Atque ita decerpens aequabat semper opus dens,
Laneaque aridulis haerebant morsa labellis,
Quae prius in levi fuerant extantia filo:
Ante pedes autem candentis mollia lanae
Vellera virgati custodibant calathisci.

8. Annotate upon—*sensus communis; castra domestica; conchylia Coa; dubium nomen; pedisequa; imbuo; manus sinistra; extenuata vestigia; infamis digitus; tunicatum saepe; cinere ulterior; ceraso peccant casiae.*

LATIN GRAMMAR AND CRITICISM.

Examiner—Mr. W. T. Webb, M. A.

1. Enumerate and account for the various adverbial terminations in Latin. Distinguish between—*sponte, ultro; olim, quondam; rursus, iterum;* giving illustrations.

2. Express in Latin the fractions $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{3}$, $\frac{5}{6}$, $\frac{11}{12}$; also the phrases '$2\frac{1}{2}$ acres,' 'sole heir,' 'as much again,' 'half as much again,' and explain the word 'sestertius' and its symbol HS, and D as the symbol of 500.

3. What various derivations have been given to the following words, and which derivation seems to you most likely, and why?—*calamitas, idoneus, pagus, religio, victima, hostia, officium, provincia, consul, caerimonia, idus, atrium.*

4. Give instances of roots in which the European languages present *l* where the Sanskrit has *r*. What may be inferred from this phenomenon?

5. In what forms does the Indo-European genitive suffix appear in Latin? Give instances. Account for the genitives—*Palaestrion-i (Plautus)*, *senatus*, *populi*, *pater-familias*. Comment on the form *Diespiter*.

6. Write down the Sanscrit, Greek, and Latin forms of the cardinal numerals from one to ten. Explain the forms *bini*, *Pontius*, *viginti*. Can you account for the final *m* in *septem*, *novem*, and *decem*?

LATIN PROSE; AND ESSAY.

Examiner—W. LEE-WARNER, ESQ., M. A.

1. Translate the following passage into Ciceronian Prose:

The receipt of your letter by the overland mail, which was delivered the day before yesterday, was a source of unfeigned pleasure to me I am always glad to hear of your health. I was, however, particularly interested in your account of the debate upon the proposal to cancel the debt of indebted cultivators, and to raise them from the position of tenants at will to that of landlords. The commutation of their semi-servile services into a fixed payment to the state will immensely improve their prospects. To explain the importance of the change, it is easy enough to cite examples from French history It is agreed, however, that the reform can no longer be delayed, and I am an admirer of that policy which grants as a favour a concession which otherwise would be obtained by revolution He is mistaken who fancies that the popular will can be trifled with to suit the ambition of an aristocracy.

2. Translate the following into Tacitean Prose:

The Germans were not possessed of these varied resources. The care of the house and family and the management of the cattle were delegated to the old and infirm, to women and slaves. The lazy warrior destitute of every art that might employ his leisure hours consumed his days and nights in the animal gratifications of sleep and food. And yet by a wonderful diversity of nature the same barbarians are by turns the most indolent and the most restless of mankind. They delight in sloth, they detest tranquillity. They gloried in passing whole days and nights at table; and the blood of friends and relations often stained their numerous and drunken assemblies. Their debts of honour (for in that light they have transmitted to us those of play) they discharged with romantic fidelity. They never attempted to procure by industry the materials of a profitable commerce. To solicit by labour what could be seized by force was esteemed unworthy of the German spirit.

3 Write an English essay on one and one only, of the following subjects:

(*a*) It has been said—"In modern history the English alone have had a career like that of the Romans. These two histories must

therefore ever remain the most important ones." In what respects can a parallel be most closely drawn between the constitutional development of Rome and England?

(*b*) How would the course of ancient and modern history have been affected if Hannibal had conquered Rome?

LATIN.

Examiner—W. Lee-Warner, Esq., M. A.

Cicero and Sallust.

1. Translate the following passages explaining any allusions or phrases which require it:

Quem quidem ego cum ex urbe pellebam, hoc providebam animo, remoto Catalina non mihi esse Lentuli somnum nec L. Cassii adipes, nec C. Cethegi temeritatem pertimescendam. Ille erat unus timendus ex istis omnibus, sed tam diu, dum urbis mœnibus continebatur. Omnia norat, omnium aditus tenebat; appellare, tentare, sollicitare poterat, audebat; erat ei consilium ad facinus aptum, consilio autem neque lingua neque manus deerat. Jam ad certas res conficiendas certos homines delectos ac descriptos habebat. Neque vero, cum aliquid mandarat, confectum putabat: nihil erat quod non ipse obiret occurreret, vigilaret laboraret: frigus, sitem, famem ferre poterat. Hunc ego hominem tam acrem tam audacem, tam paratum, tam callidum, tam in scelere vigilantem, tam in perditis rebus diligentem nisi ex domesticis insidiis in castrense latrocinium compulissem, dicam id quo sentio, Quirites, non facile hanc tantam molem mali a vestris cervicibus depulissem. Non ille nobis Saturnalia constituisset neque tanto ante exitii ac fati diem reipublicæ denuntiavisset, neque commisisset ut signum, ut litteræ suæ testes manifesti sceleris deprehenderentur. [Cicero in Catalinam. Or. III. C. VII.]

2. Utrum igitur utilius vel Fabricio, qui talis in hac urbe, qualis Aristides Athenis fuit, vel senatui nostro, qui nunquam utilitatem a dignitate seiunxit, armis cum hoste certare an venenis? Si gloriæ causa imperium expetendum est, scelus absit in quo non potest esse gloria; sin ipsæ opes expetuntur quoquo modo, non poterunt utiles esse cum infamia. Non igitur utilis illa L. Philippi Q. F. sententia: *quas civitatates L. Sulla, pecunia accepta, ex senatus consulto liberavisset, ut eæ rursus vectigales essent, neque iis pecuniam*, quam pro libertate dederant *redderemus*. Est ei senatus assensus. Turpe imperio! Piratarum enim melior fides At aucta vectigalia; utile igitur. Quousque audebunt dicere quidquam utile, quod non honestum? Potest autem ulli imperio, quod gloria debet fultum esse et benivolentia sociorum, utile esse odium et infamia? Ego etiam cum Catone meo sæpe dissensi. Nimio mihi præfracte videbatur ærarium vectigaliaque defendere, omnia publicanis negare, multa sociis, cum in hos benefici esse deberemus, cum illis sic agere, ut cum colonis nostris solemus, eoque magis quod illa ordinum conjunctio ad salutem rei publicæ pertinebat. [Cicero de officiis LIII C XXII.]

3 Quod ad me de republica scribis, disputas tu quidem et amanter et prudenter, et a meis consiliis ratio tua non abhorret: (nam neque

de statu nobis nostrae dignitatis est recedendum, neque sine nostris copiis intra alterius præsidia veniendum: et is, de quo scribis nihil habet amplum, nihil excelsum, nihil non summissum atque populare; verum tamen fuit ratio mihi fortasse ad tranquillitatem meorum temporum non inutilis; sed mehercule reipublicæ multo etiam utilior, quam mihi, civium improborum impetus in me reprimi, quum hominis amplissima fortuna, auctoritate, gratia fluctuantem sententiam confirmassem, at a spe malorum ad mearum rerum laudem convertissem. Quod si cum aliqua levitate mihi faciendum fuisset, nullam rem tanti æstimassem, sed tamen a me ita acta sunt omnia, non ut illi ego assentiens levior, sed ut ille me probans gravior videretur. Reliqua sic a me aguntur, et agentur, ut non committamus, ut ea, quæ gessimus, fortuito gessisse videamur. Meos bonos viros, illos, quos significas, et eam, quam mihi dicis obtigisse, Σπάρταν, non modo numquam deseram; sed etiam si ego ab illa deserar, tamen in mea pristina sententia permanebo. Mihi vero ut invideant piscinarii nostri, aut scribam ad te alias aut in congressum nostrum reservabo. A curia nulla me res divellet, vel quod rebus meis maxime consentaneum, vel quod, a senatu quanti fiam, minime me pœnitet. De Sicyoniis non multum spei est in senatu. Nemo est enim jam, qui queratur. Alia via, si qua potes, pugna. Quum est actum, neque animadversum est, ad quos pertineret, et raptim in eam sententiam pedarii cucurrerunt. Inducendi senatus consulti maturitas nondum est: quod neque sunt qui querantur, et multi partim malevolentia, partim opinione æquitatis delectantur. Metellus tuus est egregius consul. Unum reprehendo, quod otium e Gallia nuntiari non magno opere gaudet. Cupit credo, triumphare. Hoc vellem mediocrius: cætera egregia. Auli filius vero ita se gerit, ut ejus consulatus non consulatus sit, sed Magni nostri ὑπωπιον. [Cic. Attico I, XX.]

4. Ni virtus fidesque vostra spectata mihi forent, nequiquam opportuna res cecidisset: spes magna, dominatio in manibus frustra fuissent; neque ego per ignaviam aut vana ingenia incerta pro certis captarem. Sed quia multis tempestatibus vos cognovi fortes fidosque mihi, eo animus ausus est maximum atque pulcherrimum facinus incipere, simul quia vobis eadem quæ mihi bona malaque esse intellexi. Nam idem velle atque idem nolle, ea demum firma amicitia est. Sed ego quæ mente agitavi, omnes jam antea divorsi audistis. Ceterum mihi in dies magis animus adcenditur, cum considero, quæ conditio vitæ futura sit, nisi nosmet ipsi vindicamus in libertatem. Nam postquam res publica in paucorum potentium jus atque dicionem concessit, semper illis reges tetrarchæ vectigales esse, populi nationes stipendia pendere; cæteri omnes, strenui boni, nobiles atque ignobiles, volgus fuimus sine gratia sine auctoritate, eis obnoxii quibus, si res publica valeret, formidini essemus. Itaque omnis gratia potentia, honos divitiæ apud illos sunt aut ubi illi volunt; nobis reliquere pericula repulsas, judicia, egestatem. Quæ quousque patiemini? Nonne emori per virtutem præstat, quam vitam miseram, ubi alienæ superbiæ ludibrio fueris, per dedecus amittere? [Sallust. de Catalinæ Conjur. C. XX.]

5 Explain the difference between alius and alter: quidam, aliquis, quisquam and quivis: ille and iste: inimicus and hostis: simulo and dissimulo: nostrum and nostri: scilicet and videlicet: caput as used in a fiscal sense and in criminal law: and oratio and declamatio.

6. Explain the meaning of the following words and give their derivation, obsidio: publicatio bonorum: cognitor: vadimonia deserere: decoctor: in prætexta: comperire: inquilinus: pecuniæ repetundæ: fœnus unciarium: intercessio: privilegium.

7. Give a short account of Cicero's public life, comparing his actions with the philosophy and morality professed by him in the books you have read.

8. What was the object of lex Plautia and of the lex Licinia? Compare the criminal procedure in a Roman Court of law with that of an English Court.

LATIN

Tacitus and Livy.

Examiner.—W. LEE-WARNER, ESQ., M. A.

1. Tacitus claims for himself absolute impartiality—"Incorruptam fidem professis, nec amore quisquam et sine odio dicendus est. On the other hand a modern historian has written—"Like our own political philosopher Burke, Tacitus grows more acrid, more morbid in temper, even to the last." How far does Tacitus justify his claim?

2. Translate the following adding explanations where necessary.

Hi ritus, quoquo modo inducti, antiquitate defenduntur. Cœtera instituta sinistra fœda pravitate valuere. Nam pessimus quisque spretis religionibus patriis tributa et stipes illuc gerebant; unde auctæ Judæorum res, et quia apud ipsos fides obstinata, misericordia inpromptu, sed adversus omnes alios hostile odium. Separati epulis, discreti cubilibus, projectissima ad libidinem gens, alienarum concubitu abstinent; inter se nihil inlicitum. Circumcidere genitalia instituerunt, ut diversitate noscantur. Transgressi in morem eorum idem usurpant, nec quidquam prius inbuuntur quam contemnere deos, exuere patriam, parentes liberos fratres vilia habere. Augendæ tamen multitudini consulitur. Nam et necare quemquam ex agnatis nefas, animosque prælio aut suppliciis peremptorum eternos putant. Hinc generandi amor et moriendi contemptus. Corpora condere quam cremare, e more Ægyptio; eademque cura et de Infernis persuasio: cœlestium contra Ægyptii pleraque animalia effigiesque compositas venerantur; Judæi mente sola unumque numen intelligunt: profanos qui Deum imagines mortalibus materiis in species hominum effingant: summum illud et eternum neque imitabile neque interiturum. Sed quia Sacerdotes eorum tibia tympanisque concinebant, hedera vinciebantur, vitisque aurea templo reperta, Liberum patrem coli, domitorem Orientis, quidam arbitrati sunt, nequaquam congruentibus institutis. Quippe Liber festos lætosque ritus posuit, Iudœorum mos absurdus sordidusque. [Tac Hist L. V. C. V]

3. Translate with full explanation of all Historical allusions.

(*a.*) Vocula, postquam perstare in perfidia Classicum Tutoremque videt, Novesium concedit. Galli duum milium spatio distantibus campis consedere. Illuc commeantium centurionum militumque emebantur animi, ut (flagitium incognitum) Romanus exercitus in

externa verba jurarent, pignusque tanti scelleris nece aut vinculis legatorum daretur. [Hist. IV, 57.]

(*b.*) Vixdum regresso in Capitolium Martiale furens miles aderat, nullo duce, ubi quisque auctor. Cito agmine forum et imminentia foro templa prætervecti erigunt aciem per adversum collem usque ad primas Capitolinæ arcis fores. Erant antiquitus porticus in latere Clivi, dextræ subeuntibus; in quarum tectum egressi saxis tegulisque Vitellianos obruebant. [Hist. III, 71.]

(*c.*) Finis sermonis in eo ut quina milia nummum singulis militibus numerarentur. Tum Otho ingredi castra ausus. [Hist. I, 82.]

(*d.*) Explain the following words or phrases giving their derivation where necessary. Haruspex; crepusculum; nedum; optimates; patricii; tribu moveri; sitellam afferre; in procinctu habiti; militiae vacacio; olim; in ordinem cogere; viaticum.

5. Translate the following passage:

Ventum deinde ad multo angustiorem rupem, atque ita rectis saxis, ut ægre expeditus miles tentabundus, manibusque retinens virgulta ac stirpes circa eminentes demittere sese posset. Natura locus jam ante præceps recenti lapsu terræ in pedum mille admodum altitudinem abruptus erat Ibi velut ad finem viæ equites quum constitissent, miranti Hannibali, quæ res moraretur agmen, nuntiatur rupem inviam esse. Digressus deinde ipse ad locum visendum: haud dubia res visa quin per invia circa nec trita antea quamvis longo ambitu circumduceret agmen Ea vero via insuperabilis fuit: nam quum super veterem nivem intactam nova modicæ altitudinis esset, molli nec prealtæ facile pedes ingredientium insistebant: ut vero tot hominum jumentorumque incessu dilapsa est, per nudam infra glaciem fluentemque tabem liquescentis nivis ingrediebantur. Tetra ibi luctatio erat ut a lubrica glacie non recipiente vestigium et in prono citius pedes fallente, ut, seu manibus in adsurgendo seu genu se adjuvissent, ipsis adminiculis prolapsis iterum corruerent: nec stirpes circa radicesve erant, ita in levi tantum glacie tabidaque nive volutabantur. Jumenta secabant interdum etiam tamen infimam ingredientia nivem, et prolapsa jactandis gravius in connitendo ungulis penitus perfringebant, ut pleraque velut pedica capta hærerent in dura et alta concreta glacie. Tandem nequiquam jumentis atque hominibus fatigatis castra in jugo posita, aegerrime ad id ipsum loco purgato, tantum nivis fodiendum atque egerendum fuit. Inde ad rupem muniendam, per quam unam via esse poterat milites ducti. * * * * Inde ad planum descensum et jam locis mollioribus et accolarum ingeniis. [Livy. Hist. XXI, 36.]

6. Translate the following passages adding full explanations where necessary:

(*a.*) Ex cœteris navibus sagittarii funditoresque et velites etiam, quorum telum ad remittendum inhabile imperitis est, vix quemquam sine vulnere consistere in muro patiebantur; hi quia spatio missilibus opus est, procul muro tenebant naves. Junctæ aliæ binæ quinqueremes, demptis interioribus remis ut latus lateri adplicaretur, quum exteriore ordine remorum velut una navis agerentur turres constabulatas machimentaque alia quatiendis muris portabant. [Liv. Hist. XXIV, 34.]

(*b.*) Dilectu perfecto consules paucos morati dies, dum socii ab nomine Latino venirent. Milites tum, quod numquam antea factum

erat, jure jurando ab tribunis militum adacti, jussu consulum conventuros neque injussu abituros Nam ad eam diem nihil præter sacramentum fuerat; et ubi ad decuriatum aut centuriatum convenissent, sua voluntate ipsi inter sese decuriati equites centuriati pedites conjurabant, sese fugæ atque formidinis ergo non abituros. [Liv. Hist. XXII, 38]

(*a*) Non pugna ordinata per principes hastatosque ac triarios, nec ut pro signis antesignani post signa alia pugnaret acies, nec ut in sua legione miles aut cohorte aut manipulo esset. [Hist. XXII, 5]

7. What were the Roman names of the following places, and for what were they famous?

Vevay. Piaconza. Lake of Geneva. Pavia. Ravenna. Adriatic sea. The Dead sea

8. Describe the constitution of a Roman legion, the equipment of the legionaries, and the formation of their camps.

SANSKRIT.

Examiner—BABU NILMANI MUKHOPÁDHYÁYA, M. A.

1. एमाशुमाशवे भर यज्ञश्रियं नृमादनं ।
पतयन्मन्दयत्सखं ॥
अस्य पीत्वा शतक्रतो घनो वृत्राणामभवः ।
प्रावो वाजेषु वाजिनं ॥

(*a.*) Modernise the above.

(*b.*) Give the derivation of नृ and क्रतु, making any remarks you deem proper on their derivative meanings

(*c*) Give, in Sanskrit, the substance of the arguments urged to prove that the Vedas are not the work of man

2. Note the points of divergence between the Sánkhya and Nyáya schools of philosophy, supporting your remarks with apt quotations from your text-books.

3. The Sánkhyas admit three sources (प्रमाण) of knowledge: How do they account for the functions of उपमान and अर्थापत्ति, which are considered as sources of knowledge by other schools?

4. Write, in Sanskrit, full explanatory notes on the following:—

सङ्घातपरार्थत्वात्त्रिगुणादिविपर्य्ययादधिष्ठानात् ।
पुरुषोऽस्ति भोक्तृभावात् कैवल्यार्थं प्रवृत्तेश्च ॥

5. What is *ahankára* according to the Sánkhya school? Contrast its nature and function with those of consciousness as defined by Sir William Hamilton.

6. Does any school of Hindu philosophy attempt to classify aphorisms into figures and moods? if so, to what extent?

7. Does Jagadíśa recognise *induction* as a mode of reasoning? if so, to what extent? Corroborate your answer with references and quotations from his work (*Tarkámṛita*).

8. Translate the following into English :—

बुद्धिर्ज्ञानं; तद्द्विविधं,—स्मरणमनुभवश्च, स्मरणमपि द्विविधं,—यथार्थमयथार्थञ्च। तद्वति तत्प्रकारकत्वं यथार्थत्वं; तदभाववति तत्प्रकारकत्वमयथार्थत्वं। पूर्वानुभवः संस्कारद्वारा स्मरणं जनयति, तत्र पूर्वानुभवस्य यथार्थत्वायथार्थत्वाभ्यां स्मरणमपि उभयरूपं भवति। अनुभवो द्विविधः प्रमा अयथार्थश्च। तत्र प्रमा चतुर्विधा, सा वक्ष्यते अयथार्थज्ञानं चतुर्विधं,—संशयो विपर्य्ययः स्वप्नोऽनध्यवसायश्चेति। संशयो यथा, समानधर्मवद्धर्मिज्ञानविशेषादर्शनकोटिद्वयस्मरणैरयं स्थाणुर्वा पुरुषो वेति ज्ञानं जन्यते, स एव संशयः। विपर्ययस्तु समानधर्मवद्धर्मिज्ञानविशेषादर्शनैककोटिस्मरणैः शुक्तावेदं रजतमिति ज्ञानं जन्यते। तत्र गुरुमते इदमित्यनुभवात्मकं ज्ञानं, रजतमिति स्मरणात्मकं; तेन ग्रहणस्मरणात्मकं ज्ञानद्वयं, न तु रजतत्वविशिष्टज्ञानमिदम्, अन्यस्यान्यथाभानसामग्र्याभावात्। प्रवृत्तिस्तु स्वतन्त्रोपस्थितेष्टभेदाग्रहात्। नैयायिकमते प्रवर्त्तकं विशिष्टज्ञानं, तेन भ्रमः सिध्यति। स्वप्नस्तु अनुभूतपदार्थस्मरणैरदृष्टेन धातुदोषेण च जन्यते। अनध्यवसायस्तु किञ्चिदितिज्ञानं विशेषादर्शनाद्भवति। अत्र, यदि 'अयं निर्वह्निः स्यात्तदा निर्धूमः स्यात्' इति तर्को विपर्ययमध्ये बोध्यः। तत्र नैयायिकमते स्वप्नानध्यवसायौ विपर्ययमध्ये प्रविष्टौ। तेन तन्मते अयथार्थज्ञानं द्विविधं,—संशयो विपर्ययश्चेति।

9. Amplify in Sanskrit the following extracts :—

(*a.*) आप्तोक्तः शब्दः प्रमाणं।

(*b.*) शक्तं पदं चतुर्विधं।

(*c.*) लक्षणा द्विविधा।

10. There are twenty-four categories according to the Sánkhya school, sixteen according to the Nyáya, and seven according to the Vaiséshika. Criticise these classifications, giving reasons for your preferring any one of them.

11. The Sánkhya school divides pain (दुःख) into three heads. Show that this classification is neither exhaustive nor exclusive with regard to the causes by which pain is produced.

SANSKRIT.

Examiner—BABU NILMANI MUKHOPÁDHYÁYA, M. A.

1. ईदं विष्णुर्विचक्रमे त्रेधा निदधे पदं ।
समूलमस्य पांसुरे ॥
त्रीणि पदा विचक्रमे विष्णुर्गोपा अदाभ्यः ।
अतो धर्म्माणि धारयन् ॥

(*a*) Translate the above into English.

(*b*) What Pauranic legend might be supposed to have been based on the hymns above extracted, and why?

(*c*) Shew that the position of Indra in the Hindu Pantheon was not, during the Vedic period, what it has been subsequently. Can you give any rational explanation of this change by a reference to the varying conditions of the Indo-Aryan community?

2. (*a.*) Describe, in Sanskrit, the story given in the *Kathopanishad*

(*b*) Give the several derivations of the word *upanishad* and contrast any one of them with that of *áranyaka*.

3. Write, in Sanskrit, full explanatory notes on the following —

देवैरत्रापि विचिकित्सितं किल त्वञ्च मृत्यो यन्न सुविज्ञेयमात्थ । वक्ता चास्य त्वादृगन्यो न लभ्यो नान्यो वरस्तुल्य एतस्य कश्चित् ॥

शतायुषः पुत्रपौत्रान् वृणीष्व बहून् पशून् हस्तिहिरण्यमश्वान् । भूमे महदायतनं वृणीष्व स्वयञ्च जीव शरदो यावदिच्छसि ॥

एतत्तुल्यं यदि मन्यसे वरं वृणीष्व वित्तं चिरजीविकाञ्च । महाभूमौ नचिकेतस्त्वमेधि कामानान्त्वा कामभाजं करोमि ॥

4. Translate the following into English :—

अनेकतार्किकबुद्धिचालितान्तःकरणानां प्रमाणापपन्नमप्यात्मैकत्वविज्ञानमसद्बुध्यमानमप्यन्यजुबुद्धीनां ब्राह्मणानां चेतसि नाधीयत इति तत्प्रतिपादेन आदरवतो श्रुतिः पुनः-पुनराह । अग्निर्यथैक एव प्रकाशात्मा सन्, भुवनं भवन्त्यस्मिन् भूतानीति भुवनमयं लोकस्तमिमं प्रविष्टोऽनुप्रविष्टः । रूप-रूपं प्रति दार्वादिदाह्यभेदं प्रतीत्यर्थः । प्रतिरूपस्तच्च तच्च प्रतिरूपवान् दाह्यभेदेन बहुविधो बभूव एक एव । तथा सर्व्वभूतान्तरात्मा रूपं रूपं सर्व्वेषां भूतानामभ्यन्तर आत्मा अतिसूक्ष्मत्वाद्दार्वादिष्विव सर्व्वदेहम्प्रति प्रविष्टत्वात्प्रतिरूपो बभूव बहिश्च स्वेनाविकृतेन रूपेणाकाशवत् ॥

5 धर्म्मस्य तत्त्वं निहितं गुहायां

Can you explain the above line extracted from the *Mahábhárata* in the light of Sankara's interpretation of the word *guhá*.

6. (*a.*) Compare Idealism with the doctrine of illusion (मायावाद) of Vedántism, supporting your answer with ample references and quotations from your text-books

(*b.*) Is the Sánkhya school idealistic, or materialistic, or both? Give reasons for your answer.

7. Explain, in Sanskrit, the following aphorism, as much in your own words as you can.

नासतोऽदृष्टत्वात् ।

नाभाव उपलब्धेः ।

न भावोऽनुपलब्धेः ।

8. Give, in English, the substance of Sánkara's remarks under the aphorism रचनानुपपत्तेश्च नानुमानं.

9. Describe, in Sanskrit, the career of Sánkara both as a philosophical writer and as a religious preacher, giving dates where you can.

10. What school of Hindu philosophy denies the duality of creative agency, of mind and matter, and to what extent does it differ from the Evolution hypothesis of modern times?

SANSKRIT.

Examiner—PANDIT MAHESA CHANDRA NYAYARATNA, C I E.

1. (1.) चारु० । वद्धमानक चरणाग्गिगड़मपनय । चेडः । जं अज्जो आणवेदि । (तथा कृत्वा) अज्ज अवणीदाइं णिअडाइं । आर्य्यकः । अहमयान्यन्यानि दृढ़तराणि दत्ताणि । विदू । सद्दच्छेहि णिअड़ाइं एसो विमुक्को, सम्पदं अम्हे वचिस्सामो । चारु० । धिक् शान्तम् ।

(2) वस० । अज्ज को तुमं? । भिक्षुः । किं मं ण शुमलेदि वुद्धोवाशिए दशशुवसणिक्कीदं । वस० । सुमरामि, ण उण जधा अज्जो मणादि वरं अहं उवरदा ज्जेव । भिक्षुः । वुद्धोवाशिए किंसेदं? । वसं० । (सर्निवेदं) जं सरिसं वेसभावस्स । भिक्षुः । उट्ठेउ उट्ठेउ वुद्धोवाशिए । एदं पादवसमीवजादं लदं ओलम्बिअ इति लतां नामयति ।

(*a.*) Translate the above passages into English

(*b.*) What rhetorical figure is there in the speech of *Áryaka!* Point out any defect that there may be in it.

(*c.*) How do you reconcile the employment of निगड़ in the singular in the first line and in the plural in the second, and also the employment of the expression निगड़युग्म in वहति निगड़युग्मं पादलग्नं महात्मा ।

(*d.*) Explain the allusions contained in the second passage.

(*e.*) Why does *Bhikshu* ask *Vasantasená* to raise herself from the ground with the aid of a creeper (लता) that he brings within her reach, and does not raise her from the ground himself.

2. Give the exact Sanskrit equivalents of: judge, court, plaintiff, defendant, judgment, impalement; and describe briefly the treatment of criminals condemned to death under the Hindu system, as depicted in *Mrichchhakatika.*

3. Explain, in Sanskrit, the following passages :—

(1.) वासन्ती । महाराज ननु पृच्छामि अपि कुशलं कुमारलक्ष्मणस्य ? ।

रामः । (स्वगतम्) अये महाराजेति निष्प्रणयमामन्त्रणपदं सौमित्रिमात्रे च वाष्पस्खलिताक्षरः कुशलप्रश्नः तथा मन्ये विदितसीताहृत्तान्तमयमिति ।

(2.) स्वयं कृत्वा त्यागं विलपनविनोदोऽप्यसुलभ-
स्तदप्याप्युच्छ्वासो भवति ननु लाभो हि रुदितम् ॥

(3.) रामः । (स्वगतम्) अये तटस्थित आलापः, कृतं प्रश्नेन । दग्धहृदय कोऽयमाकस्मिकस्ते पारिप्लवो विकारः । एवं निर्भिन्नहृदयावेगः शिशुजनेन अनुकम्पितोऽस्मि । भवतु तावदन्तरयामि ।

4. विद्याधरः । हन्त हन्त सर्व्वमनिमाचं दोषाय यत् प्रबलवातावलिप्तोभगम्भीरगुनगुनायमानमेघमेदुरान्धकारनीरन्ध्रनिरुद्धमेकवारविश्वग्रसनविकचविकरालकालकण्ठकण्ठकन्दरविवर्त्तमानमिव युगान्तयोगनिद्रानिरुद्धसर्व्वद्वारनारायणोदरनिविष्टमिव भूतजातं प्रवेपते । साधु वत्स चन्द्रकेतो साधु स्थाने वाग्व्यालमीरितम् । यतः

विद्याकल्पेन मरुता मेघानां भूयसामपि ।
ब्रह्मणीव विवर्त्तानां क्वापि विप्रलयः कृतः ॥

(*a.*) Write an explanatory note on the prose portion of the passage.

(*b.*) Explain the simile in the *śloka*, clearing up the allusion it contains.

5. नेपथ्ये । वैतालिकः पठति जयति जयति देवः ।

आलोकान्तप्रतिहततमोऽष्टत्तिरासां प्रजानां
तुल्योद्योगस्तव च सवितुः स्वाधिकारो मतो नः ।
तिष्ठत्येकक्षणमधिपतिर्ज्योतिषां व्योममध्ये
षष्ठे काले त्वमपि लभसे देव विश्रान्तिमङ्कः ॥

विदू। (कर्णं दत्वा) एसो उण पिअवअस्सो धम्मासणादो समत्थिदो इदज्जेव आअच्छदि ता जाव पासपल्लिवत्ती होमि इति निष्क्रान्तः। (प्रवेशकः।)*

(*a.*) Explain the first half of the *śloka*.

(*b.*) Is the third line based upon any astronomical theory, or is it a mere poetical modo of expression?

(*c.*) What division of time does षष्ठे काले refer to?

(*d.*) What is the force of अपि in त्वमपि?

(*e.*) What is the chraracteristic of a प्रवेशक? Show why the above passage has been called a प्रवेशक.

6 What do you understand by the terms चचरी, भिन्नक, द्विपदिका वसन्ततिलका and खण्डक?

7. विधा विभिन्ना प्रकृतिः किलैषा
जातुं भुवि स्वेन सतोऽवतीर्णा॥

लङ्का। कहं अन्ह सामिना रक्खसणाहेण एदं ण ओधारिदं

अलका। अयि सखे शापमहिम्ना किल मूर्च्छन्नाहः सोऽपि नापराध्यति।

(*a*) Explain the first two lines in the above.

(*b.*) What is the curse referred to here?

8. द्राङ्निःशेषविशीर्णवज्रशकलप्रत्युप्तरूढाव्रण—
प्रत्युद्भासिनि भङ्गमोघमघवन्मातङ्गदन्तोद्यमे।
भर्तुर्नन्दनदेवताविरचितखड्गाग्नि भूमेः सुता
वीरश्रीरिव तस्य वक्ष्यसि जगद्वीरस्य मिश्राम्यतु॥

Render the above *śloka* into easy Sanskrit of your own.

9 तूलदाहं पुरं लङ्कां दहतैव हनूमता।
अपि लङ्कापतेस्तीव्रः प्रतापो निरवाप्यत॥

(*a*) Parse तूलदाहं.

(*b*) What should be the proper place of the word अपि if the passage were turned in prose? Explain the force of the word.

(*c.*) What is meant by निरवाप्यत? Form a noun in क्त from the root of the word retaining the prefix.

10. क्व तावानानन्दो निरतिशयविस्रम्भवकुलः
क्व तेऽन्योन्यं यत्नाः क्वचन गहनाः कौतुकरसाः ।
सुखे वा दुःखे वा क्व नु खलु तदैक्यं हृदययोः
तथाप्येष प्राणः स्फुरति न तु पापो विरमति ॥

भोः कष्टं,

प्रियागुणसहस्राणामेकोन्मीलनपेशलः ।
य एव दुःस्मरः कालस्तमेव स्मारिता वयम् ॥

(*a*) What rhetorical effect is produced in the first of the above two *ślokas* by the use of आनन्द and तदैक्य in the singular, and यत्न and कौतुकरस in plural ?

(*b*) Comment on the use here of तथापि without its correlative यद्यपि.

(*c*.) Justify the use of अन्योन्य in the singular, and parse the word.

(*d*.) Justify the use of प्राण in the singular and सहस्र in the plural number, and तं, in the last line, in the accusative case.

(*e*) What case is वयं? Support your answer by quoting the grammatical rule bearing upon the case.

SANSKRIT.

Examiner—PANDIT MAHESA CHANDRA NYAYARATNA, C. I. E.

1. Translate the following passage into English :—

कृतातिथ्यया च तया द्वितीयशिलातलोपविष्टया क्षणमिव तूष्णीं स्थित्वा क्रमेण परिष्टुतो दिग्विजयादारभ्य किन्नरमिथुनानुसरणप्रसङ्गेन आगमनमात्मनः सर्व्वमाचचक्षे। विदितसकलवृत्तान्ता चोत्थाय सा कन्यका भिक्षाकपालमादाय तेषामायतनतरूणां तलेषु विचचार। अचिरेण च तस्याः स्वयंपतितैः फलैरपूर्य्यत भिक्षाभाजनम् आगत्य च तेषां फलानामुपयोगाय नियुक्तवती चन्द्रापीडम्। आसीच्च तस्य चेतसि नास्ति खल्वसाध्यं नाम तपसां किमतः परमाश्चर्य्यं यदच्च वपगतचेतना अपि सचेतना इवास्मै भगवत्यै समतिहृजन्तः फलान्यात्मानुग्रहमुपपादयन्ति वनस्पतयः ॥

2. Explain the following passages in Sanskrit :—

(1.) इन्द्रमूर्त्तिमिव स्वर्भानुभयकृतविनयनशरणगमनां ऐरावतदेहच्छविमिव गजवजिनावगुण्ठनोत्कण्ठितशिनिकण्ठचिन्तितोपनतां आप्रपदीनेन च स्वभावसितेनापि ब्रह्मासनबन्धोन्नानचरणतलप्रभापरिष्वङ्गाल्लोहितायमानेन दुकूलपटेन प्राप्तनितम्बां लावण्येनापि कृतपुण्येनेव स्वच्छात्मनो परिगृहीतां कन्यकां ददर्श ।

(2.) अरवाहनदत्तचरितमिवान्तःसम्बर्द्धितप्रियदर्शनराजदारिकागर्भ्यदोत्कण्ठं प्राग्वंशमिव नानासवपाचसङ्कुलं निशासमयमिवानेकनक्षत्रमालालङ्कृतं माद्रीकुलमिव नकुलालङ्कृतं राजकुलं विवेश ।

(3.) समरोद्यतपताकिनीव वाणासनारोपितशिलीमुखा विमुक्तसिंहनादा च कर्णोत्पतत्कथेव सन्निहितविपुलाचला शशोपगता च विन्ध्याटवी नाम ।

(4.) सरिता च कलसयोनिपरिपीतसागरमार्गानुगतयेव बद्धवेणिकया कावेर्य्या परिगतमाश्रयपदमासीत् ।

(5.) यद्गारघटाट्टकुट्टिमखदिन्दूपलतुन्दिलापया ।
मुमुचे न पतिव्रतोचितो प्रतिचन्द्रोदयमध्यगङ्गया ॥

3. Criticise the rhetorical figures in the following extracts :—

(a.) गौरीतपःसिद्धिमिव कृतदेहपरिग्रहां कार्त्तिकेयकौमारव्रतमिव मूर्त्तिमतीं जयीमिव कलियुगध्वस्तधर्म्मशोकगृहीतवनवासां रविरथतुरगखुरमुखक्षुण्णनक्षत्रचोदविशदेन भस्मनालङ्कृतललाटपट्टिकां कन्यकां ददर्श ।

(b.) ते च सूरगजोन्मूलितविगलदाकाशगङ्गाकमलिनीशङ्कामुपजनयन्तो विरचन्ति स्म ।

(c.) गगनमण्डलादवतरन्त्या दिवसश्रियः पद्मरागनूपुरमिव स्वप्रभापिहितरन्ध्रं रविमण्डलमनुक्तपादं पपात ।

4. Give briefly, in Sanskrit, the story of *Muhásvetá* as related by herself in *Kádambari*.

5. यमुनामतीतमथ शम्बुवानमु
तपसस्तनूज इति नाथुनोच्यते ।
स यदाऽचलन्निजपुरादहर्निशं
क्षपतेस्तदादि समचारि वार्त्तया ॥

(a.) Render the above into prose, and also give its purport in your own words.

(*b*) Give the instrumental singular form of the base of गुणवान्.

(*c.*) In what sense is the word तपस् used here?

(*d.*) Point out the antecedent of यदा.

(*e.*) Name and analyse the metre of the *śloka*.

6. नाञ्जसानिगदितं विभक्तिभिः
व्यक्तिभिश्च निखिलाभिरागमे ।
तत्र कर्म्मणि विपर्य्यणीनमन्
मन्त्रमूहकुशलाः प्रयोगिणः ॥
संशयाय दधतोः सरूपतां
दूरभिन्नफलयोः क्रियां प्रति ।
शब्दशासनविदः समासयोः
विग्रहं व्यवसतुः स्वरेण ते ॥

(*a.*) Explain the *ślokas*.

(*b.*) Illustrate the meaning of ऊह by an example.

(*c.*) Parse नाञ्जसानिगदितं.

(*d*) Write full grammatical notes, explaining the forms विपर्य्यणीनमन् and व्यवसतु

7. भवानपि त्वद्यितापि शेषे
सायुज्यमासादयतं शिवाभ्याम् ।
प्रेत्यास्मि कीदृक् भवितेति चिन्ता
सन्तापमन्तस्तनुते हि जन्तोः ॥

(*a.*) By whom is the above addressed, and to whom?

(*b.*) Explain सायुज्य. Do any of the Hindu systems of philosophy with which you are acquainted recognize it as a form of *Mukti*? Reproduce the substance of the remarks of *Chárváka* on *Mukti* as given in the 17th *Sarga* of *Naishadha-charita*.

(*c.*) Point out any rhetorical defect there may be in the *śloka*.

8. The author of *Naishadha-charita* is reputed to have been a *Saiva*. Quote or refer to passages in the work that bear on this point.

9. अहं द्वाम त्रियः पुत्रो मद्यपीत इव भ्रमन् ।
पापचर्य्यो मुनेः शापाज्जात इत्यवदत् स तम् ॥

Explain the *Pauránika* allusions in the *śloka*.

SANSKRIT.

Examiner—MAHESACHANDER NYAYARATNA, C. I E.

1. What is the meaning of the expression 'सर्पिषोऽपि स्यात्? Is अपि here to be regarded as an *upasarga?* Give your reasons.

2. Explain the following :—

(1.) परापि हेतौ तृतीयाऽनेन बाध्यते लक्षणेत्यभूतेत्यादिना सिद्धे पुनः सङ्गाविधानसामर्थ्यात् ।

(2.) पूर्व्वस्यैदं भक्षैषाद्वेति लिङ्गात् ।

(3) उपपदमतिङ् ।

(4.) अमैवाव्ययेन ।

(5) यस्य चायामः ।

3. सन्दिश्य शरणं शून्यं भिक्षमाणो वनं प्रियाम् ।
प्राणान् दुहन्निवात्मानं शोकं चित्तमवारुधत् ॥

(*a.*) Turn the above *śloka* into the passive voice.

(*b.*) What is meant by 'अकथितकर्म्म?' Point all the instances of 'अकथितकर्म्म' in the above *s'loka.*

4. निर्वर्णं कृतमुद्यानमनेनाश्रवणादिभिः ।
देवदारुवनामिश्रैरित्यूचुर्वानरद्विषः ॥

Account for the ण (cerebral) in निर्वर्णं and आश्रवणं, and the न (dental) in देवदारुवन

5. त्वयि नस्तिष्ठते प्रीतिस्तुभ्यं तिष्ठामहे वयं ।
उत्तिष्ठमानं मिचार्थं कस्त्वां न बहु मन्यते ॥

Account for the आत्मनेपद in तिष्ठते, तिष्ठामहे and उत्तिष्ठमानं.

6 Name the words with which, when the word सभा is compounded in *Tatpurusha Samása,* it takes the neuter form.

7 How are the rules 'अप्रथमाविभक्त्यथ बहुव्रीहिरिति' 'समानाधिकरणानामित च ।' derived? State under what circumstances these rules are not observed.

8. Compare the formation of the nominative plural and genitive singular in Sanskrit, with that in as many other languages as you can.

9. संकेतितश्चतुर्भेदो जात्यादिर्जातिरेव वा.

Explain the theories stated above. Which of them is the better one? Give your reasons.

10. What is the difference between अभिहितान्वयवाद and अन्विताभिधानवाद? How does *Mammatha* show that in either theory the meaning of the sentence is surely not the meaning of its words (उभयनयेऽपि अपदार्थ एव वाक्यार्थः)?

11. What is the difference between the rhetorical defects अप्रयुक्तत्व, असमर्थत्व and नेयार्थत्व? Show why the defect of ग्राम्यत्व is reckoned both as पददोष and अर्थदोष.

12. Define लाटानुप्रास. Is 'नयने तस्यैव नयने' an instance of it? Point out the difference between लाटानुप्रास and अर्थान्तरसंक्रमितवाच्य

13. Define विरोध, अपह्नुति, व्याजोक्ति and असंगति. Show that in a case of असंगति there cannot be विरोध.

14. Translate the following into Sanskrit :—

"Deluded by avarice, anger, or fear, a man does not understand himself He plumes himself upon his high birth, contemning those who are not well-born; and, overcome by pride of wealth, he reviles the poor. He calls others fools and does not look to himself. He blames the faults of others but does not govern himself. When the wise and the foolish, the rich and the poor, the noble and the ignoble, the proud and the humble, have departed to the cemetery and all sleep there, their troubles at an end, and their bodies are stripped of flesh, little else than bones united by tendons,—other men then perceive no difference between them, whereby they could recognize a distinction of birth or of form. Seeing that all sleep, deposited together in the earth, why do men foolishly try to treat each other injuriously?"

ESSAY.

Examiner—BABU NILMANI MUKHOPADHYAYA, M. A.

Write an Essay in English on the growth and development of the Hindu religion, tracing the same from the Mantra period down to the present times, dwelling upon the obstacles it has encountered, and the sects it has been divided into from time to time, and describing the rites and festivals which have characterised its different stages.

It is expected that you should give dates where you can, and support your statements with references and quotations from original works, both Sanskrit and English.

HISTORY.

Reign of George III (I.)

Examiner—MR. J. WILSON.

1. Explain the nature of the "Family Compact," and the circumstances in which it was formed. What was Pitt's Policy with regard to it? How was this received by his colleagues? How far was his policy justified by succeeding events?

2. Describe Lord Bute's ascendancy over George III. and the Princess Dowager, and his intrigues against Pitt. Give an estimate of his character. In what circumstances did the party arise, known as the King's Friends? State and criticise the charges brought against them by Burke.

3. Narrate the events connected with and arising out of the publication of No 45 of the North Briton. What are General Warrants? Give Lord Mansfield's judgment regarding them. Discuss the political principles involved in the action of Parliament with regard to the Middlesex election.

4. Relate the events which during ten years led up to the American War of Independence. Discuss the principles involved in that struggle. What was the feeling of the English people in general towards the Americans? What was that of Burke, and of Chatham?

5. Sketch the career of Lord Chatham, and give an account of his character and of his eccentricities. What effect was produced at home and abroad by his elevation to the peerage?

6. Explain the causes that led to the Gordon Riots. Describe the attacks upon Newgate and upon Lord Mansfield's House. What two constitutional questions perplexed the Government in dealing with the rioters? What answer was given to these questions by Wedderburn and Lord Mansfield? What was the subsequent history of Lord George Gordon?

7. Trace the history of the Civil List, and point out the evils and abuses that arose in connexion with it Give an account of Burke's scheme of economical reform, showing its connexion with Parliamentary reform; also, of Lord Rockingham's Civil List Act.

8. Give a brief summary of the life of Samuel Johnson, with a more particular account of the compilation of his Dictionary, and Lord Chesterfield's connexion with it Criticise his letters to Lord Chesterfield. Describe Johnson's character.

HISTORY.

Reign of George III (II.)

Examiner—MR. J. WILSON.

1. State the arguments by which Fox's India Bill was opposed, and relate its fortunes in Parliament. How did the King act with regard to it? Was his subsequent dismissal of his ministers constitutional?

2. Explain the nature of Pitt's scheme of Parliamentary Reform in 1785, and state how it was received by Fox and Lord North respectively. Account for its rejection by the House of Commons.

3. How was Warren Hastings received on his return from India in 1785? Explain the nature of the charges against him in connexion with the Rohilla war, Cheyte Sing, and the Begums of Oude. By whom was each of these charges brought forward? Give an account of the discussion of each, and of the result.

4 By what bodies in England was sympathy manifested with the French Revolution? What did they do? What famous book appeared in consequence? What replies to it were published? What was its political effect?

5. What motives induced Napoleon to undertake the expedition to Egypt? Show what effect the battle of the Nile had upon the schemes of Napoleon, upon his army, and upon Turkey and Russia.

6. State the terms of the Maritime Confederacy between the Northern Powers in December 1800. Show how it unfavourably affected the interests of Britain. Give the arguments in Parliament on both sides with regard to this confederacy. Detail briefly the results of the expedition to Copenhagen.

7. Describe the Government of Ireland before the Union with reference to the composition, corruption, and durations of its Houses of Parliament. "A great end was compassed by means the most base and shameless": explain this, and state the terms of the Union to which it refers.

8. Sketch the life of Gibbon, and specially notice his education. Criticise the plan of his great work, and discuss his merits as a historian.

HISTORY.

Reign of George III (III.)

Examiner—MR. J. WILSON.

1. What was the preamble, or statement of reasons, for the Berlin Decree? State its provisions. What measures of retaliation were adopted by the British Government? Explain the evasions of the decree by the Licensing system.

2. What reasons induced the British Government to send an expedition to Copenhagen in 1807? What justification of this step was soon afterwards afforded by the course of events? With what feelings was it regarded in England?

3. Give an account of Napoleon's escape from Elba, his reception in France, and the Waterloo campaign. Was Grouchy to blame for not coming to Napoleon's assistance?

4. Account for the distress and discontent that prevailed in England after the wars with Napoleon. What disturbances arose in consequence? Give an account of the six Acts which the Government hurried through Parliament to enable them to deal with the disturbances.

5. Give a short sketch of the personal life of George III., and an estimate of his character.

6. What provision has the English law made for the minority or incapacity of the sovereign? State the provisions of the Regency Bill of 1765. What were the opinions of Fox and Pitt respectively with regard to the claims of the Prince of Wales to be Regent in 1788-89?

7. Describe the state of the Church and of religion at the accession of George III, and the change brought about by Wesley and Whitefield. Describe the penalties and disabilities under which Protestant Dissenters then lay. Trace the progress of more tolerant principles, and notice the various measures for the relief of such Dissenters.

8. Give an account of the reformation in English poetry which took place in this reign, naming the poets who are chiefly identified with it. Name as many as you can of the poets, with their principal works, who flourished in this reign.

HISTORY.

Guizot, Hallam, and Taylor.

Examiner—MR. A. E. GOUGH, M. A.

1. Ancient civilisation is uniform and stationary, modern European civilisation is many-sided, and in constant movement. Illustrate this, and assign the causes of the difference.

2. Sketch the condition of Europe in the fifth century, and indicate the several elements contributed to the future civilisation of Europe by the falling empire, the Church, and the Teutonic conquerors.

3. Of what train of events did the Crusades form part? Trace the changes that took place in the moral and social life of Europe during the period of the crusades.

4 Point out the idea that underlies and legitimates royalty. "European royalty is the sum-total of all species of royalty." Explain this, characterising the imperial, Teutonic, religious, feudal, and modern forms of royalty.

5. Point out the several checks on royal authority in recognition in England at the accession of Henry VII. Indicate the modes in which the Tudor sovereigns sought to minimise and elude these checks. Account for the tendency towards absolute monarchy under the Tudors.

6. Trace the course of legislation by which the English church was withdrawn from the papal authority and subordinated to the civil power. Assign the causes of its peculiar intermediate character, and trace the progress of this character up to the time of Andrews and Laud.

7. Sketch briefly the history of Protestant nonconformity up to the year 1719. State the provisions of the Act of Toleration. Give the history of the Test Acts.

8. Give an account of the disputes between the Lower and Upper Houses under Charles II. (*a*) on the judicial functions of the

House of Lords, (*b*) on the right of the Lords to originate and to modify Money Bills.

9. Describe the origin and progress of the permanent military force in England, and the securities against its misemployment.

10. Point out the method in which the records of ancient literature may be traced (*a*) to the dark ages, and (*b*) beyond the dark ages to the period at which they were written. Examine the nature and value of the evidence derivable from the mutual references of the authors.

11. Write an historical sketch of the study of ancient literature, and of the transcription of books from the decline of learning in the seventh century till its revival in the fifteenth.

HISTORY.

Examiner—Mr. A. E. Gough, M. A.

English social life, and the state of the several political parties in England, during the American War of Independence;

Or,

The internal state of Ireland, and the relations of Ireland to England, from the age of Elizabeth to the close of the eighteenth century.

POLITICAL ECONOMY.

Examiner—Mr. A. E. Gough, M. A.

1. Show that the progress of civilization is marked by a further and further division of labour. Point out the influence of town populations on the productiveness of the industry of a country, and the influence drawn from this in regard to the proper mode of planting colonies

2. Examine the origin and nature of capital, and distinguish it into its several species. State the conditions which determine the rate of profits. Account for the tendency of profits to decline as the community progresses. Point out the circumstances that counteract this tendency.

3. State the theory of rent. Would the extinction of rent lower the price of agricultural produce? Characterise the various forms of landed tenure. Discuss the advantages and disadvantages of large and small farming. Examine the eulogies bestowed on peasant proprietorship.

4. Define value, price, money. State the laws regulative of the price of the several classes of commodities.

5 Describe the various means of economising the amount of money in circulation. Explain the nature of a bill of exchange. Account for the fluctuation in the rates of international exchange.

6. Point out the reciprocal advantages, economical, intellectual, and moral, of foreign commerce. Show that the profit arising from international trade is distributed amongst the whole people.

7. Indicate the causes that influence the wages of labour. Examine the various proposals, popular and economic, to remedy the low wages of a working population. Sketch the history of the English poor-law from the reign of Elizabeth to the present day. Ascertain the incidence of the poor-rate, and discuss its moral influence upon the labouring classes.

MENTAL PHILOSOPHY.

Examiner—MR. A. THOMSON.

1 Point out the special necessity that there is for doubt in the study of Mental Science. What are the cautions to be observed in order to doubt usefully?

2. Discuss the proposition, "Consciousness is really the principal, "if not the only source, from which all knowledge of the mental "phenomena must be obtained."

3. Mental phenomena have been divided into *two* classes, into *three* classes, and into *four* classes. Name the classes in each case. Which division seems to you to represent the facts most accurately?

4. Write a note on the various meanings that have been given to the word "Idea."

5. Mention some of the ultimate tests that have been proposed for the truth of inferences.

6 "Our knowledge is made up of the unknown and incognisable." Explain and illustrate this proposition. What objections may be urged against it?

7. Cause has been defined as "The Unconditioned Antecedent." To this it has been objected that such a definition is useless, being equivalent to saying cause is cause; criticise this objection. Enunciate and briefly defend the Theory of Causation that seems to you most satisfactory.

8. Carefully examine the following: That the will *is* something essentially different from the general resultant of the automatic activity of the mind appears to be proved, not merely by the evidence of our own consciousness of the possession of a *self*-determining power; but by observation of the striking contrasts which are continually presented, in abnormal states of the mind, between the automatic activity and the power of volitional control.

MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

Examiner—MR. A. THOMSON.

1. Define the terms End, Criterion, and Motive as used in Ethics, and give three or four of the answers that have been proposed to the questions:—What is the End? What is the Criterion? What is the Motive?

2. Explain the difference between the Sanction and the Standard in Morality.

3. Should the foundation of Morals be laid in Reason or in the Emotions?

4. Mention some of the philosophers who have held that Virtue is equivalent to Benevolence. How may it be proved that Virtue is not exclusively benevolent?

5. What objections are there to accepting generalisations from particular experiences as sufficient rules for moral guidance?

6. Seeing that Reason and mere Animal Tendencies are both found in human nature, and are both necessary to man's existence, how does the conflict, so often observed between them, arise?

7. Compare the Intuitive and Utilitarian views of Conscience as to (*a*) its origin, (*b*) its authority, and (*c*) its constitution.

8 Give an account of two or three of the attempts that have been made to explain the Idea of Freedom consistently with the universal law of natural necessity.

LOGIC.

Examiner—Mr. R. Parry.

1 Pure Logic is a science of the *necessary* laws of Thought; a science of the *form* of thinking and not of the *matter*

Point out the exact limits of the science as implied in the word *necessary*.

Enter fully into the history of the word *form*.

In what sense is the same thing alternately *form* and *matter*?

Distinguish *Thought* from *Intuition*.

2. Hegel blames Kant's attempt to abstract Logic from all relation to existence; but he himself has also been blamed for having gone to the opposite extreme of identifying them. Briefly explain both positions. An intermediate one is possible:—Define it; and say which you prefer, giving your reasons.

3 State briefly what contributions were made to Logic by Parmenides, Zeno the Eleatic, Socrates, Plato.

4 What did Aristotle mean by *Dialectic*?

In what sense did he use the word *logical*?

Distinguish *Analytic* and Dialectic.

Justify Aristotle's claim to be called the Father of Logic.

5. What rules of method did Descartes propose to substitute for the logical rules? On what ground did Leibnitz uphold those rules in opposition to Descartes?

What principal criteria of Truth have been advocated by Logicians?

Is a philosophic criterion of Truth possible?

6. Mention the sources of *Definition*.

Discuss J. S Mill's doctrine of Definition, and the theory of demonstration based upon it.

Compare this doctrine with what he says when treating of propositions in general.

7. Examine the principal answers to the question as to the nature of *Universals*. How does the controversy stand now? Shew that in all its forms it is a question of Method and not of Metaphysics.

8. Explain the doctrine of the double capacity of concepts. Hamilton regards it as the cardinal point of Logic. This estimation has been called in question:—Discuss the subject. The three-fold division of the mental operations usually acknowledged by Logicians has been called in question:—State fully the different grounds on which the subject is to be examined; and justify the division in a logical point of view.

9. How have the *Categories* arisen? Criticise Aristotle's scheme. Compare it with Kant's What does J. S. Mill propose to substitute for Aristotle's categories?

10. Explain the import of *predication* both from the Nominalist and the Conceptualist point of view. Expound Mill's theory. On what view is the *dictum de omni et nullo* based? How does Mill criticise it?

11. Mill speaks of a kind of reasoning or inference which is neither Induction nor Ratiocination; yet is the basis of both:—Examine this opinion fully. Criticise his estimate of the syllogistic process

12. Has the doctrine of the *Modality* of judgments any right to a place in Pure Logic? Discuss this question.

Arrange the degrees of modality in an ascending scale; and resolve them into three classes of judgments.

HISTORY OF PHILOSOPHY.

Examiner—Mr. R. Parry.

1. Describe the position and work of the Greek Sophists in their relation both to previous and subsequent tendencies of philosophic thought.

2. Explain the Socratic *method;* shew its intimate connection with the practical aims of Socrates. Show that the logical tendency of the Socratic philosophy was towards Idealism; that this tendency, though fully realized in Plato, is found in a more modified form even in Aristotle. Compare the view each took of the Socratic *notions*

3. Describe Descartes' methods. Why is he regarded as the founder of a new epoch in philosophy? It is said that the very ideas which confer this distinction on his system are, at the same time, suggestive of its philosophical defects. Explain this.

4. Briefly explain the doctrines of Occasionalism, and the Vision of all things in the Deity, as attempts to grapple with the unsolved problem of Cartesianism.

Shew that Spinoza's absolute unity is the logical and necessary outcome of the Cartesian dualism.

5 What prevalent tendency of thought is represented in the philosophical writings of Locke? The great defect of his system is that it attempts a compromise between two points of view which cannot be reconciled or combined. This unstable equilibrium was inevitably disturbed in the works of his followers, and that by the natural development of his own theories. Explain this fully.

6. Describe the stand-point of Leibnitz. Explain briefly his doctrine of *Monads*. To what opposite motives may we attribute it? What is the meaning of saying that his Monadism is not pure individualism? Compare generally the Monads with the Atoms of the Greek philosophy.

7. Explain clearly the particular tendency of philosophic thought understood by the term *individualism*. Compare generally the English and the German Individualism, and shew a correspondence in their results

8. Kant says: Conceptions without perceptions are empty, and perceptions without conceptions are blind. Explain this fully in its bearing on the defects of the Lockian and Leibnitzian systems, and as suggesting the means of reducing both into elements of a higher unity.

9. Bring out the full significance of the question Kant proposes to himself:—How are synthetic a priori judgments possible, and shew its immediate connection with the great problem of the age.

10. Distinguish concisely the different forms of the German Idealism; briefly show their connection with each other, as well as the relation they stand in to Kant's philosophy.

NATURAL THEOLOGY.

Examiner—MR. A. THOMSON.

1. Distinguish a "First Cause" from a "Veritable Deity." How may the existence of each be proved?

2. Show that the consciousness of the limits of human intelligence implies the consciousness of that which transcends those limits; and that, therefore, the Relativity of Knowledge does not prevent our reaching the Infinite or the Absolute.

3 How far can the Idea of God be considered a proof of his Existence?

4 Must the Materialist, who tries to explain the terms of matter and material sequences and laws, begin his proof with a tacit assumption of the question at issue?

5. In what sense can Succession, Change, or History, be ascribed to God, and in what sense would it be inadmissible to apply such terms to the Deity?

6 On what grounds has it been considered imperative to recognise in human nature not only the faculty of (*a*) Sense, and (*b*) Reason; but also (*c*) a faculty of Faith?

7. Show that, while there are many points of resemblance in nearly all the Religions of the world, we can neither infer (*a*) that one has borrowed from another, nor (*b*) that some fragments of a primeval revelation have been preserved by the so-called heathen.

8. The belief in the gradual development of Religion does not exclude the idea of its supernatural origin. Prove this proposition.

9 Granting that Wonder and Fear are emotions that must precede Religion, what more is needed to constitute what can really be called Religion?

EVIDENCES OF REVEALED RELIGION.

Examiner—MR. R. PARRY.

1. Admitting the need of a Revelation, what, according to Paley, are the antecedent probabilities in its favour?

2. Paley accepts as fair Hume's statement of the controversy about miracles:—State the case as Hume puts it, and reproduce Paley's arguments in reply

Point out the misapprehension attaching to the expression "Course of nature" as used on both sides. How might it be avoided? Shew its fallaciousness as used by Hume. What is the exact meaning of the word miracle, when taken in the sense of miraculous *evidence?*

3. What, according to Paley, is the *scope* of the Christian revelation? Admitting that it is not the primary design of the Gospel to teach morality, what evidence to the truth of Christianity does he deduce from (1) the qualities which distinguish the Gospel morality; and (2) the manner of Christ's teaching.

4 What views, according to Butler, must be taken of Christianity in order to understand its importance?

Considering religion as internal and external; in what consists the essence (1) of natural (2) of revealed religion? The relations in which we stand according to the latter impose certain regards upon us:—Shew that these regards are independent of the manner in which we are informed of those relations.

5. How does Butler shew that whilst the design of revelation is not to prove natural religion, it does prove it as effectually as if that were its sole aim.

6. State the difference between moral and positive precepts, and moral and positive duties These duties are not affected by the manner in which they are made known to us:—Explain and illustrate this; also explain "Positive institutions in general have the nature of a moral command."

What caution are we to observe in comparing moral and positive duties?

7 It has been objected to Christianity that its evidence is not so convincing as it might have been, and this has been turned into an argument against it. How does Butler meet this argument from the analogy of Nature?

8 Shew that the Christian doctrine of mediation is in accordance with God's natural government of the world; that Repentance is not an adequate remedy for sin; and that future punishment may follow sin in the way of natural consequence.

9. Describe the proper force of doubtful evidence. Admitting the evidence of revelation to be doubtful, point out the various ways in which this may be turned to practical account.

10. Explain and estimate the worth of the argument used by Butler. Point out the objections to which it is exposed. How does he meet them?

CHEMISTRY.

Examiner—Mr. A. Pedler, F. C. S.

1. What are the general conditions essential to chemical change? State some cases where an alteration of physical conditions alters the interaction of chemical substances, and explain how such alterations are accounted for.

2. Explain clearly what is meant by dissociation: give some instances of this action, and show how it can be theoretically accounted for.

3. Take the series of elements known as the "Haloid Elements," and discuss their physical and chemical characteristics. Discuss also the chemical characters of their compounds with hydrogen, and with oxygen.

4. State generally what are the laws which govern the solubility of gases in water. If one litre of pure water at 0° C. and 760 m.m. pressure is brought into contact with an unlimited volume of a gaseous mixture containing 2 volumes of carbon dioxide, 1 volume of oxygen, and 1 volume of nitrogen, calculate how much of each gas will dissolve in the water. (Co-efficients of solubility of these gases at 0° C. and 760 m.m. in water CO_2 = 1 7967, O = 0 04114, N = 0·02035).

5. Explain how tin and antimony are extracted from their ores. What are the industrial uses to which these metals are put, and what alloys contain these metals?

6 Give a summary of the most important contributions to chemical knowledge made by Black, Berzelius, Dalton, and Gay-Lussac

7. Give examples of monohydric, dihydric, trihydric, and other polyhydric alcohols, and explain the behaviour of these bodies on oxidation.

8 Explain generally the difference between saturated and unsaturated compounds; what is meant by a nitro-substitution organic compound? In what manner are these compounds generally made, and which of them are now industrially used? Explain in what way some of these compounds possess advantages over gunpowder.

9. Upon what principles is blowpipe analysis founded? Describe the blowpipe reactions of the most commonly occurring metals, and arrange a scheme for their systematic detection by this method of analysis.

10. A solution is given which contains the following ingredients; explain fully how you would separate and detect qualitatively the various substances present:—Calcium Iodide, Strontium Bromide, Barium Chloride, Magnesium Nitrate, and Zinc Chloride.

HEAT.

Examiner—Mr. W. Booth, B. A.

1. Obtain, in the case of a perfect gas, the equation—

$$c^1 - c = \frac{p_0 v_0 a}{J};$$

where c, c^1, are the specific heats at constant volume and at constant pressure respectively; $a = \frac{1}{273}$; J = Joule's equivalent.

2. Give a short account of Tyndall's researches on the absorptive powers of vapours; giving a careful sketch of the apparatus he employed.

3 State the laws of the radiation of heat; and explain fully the theory of exchanges.

4. A cylindrical vessel 28 sq. c. m. in section is closed by a piston weighing, 1,450 grms which rests 30 c m from the bottom, the interior being full of dry air. A little water is now injected beneath the piston. Find where the piston will come to rest, and the total weight of water evaporated when the saturation is complete.

Given temp. = 30° C.; tension of aqueous vapour at 30° C. = 31·55 m. m., atmos press. = 760 m. m. = 1,033 grms. per sq. c m.; and that 1 litre of hydrogen under standard conditions weighs ·0896 grm.

5. Describe the working throughout a complete cycle of Carnot's heat engine; and prove that with such an engine the external work done is to the heat (measured in mechanical units) taken from the source as $T_1 - T_2$ is to T_1; where T_1, T_2, are the absolute temperatures of the source and refrigerator.

6 Shew that in any reversible cycle $\Sigma \frac{dq}{t} = 0$ where dq is the heat taken in in any elementary part of it in which the temperature is t.

7. What are isothermals and adiabatics?

Describe the method adopted by Thomson for determining an absolute scale of temperature How is his Zero point determined?

8. On the kinetic theory of gases prove that the pressure is equal to $\frac{1}{3}$ $MN\overline{V}^2$, where M = mass of a molecule; N = the number of molecules in unit volume and $\overline{V}^2$ = the mean square of the velocity.

Deduce the law that in any two perfect gases at equal temperatures and pressures the number of molecules in equal volumes is the same in both.

9. Give in full detail Professor Rankine's method of determining the velocity of wave propagations, stating clearly the assumed conditions of motion.

10. Prove the usual formula for the difference of height of two stations in terms of the heights of the barometer at the stations.

ELECTRICITY AND MAGNETISM.

Examiner—Mr. W. Booth, B. A.

1. If any surface S be drawn enclosing any quantity, M, of electricity, and if F be the normal force outwards over any element δs of S, prove that $\Sigma F \delta s = 4\pi M$; the summation extending to every point of S.

2 Define an *ohm*, a *farad*, a *weber*, a *line of induction*, and a *tube of induction*

Prove that if a tube of induction be cut anywhere by a conducting surface the charge on the section is constant.

3. A series of concentric metal spheres are insulated from the earth and from one another. A charge is given to the innermost, what is the condition of the outermost?

What would be the result of touching (1) the outer sphere? (2) an intermediate sphere? (3) of connecting two intermediate spheres?

4. Define electric potential; and find that of a uniformly electrified sphere at any external point.

5. Prove that in a given circuit the heat generated by a current varies as the square of the current

Explain what is meant by the Peltier effect; and obtain the equation $E = R \cdot C - J \cdot P$, where E is the electro-motive force in a circuit of two metals, R the resistance. C the current, J Joule's equivalent, and P the difference of potentials at the junction at which the effect takes place

6. If a conductor have both positive and negative electricity upon it there must be in the field some other conductor whose potential is of the same sign but of greater numerical value

7. Describe fully the Bertsch, Holtz, or Gramme electrical machine and explain clearly the action of the machine you describe.

8. A battery of 20 cells, each of 4·6 ohms internal resistance, is employed to work a telegraphic circuit of which the total resistance is 25 ohms. Determine the best arrangement of the battery.

It is found one morning that the resistance of the circuit is only 20 ohms when the further end of the wire is put to earth, and 30 ohms when the further end is insulated. Find the position and magnitude of the fault.

9. Define *magnetic moment*, *intensity of magnetic field*, and *intensity of magnetisation*; and find the dimensions of each in terms of the units of space, mass and time.

An astatic system is liable to two errors; (1) the magnetic moments of the needles may not be exactly equal; (2) the magnetic axes may not coincide with the physical axes.

Find the position the system will assume with regard to the magnetic meridian, (1) if both errors exist; (2) if the first only; (3) if the second only.

10. Describe the use and explain the principle of the arrangement for comparing the resistance of conductors known as Wheatstone's Bridge.

Find the difference of potential between the two extremities of the bridge itself (or diagonal containing the galvanometer) 1st when it is open, and 2nd when it is closed.

11. Find the potential at any point due to a magnetic shell. Employ the result to obtain the strength of the magnetic field at any point on the axes of a circular voltaic circuit.

In Helmholz's arrangement for a tangent galvanometer, shew that the greatest degree of constancy of the magnetic field along the axes near the magnet will be when the distance between the coils is equal to the radius of either coil. Also show that in this case the galvanometer constant is $\frac{32\pi}{5\sqrt{5}\,a}$ where a is the radius of the coil.

BOTANY (I).

Examiner—MR. L. BRACE.

1. Give an account of the Theory of Descent.
2. Describe fully the various kinds of Inflorescence; and mention an example of the occurrence of each kind.
3. Describe the style and ovary of Viola tricolor, Butomus umbellatus, and Phaseolus vulgaris.
4. What is the difference between cells containing protoplasm and those from which it has disappeared?
5. Describe the formation of Bordered Pits.
6. Define the term Cystolith, and enumerate the natural orders to which it is applicable.
7. Distinguish between Idioblastic, Scleroblastic, and Lithocystic cells.
8. Describe the appearance and contents of Laticiferous vessels, and mention the orders in which they are chiefly found
9. State what are the characters used in the sub-division of the large order Orchidaceæ, and give the affinities and distribution of the order.
10. Give examples of Phanerogamous plants not containing chlorophyll, the natural orders they belong to, and the reasons for placing them in those orders.

BOTANY (II).

Examiner—MR. L. BRACE.

1. Describe the fructification of the genus Chara.
2. Describe the aspect of the vegetation of the Indian Region, enumerating the typical Orders and Genera.
3. What is Dextrose? to what class of substances does it belong, and how is it obtained?
4. Describe the specimens A, B, and C.
5. Describe the peculiarities of the several Gymnospermous families.
6. What are the reasons for considering the reproductive bodies of Gymnospermous plants naked ovules and not ovaries?
7. Give a description of the peculiarities of Welwitschia mirabilis.
8. What are the following substances: Gun Cotton; Tannin? State how, and from what they are obtained.
9. Describe the genus Indigofera, and give its geographical distribution
10. How does Loranthaceæ differ from Santalaceæ, and Caprifoliaceæ from Rubiaceæ?

BOTANY (III).

Examiner—MR. L. BRACE.

1. Describe the stamens of the genera Cucurbita, Althæa, and Cypripedium.
2. Describe fully the respiration of plants.
3. Describe the specimens A, B, C.
4. State what is known concerning submarine Forests; where they occur, and the genera found composing them.
5. Describe the causes of the condition of Tension in plants.
6. Define the term Torsion; state what causes it, and the various ways in which it is manifested
7. Describe fully the twining of Climbing plants.
8. Give an account of the Crystals and Crystalloids found in plants.
9 Describe the various movements caused in plants by variations of heat and light.
10. Describe the chemical action of light on plants.

INDUCTIVE LOGIC.

Examiner—MR. A. PEDLER, F. C. S.

1. In what way was the immediate cause of death produced by metallic poisons, such as lead. copper, &c., ascertained by Liebig? Discuss the method of experimentation which was adopted, and the amount of certainty which could be obtained by its use. Explain under which of the four "Experimental methods" the method of working will fall
2. What is meant by a Law of Nature, and when is a Law of Nature said to be explained?
3. Explain the differences between the sciences of mere observation and those of experimentation. State clearly the advantages of experiment over observation, and, if any such exist, the advantages of observation over experiment.
4. What is meant by the "Method of Residues"? Show clearly by examples how this method is used, and give instances of discoveries made by its application.
5 Discuss what is meant by the terms "Ultimate Law," "Derivative Law," and "Empirical Law," and illustrate your explanations by examples.
6. Examine and discuss the statement that "a phenomenon is produced by chance." What is meant by the elimination of chance, and explain Mill's views as to the calculation of chances.
7. Discuss the statement "a hypothesis is proved to be true by enabling us to predict the future," and explain your meaning by examples
8 Discuss the aims and objects of scientific classification, and shew how these are carried out in the case of one or two sciences.

Premchand Roychand Studentship Examination. 1884.

ENGLISH LITERATURE, I.

Examiner—MR. J. MANN, M. A.

1 Modernise the following extracts, adding notes and explanations where necessary:

(*a.*) Of sondry doutes thus they jangle and trete,
As lewed peple demeth comunly
Of thinges that ben maad more subtelly
Than they can in her lewednes comprehende;
They demen gladly to the badder ende
And some of hem wondrede on the mirour
That born was up in-to the maister tour
How men myghte in it swiche thinges se.
Another answerde and seyde it myghte wel be
Naturelly, by composicions
Of angles, and of slye reflexions,
And seyde that in Rome was swich oon.

(*b.*) But there wer fewe men so wise
Bote bustelynge forth as bestes
Til was late and longe
Apparayled as a Palmere
He bar a bordun i-bounde
In a weyebondes wyse
A Bagge and a Bolle
An hundred of ampoulles
Signes of Synay and Schelles of galys
Moni cros on his cloke and keies of Rome
And the vernicle bi-fore
And seo by his signes
That couthe the wei thider.
Over valleyes and hulles;
That they a leod metten
In Pilgrimes wedes.
With a brod lyste
I-writhen aboute.
He bar by his syde;
On his hat seeten,
For men schulde knowe
Whom he souht hadde.

Scan the first four lines of (*a*) and explain the versification of (*b*).

2. Explain the following passages fully:

(*a*) There lives within the very flame of love
A kind of wick or snuff that will abate it;
And nothing is at a like goodness still;
For goodness growing to a plurisy
Dies in his own too much: that we would do
We should do when we would; for this 'would' changes
And hath abatements and delays as many
As there are tongues, are hands, are accidents;
And then this 'should' is like a spendthrift sigh
That hurts by easing

(*b*) *M.* O he is the courageous captain of complements He fights you as you sing prick-song, keeps time, distance, and proportion,

rests me his minim rest, one, two, and the third in your bosom; the very butcher of a silk button, duellist, a gentleman of the very first house, of the first and second cause; ah, the immortal passado! the punto reverso! . why, is not this a lamentable thing that we should be thus afflicted with these strange flies, these fashion-mongers, these perdona-mi's, who stand so much on the new form that they cannot sit at ease on the old bench.

B. Here comes Romeo. *M* Without his roe, like a dried herring: O flesh, flesh, how art thou fishified! Now is he for the numbers that Petrarch flowed in: Laura to his lady was but a kitchen wench; marry, she had a better love to be-rhyme her; Dido a dowdy; Cleopatra a gipsy; Helen and Hero hildings and harlots; Thisbe a grey eye or so, but not to the purpose. Signior Romeo, bon jour! there's a French salutation to your French slop.

(*c.*) He's in Arthur's bosom, if ever man went to Arthur's bosom. A' made a finer end and went away an it had been any Christom child: a' parted even just between twelve and one, even at the turning o' the tide; for after I saw him fumble with the sheets, and play with flowers, and smile upon his finger ends, I knew there was but one way; for his nose was as sharp as a pen, and *a' babbled of green fields.* (Discuss the reading of the words italicized).

(*d.*) In following him I follow but myself;
Heaven is my judge, not I for love and duty,
But seeming so for my peculiar end:
For when my outward action doth demonstrate
The native act and figure of my heart
In compliment extern, 'tis not long after
But I will wear my heart upon my sleeve
For daws to peck at: I am not what I am.

(*e.*) But else in deep of night, when drowsiness
Hath locked up mortal sense, then listen I
To the celestial Sirens' harmony
That sit upon the nine enfolded spheres,
And sing to them that hold the vital shears,
And turn the adamantine spindle round
On which the fate of gods and men is wound:
Such sweet compulsion doth in music lie
To lull the daughters of necessity
And keep unsteady nature to her law
And the low world in measured motion draw
After the heavenly tune which none can hear
Of human mould, with gross unpurged ear.

(*f.*) Thou wast not born for death, immortal bird!
No hungry generations tread thee down;
The voice I hear this passing night was heard
In ancient days by Emperor and clown:
Perhaps the selfsame song that found a path
Through the sad heart of Ruth, when sick for home,
She stood in tears beside the alien corn:
The same that ofttimes hath
Charmed magic casements opening on the foam
Of perilous seas, in faery lands forlorn.

3. Sketch the characters of Mercutio, Jaques, Timon. Write briefly a plot of *Timon* or *Winter's Tale.*

4. (*a.*) "Lycidas is the touchstone of taste; the 18th century criticism could not make anything of it, the very form of the poem is a stumblingblock to the common-sense critic." "Milton's genius was lyrical, not dramatic"

(*b*) "For the architectonics of poetry, the faculty which presides at the evolution of works like the Agamemnon or Lear, Keats was not ripe"

(*c*) "With this key Shakspeare unlocked his heart."

Discuss these statements.

5. Mention the works from which the following passages are taken: Explain any allusions:

(*a.*) What mourner ever felt poetic fires
Slow comes the verse that real woe inspires:
Grief unaffected suits but ill with art
Or flowing numbers with a bleeding heart.

(*b*) He nothing common did or mean
Upon that memorable scene .....

(*c.*) In common truths that round us lie
Some random truths he can impart,
The harvest of a quiet eye
That broods and sleeps on his own heart.

(*d.*) He is a portion of the loveliness
Which once he made more lovely.

(*e.*) Heard melodies are sweet, but those unheard
Are sweeter: therefore, ye soft pipes, play on!

(*f.*) He prayeth best who loveth best
All things both great and small.

(*g.*) He was not of an age, but for all time

(*h.*) Peace hath her victories, no less than war.

(*i*) Better fifty years of Europe, than a cycle of Cathay.

(*j.*) The course of true love never did run smooth.

(*k.*) The grand Napoleon of the realms of rhyme.

(*l.*) Better to err with Pope, than shine with Pye.

6 Write notices of *two* of the following works: *Christabel; Maud; Manfred; The Cenci.*

7. Give the authorship of the following: indicate the character of each poem: *The King's Qhair; Mother Hubberd's Tale; Hero and Leander; Astraea Redux; Gebir; Epipsychidion; Paracelsus; Aurora Leigh; The Bothie of Tober-na-Vuolich*

ENGLISH LITERATURE, II.

Examiner—Mr. J. Mann, M. A.

1 Turn into modern English prose, the following passages, adding explanatory notes where required

(*a*) Sometimes five 'imprimaturs' are seen together, dialogue wise, in the piazza of one title page, complimenting and ducking each to other with their shaven reverences, whether the author who stands

by in perplexity at the foot of his epistle, shall to the presse or to the Spunge ..... What advantage is it to be a man, over it as to be a boy at school, if we have only escaped the ferula, to come under the fescue of an imprimatur? if serious and elaborate writings, as if they were no more than the theme of a grammar-lad under his pedagogue, must not be uttered without the cursory eyes of a temporizing and extemporizing licenser. He who is not trusted with his own actions, his drift not being known to be evil, and standing to the hazard of law and penalty, has no great argument to think himself reputed in the Commonwealth wherein he was born, for other than a fool or a foreigner.

Give the scope of the work from which this extract is taken, and compare the author's style with that of any other 17th century writer.

(*b.*) For although Aristotle, as though he had been of the race of the Ottomans, thought he could not reign except the first thing he did he killed all his brethren; yet to those that seek truth and not magistrality, it cannot but seem a matter of great profit, to see before them the several opinions touching the foundations of nature. Not for any exact truth that can be expected in those theories; for, as the same phenomena in astronomy are satisfied by the received astronomy of the diurnal motion, and the proper motions of the planets, with their eccentrics and epicycles, and likewise by the theory of Copernicus, and the calculations are indifferently agreeable to both, so the ordinary face and view of experience is many times satisfied by several theories and philosophies; whereas to find the real truth requireth another manner of severity and attention

(*c.*) A King when he presides in Counsell, let him beware how he opens his owne Inclination too much in that which he propoundeth. For else Counsellors will but take the winde of him; and, in stead of giving free Counsell, sing him a song of *Placebo*

(*d*) Wordly spirits whose interest is their belief, make cobwebs of obligations, and if they can find ways to elude the urn of the Praetor, will trust the thunderbolt of Jupiter .... Many who are sinistrous unto good actions, are ambi-dexterous unto bad, and Vulcans in virtuous paths, Achilleses in vitious motions.

2. Write critical notices of Sir Thomas More, Fuller, Bunyan, Defoe, Sterne.

3 Set forth Swift's qualities as a humorist and satirist, and give an account of the *Battle of the Books*. Interpret the lines:

> Whether thou choose Cervantes' serious air
> Or laugh and shake in Rabelais' easy chair

4. "Mr. Carlyle has been heard to say that Rhadamanthus would certainly give Macaulay four dozen lashes when he went to the shades, for his treatment of Marlborough. This is quite in character for the Scotch apostle of blood and iron." Explain this and give your estimate of Macaulay as a Critic, and of Carlyle as an Historian.

5. Compare the epistolary styles of the most famous English letter-writers

6 Sketch the plot of one of Goldsmith's or one of Sheridan's Comedies.

7. Give some account of the *Imaginary Conversation*.

8 (*a*) Name the authors, and give the scope of the following works:

Histriomastix, Toxophilus, The Fable of the Bees, the New Atlantis, Draper's Letters, Nootes Ambrosianæ.

(*b.*) In what novels and plays do the following characters occur? Jeanie Deans, Becky Sharp, Maggie Tulliver, Mr Micawber, Corporal Trim, Commodore Trunnion, Mrs. Malaprop, Simon Pure, Sir Pertinax Macsycophant.

ENGLISH LITERATURE, III.

Examiner—MR. J. MANN, M. A.

1. Give the pedigree of the English language, so as to show the chief sources of its vocabulary. Give some examples of words borrowed from German, Dutch, Italian, Spanish.

2. Describe accurately the condition of the English language in the time of Chaucer.

3. (*a.*) Analyse the Spenserian stanza. Compare it with that used by Chaucer in his *Troilus*, and also with that known as *ottava rima*. Mention poems written in these stanzas respectively.

(*b*) Sketch the history of the heroic couplet. Quote and explain the lines in which Gray refers to Dryden's verse.

4. (*a.*) Illustrate the analytic tendency of modern languages.

(*b.*) Point out the importance of Gothic in Comparative Philology. State and exemplify Grimm's Law.

5. Give some account of the following:

(*a.*) The early ballad literature of England.
(*b.*) The origins of English prose fiction.
(*c.*) The dramatic masque.
(*d.*) The so-called metaphysical school of poets.

6 Mention the chief lyrical miscellanies published in the Elizabethan age. What is their importance?

7. (*a.*) "As in the drama Shakspeare ignored the classical unities, so he will know nothing of the established laws of the Sonnet."

(*b.*) "As Shakspeare developed in mind and art, he shewed his development in depicting his fools as much as in anything else."

Discuss these points. What was the origin of the fool in the English drama?

8. Compare or contrast George Eliot as a writer of fiction with any other eminent female novelists, English or foreign.

ENGLISH ESSAY.

Examiner—MR J. MANN, M. A.

Select *one* of the following subjects:

1 The humorous in literature.
2 The poetry of Spenser.
3. Thomas Carlyle.
4. The Essay-Literature of the 18th century.

MENTAL SCIENCE.

Examiner—MR. A. E. GOUGH M. A.

1. Prove the importance of the doctrine of heredity in psychology.

2. Describe the ascending series of vital powers pointed out by Aristotle. Characterise that element in human nature which he says may possibly be separable from the animated organism.

3. It has been said that the individual as individual is a mere abstraction. Explain this, and indicate carefully the influence of the social medium in the growth of intellect and will.

4. Every concept is a type Explain this, and discuss the character of human aspirations towards supersensible ideals. Are these aspirations explicable by an experiential psychology?

5 Examine J. S. Mill's philosophy on the following points:

(*a.*) As implying or not implying the *tabula rasa* fallacy.

(*b.*) As implying or not implying the independent existence of sensations

(*c.*) As accounting for necessities of thought by inseparable association.

(*d.*) As resolving material things into permanent possibilities of sensation.

(*e.*) As recognising consistently or inconsistently the continuous unity of the mental life.

6 State and criticise Bain's theory of the origin and character of the tender emotions.

MENTAL SCIENCE.

Examiner—MR. A. E. GOUGH, M. A.

1. Right and wrong are or are not matters of personal opinion and private judgment. Sketch the history of Greek controversy on this head.

2. State and examine Bishop Butler's account of the moral constitution. Analyse the conscience or moral faculty. State the views held of this faculty by Mansel, McCosh, J S. Mill, Bain, and Herbert Spencer.

3 Is the motive to action always before the consciousness prior to the act? Show that there are springs of action in the individual higher than his individual nature. Account for devotion to a cause, public spirit, patriotism, self-sacrifice Argue the question whether these facts can be explained on the utilitarian hypothesis. Mention other difficulties involved in that hypothesis.

4. The moral end is self-realisation, and the way to self-realisation is through self-renunciation. State this ethical theory in detail, and with reference to the philosophy of which it forms a part.

5. Explain fully the following propositions:

(*a*) The character of the man is not what is made, but what makes itself, out of and from the disposition and environment.

(*b.*) In morality the past is real, because it is present in the will.

(*c*) The universal is realised only in the free self-development of the individual, and the individual can only develope his individuality by specifying in himself the common life of all.

(*d.*) The results of the social life of the race are present in a latent and potential form in the child.

LOGIC.

Examiner—Mr. A. E. Gough.

1. Give the Aristotelian definition of induction. Distinguish between formal and material induction. State the reasons for and against regarding the Aristotelian Organon and the Baconian Organon as forming one continuous logical system.

2. State and examine Berkeley's doctrine of abstraction and generalisation. Compare with it the Aristotelian doctrine of second substances and the real existence of the universal in the individual (*universalia in rebus*). Give the views of Sir W. Hamilton, Archbishop Thomson, Ferrier, and McCosh.

3. Note the history of the distinction between intuitive and symbolical thinking. Define clear, distinct, adequate, obscure, confused, inadequate knowledge. Name, after Hamilton, the three perfections of thought, and the processes conducive to them.

4. Give reasons for preferring J. S. Mill's or Dr. Whewell's theory of scientific classification. Reproduce Whewell's strictures on Mill's experimental methods, and show whether the history of science is favourable or adverse to these strictures.

5. Examine the method prescribed by J. S Mill for the historical inquirer, with special advertence to its compatibility with the facts of will. Distinguish between social statics and social dynamics. Mention any writer who had tried to apply this method.

6. The laws of thought are or are not also laws of things. State the views taken of this question by Cousin, Hamilton, Mansel, and McCosh.

HISTORY OF PHILOSOPHY.

Examiner—Mr. A. E. Gough.

1. Sketch the history of Stoicism, and give an account of the physical and ethical teaching of the Stoics. Point out Platonic and Stoic affinities to Christian doctrine

2. Write an account of the life and teaching of Spinoza, with brief indications of his relations to earlier and later philosophers.

3. Argue the question whether Locke's Essay is a system of pure empiricism, with special advertence to his rejection of innate ideas and his doctrine of intuitive judgments. Mention the passages in the Essay which all but anticipate the idealism of Berkeley.

4. Contrast the modes in which the Scottish and the Kantian philosophers meet the philosophical difficulties raised by Hume. Give reasons for regarding or not regarding the Kantian antinomies as an insuperable obstacle to a science of realities

5. Sketch the history of theistic proofs, paying particular attention to those of Plato, Anselm, Descartes, Berkeley, Samuel Clarke, Kant, and Ferrier.

6 State what you know of the opinions of Schopenhauer and Von Hartmann.

HISTORY OF GREECE AND ROME.

Examiner—Mr. E. N. Baker.

1. Give some account of the chief Pan-Hellenic games or festivals. What influence do you consider them to have had on the history of Greece? What difference in their status and importance was produced by the Macedonian conquest?

2. Give an account of the events that led up to the battle of Kunaxa. Had the result of that battle been different, what do you consider would have been the probable consequences in regard to Greek independence?

3. Compare the supremacy of Athens with that of Sparta. In what respects was the advantage on the side of the former? What were the causes which eventually led to the downfall of Sparta?

4. Discuss the economic theories that underlay the popular movements which were headed by the Gracchi. Do you think that the principles which then prevailed had any lasting influence in Rome? And if so, was it beneficial or the reverse?

5. "If Cleopatra's nose had been an inch longer, the history of the world would have been different."

Do you consider that this epigram is historically true?

6 The Jews under the early Roman empire have been compared with the Puritans of the seventeenth century. Draw a historic parallel between them.

HISTORY OF ENGLAND AND INDIA.

Examiner—Mr. E. N. Baker.

1. Give an account of the origin of the Poor laws in England. To what extent were they a consequence of the Reformation? What has been the general course of legislation on the subject during the present century?

2. Discuss briefly the influence of the Church in English history, with especial reference to the part played by it in the struggles between the Crown, the nobles, and the people Do you consider that its influence was, on the whole, beneficial or the reverse? When do you consider that the Church ceased to exist as a great political power?

3 Give an account of the reign of Queen Mary. Is the popular estimate of her character, in your opinion correct?

4 State clearly the changes which were introduced by the Revolution of 1688, and the subsequent accession of the House of Hanover, into the relations between England and the chief powers of Continental Europe.

5 The reign of Aurangzib has been compared with that of Louis XIV of France. Can you mention any other European sovereign to whose reign the similarity is still closer?

6. Give a full account of the Act of 1833 for the renewal of the East India Company's Charter, and compare its provisions with those in force in 1774 as regards—

(*a*) Management of Indian affairs in England

(*b*) Distribution of the executive powers of Government in India

(*c*.) Legislative powers of Indian governments.

HISTORY OF MODERN EUROPE.

Examiner—Mr. E. N. Baker.

1. Draw a political parallel between the Athenian Republic, and the city of Florence during the 13th and 14th centuries In what respects do you consider the superiority to have been on the side of the Greek republic?

2 What do you know of the rising of the Jacquerie in the fourteenth century? Compare it with the rising of Wat Tyler in England. Can you account for its want of permanent results?

3. Give an account of the final extinction of the Morisco kingdom of Granada. What part was played in its destruction by Don John of Austria? Sketch briefly the career of that prince down to the battle of Lepanto

4. Compare the popular movements which were led by Rienzi, the Van Arteveldes, and Stephen Marcel respectively.

5. Give an account of the origin and early history of the Hanseatic League? Can you give an estimate of its influence on the feudal system?

6 Can you account for the collapse of the monarchical power in France after the death of Louis XIV? Do you think a fair parallel can be drawn between the results of his reign and those of the reign of Elizabeth?

POLITICAL ECONOMY.

Examiner—Mr. E. N. Baker.

1 Discuss the respective merits of direct and indirect taxation. What are the general canons of taxation laid down by Adam Smith, and how far are they satisfied in this country by the license tax, and by the late customs duties respectively? What are the practical rules suggested by Mill for the regulation of taxes on commodities?

2. What do you consider to be the legitimate limits of the principle of non interference by the State? Do these limitations apply equally in all countries? Mention any particulars in which you think that they should be more strictly adhered to in England than in India. To what extent is it permissible to measure the suitability of a system of education by its success as a pecuniary enterprise?

3. "Wages, instead of being drawn from capital, are in reality drawn from the product of the labour for which they are paid." (*Progress and Poverty*. Henry George) Examine this statement.

4. "A condition of the exchanges which leads to the importation of specie in any country favours the importers and consumers of that country, but causes an additional charge to the export trade."

Expand these remarks, and show how they apply to the conditions of the foreign trade of this country at the present day.

5. Define accurately the terms 'profits,' and 'interest,' as used in political oconomy, and distinguish clearly between them Can you point out any tendency in the writings of Mill to confound the two expressions?

6 What is meant by the expression 'fair trade'? And what are the arguments by which it is usually defended? Can you indicate any circumstances under which a protective policy might properly be adopted? How do you account for the rapidity with which wealth has multiplied itself in the Australian Colonies and the United States?

ALGEBRA AND THEORY OF EQUATIONS.

Examiner—MR. A. M. NASH.

1 Explain clearly the method of finding the G C. M of two algebraical expressions:—*e. g.* $15x^4 + 45ax^3 + 15a^2x^2 + 15a^3x - 90a^4$

and $10bx^4 + 40abx^3 - 10a^2bx^2 - 10a^3bx - 30a^4b$.

2. Extract the square root of 943734 in the scale whose radix is 11. In what scale is 5031 the square of 81?

3. Prove that $(x + y + z)\left\{x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - (y - z)^2 - (z - x)^2 - (x - y)^2\right\}$

$$= 8\,xyz + (y + z - x)(z + x - y)(x + y - z).$$

4. Apply the binomial theorem to extract the cube root of 1333 to 6 places of decimals.

5. Determine whether the series $\frac{1}{1^p} + \frac{1}{3^p} + \frac{1}{5^p} + \frac{1}{7^p} + \ldots\ldots$ is convergent or divergent,

6. Sum to n terms the series

$$\frac{1}{1\cdot 3\cdot 5} + \frac{1}{3\cdot 5\cdot 7} + \frac{1}{5\cdot 7\cdot 9} + \ldots\ldots$$

and to infinity the series

$$3 + 9x + 19x^2 + 9x^3 - 221x^4 - 1911x^5 - 11981x^6 - \ldots\ldots$$

State the limits to the value of x in order that the latter may be possible.

7 Every periodic continued fraction is equal to one of the roots of a quadratic equation with rational co-efficients.

Prove that $\left(1 + \frac{1}{2+}\,\frac{1}{2+}\,\frac{1}{2+}\cdots\cdots\right)\left(1 + \frac{1}{1+}\,\frac{1}{2+}\,\frac{1}{1+}\,\frac{1}{2+}\cdots\cdots\right)$

$= 2 + \frac{1}{2+}\,\frac{1}{4+}\,\frac{1}{2+}\,\frac{1}{4+}\cdots\cdots$

8. Find the co-efficient of x^{40} in $(3 + 2x - x^2 + 2x^3)^{15}$.

9. Find the number of positive integers less than n and prime to n.

10. Find the value of the determinant $\begin{vmatrix} 1, & 8, & 11, & 14 \\ 15, & 10, & 5, & 4 \\ 6, & 3, & 16, & 9 \\ 12, & 13, & 2, & 7 \end{vmatrix}$

11. If the roots of the equation

$$x^n + np_1 x^{n-1} + \frac{n(n-1)}{\underline{|2}} p_2 x_n{}^{-2} + \frac{n(n-1)(n-2)}{\underline{|3}}$$

$p_3 x^{n-3} + \ldots + np_{n-1} x + p_n = 0$ form an A. P. whose common difference is d, prove that $(n+1)\,d^2 = 12\,(p_1{}^2 - p_2)$.

12. A root of the equation $x^4 + x^3 - 3x^2 - 11x - 4 = 0$ lies between 2 and 3, find it to 3 places of decimals.

PURE MATHEMATICS, II.

Examiner—Mr. A. M. Nash.

1 Prove that Sin $(\alpha + \beta + \gamma + \ldots$ to m terms$)$ = Cos α Cos β Cos γ . $(s_1 - s_3 + s_5 - s_7 + \quad)$ where s_2 denotes the sum of the products of Tan α, Tan β, Tan γ, .. taken r at a time.

2 Prove that $(\text{Cos}\,\alpha + \text{Cos}\,\beta + \text{Cos}\,\gamma)\left\{\text{Cos}\,(\beta+\gamma) + \text{Cos}\,(\gamma+\alpha) + \text{Cos}\,(\alpha+\beta)\right\} - (\text{Sin}\,\alpha + \text{Sin}\,\beta + \text{Sin}\,\gamma)\left\{\text{Sin}\,(\beta+\gamma) + \text{Sin}\,(\gamma+\alpha) + \text{Sin}\,(\alpha+\beta)\right\}$

$$= \left(1 + 8\,\text{Cos}\,\frac{\beta-\gamma}{2}\,\text{Cos}\,\frac{\gamma-\alpha}{2}\,\text{Cos}\,\frac{\alpha-\beta}{2}\right)\text{Cos}\,(\alpha+\beta+\gamma).$$

3. If R denotes the radius of the circumscribed circle of the triangle ABC, $16\,R^2 = (b+c)^2\,\text{Sec}^2\,\frac{A}{2} + (b-c)^2\,\text{Cosec}^2\,\frac{A}{2}$.

4. Prove De Moivre's Theorem. If $n = \frac{4}{9}$, $\theta = \frac{3\pi}{4}$, write down all the values of $(\text{Cos}\,\theta + i\,\text{Sin}\,\theta)^n$.

5. Prove that $\text{Sin}\,\theta = \theta - \frac{\theta^3}{\underline{|3}} + \frac{\theta^5}{\underline{|5}} - \ldots\ldots\ldots$

6. Sum the series:

$$(1.)\quad \frac{\cos\theta + 2\cos 3\theta}{\cos\theta \sin 4\theta} + \frac{\cos 2\theta + 2\cos 6\theta}{\cos 2\theta \sin 8\theta} + \frac{\cos 4\theta + 2\cos 12\theta}{\cos 4\theta \sin 16\theta}$$

$+ \ldots\ldots$ to n terms;

$$(2).\quad 1 + e^{\theta}\sin\theta + \frac{1}{\lfloor 2} e^{2\theta}\sin 2\theta + \frac{1}{\lfloor 3} e^{3\theta}\sin 3\theta + \ldots\ldots$$

to infinity.

7. Resolve $x^{2n} - 2x^n \cos\theta + 1$ into quadratic factors.

8. State and prove the formula in spherical trigonometry corresponding to $\tan\frac{B-C}{2} = \frac{b-c}{b+c}\cot\frac{A}{2}$.

9. Determine the radius of the circle inscribed in a spherical triangle.

10. Obtain the formula $S + F = E + 2$, and find the values of S, F and E in the five regular solids.

11. If a straight line meet the sides of a triangle ABC in A′, B′, C′, prove that AB′. BC′. CA′ = AC′. BA′. CB. Prove also the converse of this proposition.

12. Prove that the asymptotes of an hyperbola form with any pair of conjugate diameters a harmonic pencil.

13. Prove geometrically that the locus of a point from which perpendicular tangents can be drawn to an ellipse is a circle.

Full marks will be given for ten questions.

PURE MATHEMATICS, III.

Examiner—Mr. A. M. Nash.

1. Obtain the equation of a tangent to an ellipse in the form $\frac{l}{r} - e\cos\theta = \cos(\theta - \alpha)$. Hence show that the locus of the intersection of perpendicular tangents is a circle.

2 Determine the relation between the sides of the triangle of reference in order that the curve $\beta\gamma = \alpha^2$ may be a parabola.

3. Draw the curves

(1.) $7x^2 + 54xy + 32y^2 + 40ax + 10ay + 2a^2 = 0$;

(2.) $4a^2\alpha^2 + b^2\beta^2 + c^2\gamma^2 - 2bc\beta\gamma + 4ca\gamma\alpha + 4ab\,\alpha\beta = 0$.

4. If a circle be described with its centre at the focus of a rectangular hyperbola and its radius equal to the transverse axis, prove that triangles can be inscribed in the circle whose sides touch the hyperbola.

5. Prove that the polar reciprocal of an ellipse with respect to a point on the directrix is a rectangular hyperbola.

6. Find the equation of the surface $x^2 + y^2 - z^2 = a^2$ referred to the lines $x = y = z$, $x + y = 0 = z$, $x = y = -2z$ as axes of co-ordinates.

7. Find the circular sections of an ellipsoid, and show that two circles of opposite systems lie on the same sphere.

8. Determine the nature of the surface

$$5x^2 + 8y^2 + 5z^2 + 4yz + 8zx - 4xy + 2x + 10y + 34z + 20 = 0$$

9 Define the osculating plane, the principal normal, and the binormal of a curve in space. Find the equation of the osculating plane.

10. Prove that the principal radii of curvature at any point of a surface of revolution are the radius of curvature and the normal of the revolving curve.

Full marks will be given for eight questions.

PURE MATHEMATICS, IV.

Examiner—Mr. A. M. Nash.

1. Differentiate from first principles $\log x$, x^n, and by the ordinary methods $\mathrm{Tan}^{-1}(e^{\mathrm{Sin}\, x})$.

2. State Leibnitz' Theorem, and apply it to find $\frac{d^n y}{dx^n}$, where $y = \mathrm{Sin}\, x\ \mathrm{Cos}\, 2x$. Show that your result coincides with that obtained by differentiating $2y = \mathrm{Sin}\, 3x - \mathrm{Sin}\, x$.

3. Expand $\frac{x}{e^x - 1}$ as far as x^6.

4. Obtain the equation $\rho = r\frac{dr}{dp}$, and apply it to determine the radius of curvature at any point of the epicycloid

$$\frac{x}{a} = n\,\mathrm{Cos}\,\theta - \mathrm{Cos}\, n\theta,\ \frac{y}{a} = n\,\mathrm{Sin}\,\theta - \mathrm{Sin}\, n\theta.$$

5. Trace the curves

(1.) $xy^2 = (x - a)(x - 2a)(x - 4a)$,

(2.) $y^2 = 4ax + a\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}$.

(3.) $x = a\,\mathrm{Cos}\,\theta$, $y = a\,\mathrm{Sin}\, 3\theta$, where θ is a variable parameter.

6. Change the variables from x and y to r and θ in the expression $x^2\frac{d^2u}{dy^2} - y^2\frac{d^2u}{dx^2}$, where $x = r\,\mathrm{Cos}\,\theta$, $y = r\,\mathrm{Sin}\,\theta$.

7 Integrate the expressions $\sqrt{a + bx + cx^2}\,dx$, $\mathrm{Tan}^{-1}\frac{x}{a}\,dx$.

8. Find the value of $\int_0^\infty e^{-ax}\,\mathrm{Sin}\, bx\,dx$, and deduce the value of $\int_0^\infty e^{-ax}\,\mathrm{Cos}\, bx\,dx$.

9. Find the length of the arc of the epicycloid in (4) between two consecutive cusps.

10 Determine the area of the pedal of an ellipse with regard to the centre.

11. Integrate the equations

$$(1)\quad \frac{dy}{dx} + \frac{y}{x} = x^n.$$

$$(2.)\quad \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} - 2m\frac{dy}{dx} + m^2y = 0.$$

Full marks will be given for eight questions.

HYDROMECHANICS.

Examiner—Dr. H. W. M'Cann.

1. Assuming that the pressure of a fluid is always normal to any surface with which it is in contact, prove that the pressure at any point of a fluid, at rest or in motion, is the same in all directions.

2. From the fact that, in a fluid in equilibrium, the resultant of the impressed forces on any small spherical portion of the fluid must pass through the centre of the sphere, deduce the ordinary conditions of fluid equilibrium.

3 A heavy thin conical vessel with sides of uniform thickness, and of vertical angle 2α floats with its base immersed in a heavy fluid and a point in its rim is slowly depressed until the contained air just begins to escape. Show that, if one generator of the vessel be vertical, and the whole vessel be immersed, the ratio of the weight of the vessel to the weight of the fluid it can contain will be $\frac{9}{8}(\cos 2\alpha)^{\frac{3}{2}}$.

4. Determine the condition of stability of equilibrium for a floating body subject to small angular displacements about a principal axis of its section by the plane of the fluid.

A paraboloidal uniform shell floats with its axis vertical and $\frac{3}{4}$ immersed in water when filled to a depth $\frac{1}{4}$ of its axis with a fluid of density 5. Show that the equilibrium is stable.

5. Show that an oblate spheroid is a possible form of relative equilibrium for a heavy homogeneous liquid of density ρ rotating with uniform angular velocity ω about an axis through its centre of inertia: and find the ellipticity ϵ in terms of ρ and ω when the free surface is nearly spherical.

6. A quadrilateral lamina ABCD, whose sides AB, DC are parallel and in the ratio of the side of a square to its diagonal, is immersed vertically in a liquid so that the sides AB, DC are horizontal. If the centre of pressure be at the point of intersection of AC and BD, show that CD is five times as deep as AB.

7. In the case of a fluid in motion, show that an indefinitely small element of the fluid, of which the three principal moments about the centre of gravity are equal, if suddenly solidified and detached from

the rest of the fluid, will begin to move with a motion simply of translation, or with a motion of translation combined with one of rotation, according as $udx + vdy + wdz$ is or is not an exact differential

8. Give a short account of the ordinary theory of fluid resistance, and apply it to find the pressure on a plane lamina immersed in a stream perpendicular to the direction of its motion.

OPTICS AND ASTRONOMY.

Examiner—DR. H. W. M'CANN.

1 Define the *illumination* at any point of a surface exposed to light Prove that the illumination at any point of a plane surface touching a self-luminous sphere varies inversely as the cube of the distance of the point from the centre of the sphere

2. Prove that after direct reflection or refraction at a spherical surface, the distance of the least circle of aberration from the geometrical focus is $\frac{3}{4}$ of the longitudinal aberration of the pencil.

3. If rays diverging from a point be refracted at a plane surface into a denser medium, prove that the caustic curve is the evolute of an hyperbola.

4 Describe Ramsden's and Huyghens's eye-pieces, and compare their properties as regards distortion, spherical aberration, and achromatism. Why is Ramsden's eye-piece preferred for astronomical purposes?

5. Two concave mirrors face one another: O O′ are their centres, and the distance A A′ between the mirrors is greater than the sum of their radii. Prove that if Q, q, be conjugate foci for each mirror, Qq will be the diameter of a circle which cuts orthogonally the two circles on AO, A′ O′, as diameters.

6. Prove the formula in spherical trigonometry

$$\text{Tan } \tfrac{1}{2} (A - B) = \frac{\text{Sin } \frac{1}{2} (a - b)}{\text{Sin } \frac{1}{2} (a + b)} \text{ Cot } \frac{C}{2}$$

Convert this into the corresponding formula in plane trigonometry.

7. Show how to determine the error of collimation in a Transit by means of collimating telescopes,

8. Explain the phenomenon of twilight, and show how to employ its observed duration to determine the height of the atmosphere.

9 If D be the sun's diameter in seconds, δ its declination, ϕ the latitude of the place, n the number of seconds occupied by the sun in rising, then

$$n = \frac{\frac{D}{15}}{\sqrt{\text{Cos } (\phi + \delta) \text{ Cos } (\phi - \delta)}},$$

If the horizontal refraction be 36′ 29″, find the acceleration in the time of the sun's rising due to refraction.

10 Prove that the effect of aberration is to make the stars describe small ellipses about their true places and find the dimensions of these ellipses.

STATICS.

Examiner—Dr. H. W. M'Cann.

1. Show how to find the position of the central axis of moments in a system of forces. If a series of points be taken lying on a circle perpendicular to the central axis with its centre on that axis, show that the axis of the resultant couples at these points are generators of a hyperboloid of revolution.

2. Find the conditions of equilibrium for a particle resting on a rough surface under any forces. If the co-efficient of friction be unity, prove that a particle will rest under gravity on the ellipsoid

$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1$$

anywhere above the intersection of this ellipsoid with a certain cylinder, the axis of z being vertical.

3. An ellipsoid is composed of an infinite number of indefinitely thin shells bounded by similar and similarly situated ellipsoids: the density of the shell whose inner boundary has for its principal semi-axis x, y, z, is $\frac{k \text{ Sin } qx}{x}$: find the centre of gravity of the eighth part of the ellipsoid included between three principal planes.

4. A square lamina is supported in a horizontal position by means of four rough pegs on which its angles A, B, C, D, rest A horizontal force is applied at C at right angles to AC and gradually increased until it moves the table. Show that, if the pressures on the pegs are equal, the lamina will begin to turn about the angle A.

5. A string is kept in equilibrium in the form of a closed curve by the action of a central repulsive force tending from a fixed point, and the density at each point is proportional to the tension: prove that the force at any point is inversely proportional to the chord of curvature through the centre of force.

6. A heavy uniform elastic string of mass $2n$ lbs hangs by one end with a mass of m lbs attached to the other: find the extension at any point, and show that the whole extension is the same as if the string lay on a smooth table, and were stretched by a force equal to $(m + n)$ lbs

7. Find for what laws of attraction, the attraction of a homogeneous spherical shell on an external particle is the same as if its matter were condensed to a point at the centre of the sphere.

8 If the attraction of any particle vary as its mass divided by the 4th power of the distance, prove that, for a solid homogeneous ellipsoid, the attraction on an internal point is in the direction of the normal to a similar and similarly situated ellipsoid through the point, and that for different internal points the attraction varies inversely as the perpendicular from the point on its polar plane with respect to the bounding surface of the mass.

NEWTON AND DYNAMICS

Examiner—Dr. H. W. M'Cann.

1. Enunciate and prove Lemma I.

Two chords of an ellipse subtend each a right angle at the centre C, and become ultimately coincident: find the limiting position of their point of intersection.

2. State and prove Lemma XI.

An ellipse and an hyperbola have the same foci, and A, A′, are corresponding vertices: prove that if A A′ be the radius of curvature of the ellipse at A, it will be so for the hyperbola at A′.

3. A particle is projected from a given point in a given direction and with a given velocity, and moves under the action of a central force varying inversely as the square of the distance: determine the orbit.

4. Define an apse in a central orbit, and show that, although there may be any number of apses, there can be only two apsidal distances.

If the law of attraction be $\frac{\mu}{r^5}$, and if v_1, v_2, be the velocities at the two apsidal distances, h twice the area described by the radius rector in a unit of time, then

$$v_1^2 + v_2^2 = \frac{2h^4}{\mu}.$$

5. A smooth elliptic tube rotates about its major axis, which is vertical, with uniform angular velocity ω: find the position of relative equilibrium of a heavy particle in the tube, and prove that, if it remain at rest at a depth x below the centre, and e be the eccentricity of the ellipse

$$x(1 - e^2) = \frac{g}{\omega^2}.$$

6. Find the time of oscillation of a particle suspended from a point by a string of length l, when the square of the angle of oscillation is neglected.

A weight is drawn up uniformly and slowly with velocity μ by means of a crane: show that the times of small oscillations will decrease at first in arithmetical progression, the common difference being $\frac{\pi^2 u}{2g}$.

7. Prove that under the action of forces such as occur in nature, the increment of the square of velocity of a particle in passing from one point to another is independent of the path pursued, and depends only on the initial and final positions of the particle. Explain what is meant by a "conservative system of forces."

8. If a particle can describe the same orbit about several different centres of force, prove that it will describe the same orbit if all the centres of force act at the same time, provided the square of its velocity of projection is the sum of the squares of its velocities of projection from the same point when the several forces are acting separately.

9. Show that it is possible to project a small elastic ball inside a regular polygon so as to describe a regular polygon of the same number of sides: and prove that the sides of the polygons will be in the ratio of

$$\sqrt{\left(1 + \frac{1-e}{1+e} \operatorname{Sin} \frac{2\pi}{n}\right)} + \sqrt{\left(1 - \frac{1-e}{1+e} \operatorname{Sin} \frac{2\pi}{n}\right)} \text{ to } 2 \operatorname{Cos} \frac{\pi}{n},$$

where e is the co-efficient of restitution and n the number of sides.

CHEMISTRY.

Examiner—MR. A. MACDONELL.

1. What are Lockyer's reasons, based on spectroscopic analysis, for believing that some of what are called elementary bodies are really compound?

2. Give an account of Mendelejeff's Law of Periodicity.

3. What do you mean by Isomorphism? Illustrate fully your answer by examples.

4. Give an account of Aluminium and its more important compounds.

5. Describe the preparation and properties of the following Chromium Compounds—Chromic oxide, Chrome Alum, Potassium Dichromate, Lead Chromate.

6. Give a general account of the organic group of the Paraffins.

7. Describe the preparation of Ethylic Ether, Oxalic Acid, Acetic Acid, Benzine, Aniline.

8 How would you separate for purposes of analysis Arsenic, Antimony, and Tin? How would you estimate the amount of available Sodium Carbonate in Soda ash, and how would you analyse coal gas?

HEAT.

Examiner—MR. A. MACDONELL.

1. Write a short account of the History of the Dynamical Theory of Heat.

2. Discuss Verdet's statement that two adiabatics cannot intersect.

3 Investigate an expression for calculating the change in the melting point of a substance produced by a given increase of pressure.

Given that the density of water at 0° C is ·9998, and that of ice at 0° C is ·9167, calculate the change in the melting point of ice produced by an increase of pressure of one atmosphere.

4. Give an account of Thomson's Theory of the Degradation of Energy.

5. Prove that the mean square of the velocity of agitation of the molecules of a gas is proportional to the absolute temperature.

Calculate this velocity in the case of oxygen at a temperature of 0° C and under a pressure of one atmosphere.

6. Give an account of Wiedemann's or Regnault's experiments on the specific heat of gases, and state the chief results obtained.

7. State and illustrate by copious examples the Theory of Exchanges.

8. Write a short Critical Essay on the chief theories that have been put forward to account for the origin of solar energy.

ELECTRICITY.

Examiner—MR. A. MACDONELL.

1. What do you mean by Specific Inductive Capacity? Give an account of some one series of experiments on the subject, for instance, those by Gordon, or by Barclay and Gibson.

2. Prove that the average potential over any sphere in space is the same as the potential at its centre, supposing all electricity external to the sphere

3. What are the practical electromagnetic units of electro-motive force, current, resistance, quantity, capacity, and what are their relations to the "absolute" units? Give an account of the British Association experiments made to determine the unit of resistance.

4. Describe Weber's Electro-dynamometer, and investigate a formula connecting the current with the deflexion.

If the moveable coil consists of a long, thin wire, and is a shunt in the main circuit, prove that the indications of the instrument are proportional to the energy in the main circuit.

5. What are the chief difficulties in the working of submarine cables, and how they have been overcome?

6 Deduce from the principle of Energy, Joule's Laws of Electric-heating. How did Joule experimentally prove them?

10 incandescent lamps are connected in series by a wire whose conductivity is 90 per cent of that of pure copper and whose diameter is ·065 of an inch. The current in each lamp is ·8 Amperes. What amount of heat is developed per second in one foot of the wire? Given that the resistance of a wire of pure copper 1 foot long and ·001 inch in diameter is 9·94 ohms.

7. Describe some one complete telephonic system.

8. Give an account of Sir William Thomson's contributions to Electrical Science.

MAGNETISM.

Examiner—MR. A. MACDONELL.

1. Shew how to find in absolute measure the horizontal component of the earth's magnetic force at a given place, and describe fully the instruments used for the purpose in a good permanent observatory

2 What effects are produced by heat and mechanical stress on bodies which are magnetized or are under the process of magnetization?

3 "Every portion of a circuit is acted on by a force urging it in such a direction as to make it enclose the greatest possible number of lines of force." Prove and illustrate this rule for the action of a magnet on a circuit

4. Give an account of the phenomena of electro-optics.

5. Prove that the potential due to magnetic shell is equal to the strength of the shell multiplied by the solid angle subtended by the shell at the point.

6. The ratio of the dimensions of the electro-magnetic and electro-static measures of the same unit is of the same dimensions as a velocity. Shew that this is the case. What is the numerical value of this ratio, and what is the relation of this question to the electro-magnetic theory of light?

7. Give an account of the phenomena observed when a charge is sent through Geisslers' tubes, and through Crookes's high vacuum tubes.

8. Discuss Ampere's theory of magnetism, and compare it with the theory recently put forward by Hughes.

L. M. S. and M. B. First Examination. 1884.

CHEMISTRY.

Examiner—Mr. A. Pedler.

No. of Marks.

1 A solid body when weighed in air was found to be 51 grams, when immersed in water at 4° C it weighed 44 grams It was then immersed in urine at the same temperature, and found to weigh 43 8 grams What was the specific gravity of the solid and also of the sample of urine? 30

2 What are *specific* and *latent* heat? If water is placed in a porous earthen vessel and exposed freely to the air, it is found that the water becomes cooler than the surrounding air. If some nitre or potassium nitrate be now added to the water, its temperature falls still lower Why is this? 40

3. What are the three laws regulating chemical combination? Explain the theory which has been advanced to account for these laws 40

4 Write out the FULL meaning of the equation— 50

$$8\,HNO_3 + 3\,Cu = 3\,Cu(NO_3)_2 + N_2O_2 + 4\,H_2O.$$

State clearly and precisely what would happen if 100 grams of Cu were heated with 100 grams of HNO_3 (Cu = 63 4).

5. Water is added to the following solid substances. Explain clearly what will happen in each instance, giving equations if any chemical changes ensue:— 50

(*a*) Quicklime.
(*b*) Mixture of sodium carbonate and tartaric acid.
(*c*) Phosphorus pentoxide.
(*d*) Mixture of sodium chloride and silver nitrate.
(*e*) Copper sulphate.
(*f*) Mixture of sodium sulphate and barium carbonate

6 Under what circumstances does sulphuretted hydrogen occur in nature? How can it be artificially prepared, and what are its properties and uses? 30

7. What substance is present in liquor arsenicalis or Fowler's solution, and how would you prove that such substance is present? Give a comparative statement of the tests for antimony and arsenic. 40

8 Describe briefly the process you would employ in order to analyse a sample of water which is to be used for potable purposes, stating clearly the value you would attach to the various determinations 50

9 What are the principal alkaloids present in cinchona bark, and how may the most useful of them be extracted from it? What are the tests of the substance so extracted? 40

10. To what class of bodies does glycerine belong, and what is its formula? How is it manufactured, and what are its properties and uses? 30

Note.—400 marks are given for this paper and 200 marks for the examination in practical chemistry.

PHYSIOLOGY.

Examiner—Dr. A. Barclay.

1. What factors determine arterial blood pressure, and how are the normal general and local variations in it regulated?

2 Describe the mechanism concerned in the "accommodation of the eye." Describe and explain a simple experiment by which your view would be confirmed.

3. Describe the views most generally held regarding the function of the spinal cord as a conductor of impulses

4. During active muscular exercise a large production of heat takes place in the body, and yet the body temperature maintains a practically even temperature How would you account for this?

5. Describe the histological structure of the pancreas generally and then any special appearances that may be observed after a fast of some hours and during active digestion.

N. B.—The value of each question in marks is the same.

ANATOMY.

Examiner—Dr. K. McLeod.

[*Written*, 400; *oral*, 600. *Total* 1,000.]

No. of Marks.

1. Describe the superior extremity (head) of the tibia, and indicate accurately the place of attachment of the various structures that are inserted into it 100

2. State the boundaries of the mediastinum, and enumerate its contents from before backwards, mentioning their relations to each other. 100

3. Describe the deep perineal fascia (triangular ligament) 100

4 Detail the steps of dissection necessary for exposing the common iliac artery without opening the peritoneal cavity. 100

MATERIA MEDICA.

Examiner—DR. G. F. A. HARRIS.

(1,000 *marks.*)

No. of Marks.

1. Name the drugs which are commonly in use as direct anthelmintics (or vermicides), and state in what particular diseases they are severally of benefit. Give the appropriate doses of each. 125

2. How are iodide and bromide of potassium severally prepared? Give the therapeutic uses and doses. 150

3. State what you know of the therapeutics of ipecacuanha. Name the pharmacopœial preparations of this drug, with the appropriate doses. 175

4. What do you understand by the term "antagonism of drugs?" Give illustrative examples. 200

5 What drugs in the Pharmacopœia have an antipyretic action, and in what diseases are they beneficial? 150

6. Give the composition of the following:—

Pulv. Jalapæ Co., Mist. Sennæ Co., Tinct. Camphoræ Co, Pulv. Creatæ Aromat., Pil Saponis Co., Oxymel, Decoct. Aloes Co., Pil Gamboge Co., Linimentum Crotonis, Tinct. Benzoinæ Co., Mist. Ferri Co., Spt. Ammoniæ Aromat. 200

BOTANY.

Examiner—MR. C. B. CLARKE.

No. of Marks.

1. Fill up a schedule (as below) for each of the plants A, B, C. 24

ORGAN.	NO.	COHESION.	ADHESION.
Sepals			
Petals			
Stamens			
Carpels			

No. of Marks.

2 Give a drawing (of a vertical section) to illustrate the meaning of the terms— 8

a. Perigynous (stamens).
b. Anatropous (ovule).
c. Endorrhizal (germination).

3. Give your reasons for believing that plants can or cannot take in through their leaves (*a*) air, (*b*) water; and your reasons for believing that they can or cannot treat as *food* what they so take in 8

4. Do you consider the bamboo to be a kind of grass or a palm, and for what reasons? 8

COMPARATIVE ANATOMY.

Examiner—Dr. A. Barclay.

1 Describe the general characters which distinguish the *vertebrata* from the *invertebrata*. 18

2. Define the general characters of *birds* (*aves*), noting especially those which separate them on the one hand from *reptiles* and on the other hand from *mammals*. Into what orders have they been divided, and upon what grounds? 23

3. Describe the structure of the heart in *mollusca*, and in the five great divisions of the *vertebrata*, giving a very short description of the course of the circulation in each case. 18

4 Describe the chief types of oral appendages met with in insects (*insecta*). 18

5. Name the specimens marked A, B, C, and D, and refer them, or the animals to which they belong, to their places in zoological classification as nearly as you can. 23

L. M. S. and M. B. Second Examination.

MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE.

Examiner—Dr. F. C. Nicholson.

No of Marks.

1. Mention the principal signs of death. Which do you consider to be conclusive? 80 80

2. What is adipocere? Explain its formation. State under what circumstances it is most commonly met with, and within what period after death it may be found. 100

3. Give the signs, symptoms, and *post-mortem* appearances of death by hanging. How would you decide whether a case was one of homicide or suicide? 100

4. What is the hydrostatic lung test? How is it performed? What are the objections to its use? 100

5 Mention the chief abortives used in India, and describe how they are used. 100

6 Describe the symptoms and *post-mortem* appearances in poisoning by the following substances:— 120

a. Aconite.
b. Arsenic.
c. Carbolic acid.

MEDICINE.

Examiner—Dr. E. A. Birch.

No. of Marks.

1. Name and define the varieties of abnormally increased vocal resonance, and state the conditions which may originate each of them in disease. What conditions diminish vocal resonance? 150

2. Describe a case of Bell's paralysis. What are its causes? How would you determine the seat of the lesion? Is it important to do so? What would be your treatment. 150

3. Fill in on the accompanying charts the temperatures of (*a*) a mild regular enteric fever terminating in recovery on the twenty-first day, and (*b*) of a rapid case of pyæmia terminating fatally on the sixth day. On the former, note the date of commencement and disappearance of the eruption, of the probable commencement of ulceration and of cicatrisation. On the back of the latter, enter a short comment upon the peculiarities of a pyæmic temperature. 150

4 Explain the etiology of general dropsy. Enumerate the differential clinical features of cases of cardiac, renal, and hepatic dropsy. 150

No. of Marks.

5 Describe the various enlargements to which the liver is liable. How will you distinguish each of them? 150

Value of papers	...	...	...	750	marks.
Cases	...	...	...	150	,,
Vivâ voce ...	...	...	...	150	,,

The answer to question No. 1 will be considered part of the practical examination.

SURGERY.

Examiner—Dr. D. O'C. Raye.

1. How many varieties of fracture are met with in the lower extremity of the humerus? What are the diagnostic marks of each? How would you treat fractures in this situation? 100

2. Describe the commencement, progress, and termination of necrosis in a long bone. 100

3 With what affections may an old standing hæmatocele of the tunica vaginalis be confounded? How would you diagnose and treat such a case? 100

4 What are internal hæmorrhoids? Under what circumstances would you deem it necessary to resort to operation for their cure? Enumerate the operative proceedings you might adopt, mentioning the advantages or disadvantages peculiar to each proceeding. 100

OPHTHALMIC SURGERY.

5. Give an account of acute suppurative keratitis, its complications and appropriate treatment. 50

6. What circumstances may call for the performance of iridectomy? How is this operation done? 50

Total written paper		... ...	500
Practical. viz.—			
Operations	= 100		
Bandaging	= 50		= 300
Clinical	= 150		
Vivâ voce ...		... ...	200
		Total ...	1.000

MIDWIFERY.

Examiner—DR. E. A. BIRCH.

No. of Marks.

1. Discuss the causes, symptoms, signs, terminations, and treatment of a case of inversion of the uterus occurring as a complication of labour. 200

How would you diagnose a chronic inversion from a protruding polypus?

2. Describe the mechanism of labour in face presentations, and state briefly how you would manage a case of face presentation. 200

3. A woman in the sixth month of pregnancy is suspected of having a contracted pelvis. How will you investigate and determine the point, and what advice will you tender in accordance with various results which you may obtain? 50

4. Enumerate and state how you would recognise the more frequent abnormal conditions which may be found in Douglas' space, upon making a vaginal examination of a non-pregnant woman? 150

5. What are the characters of the discharges which enable you to distinguish a vaginal, cervical, and uterine leucorrhœa? 100

Paper	...	...	... 800 marks.
Vivâ voce	...	...	... 200 „

N. B.—Question No. 1 will be considered part of the practical examination.

PATHOLOGY AND HYGIENE.

Examiner—DR. D. D. CUNNINGHAM.

No. of Marks.

1. What are the most recent views regarding the essential nature of inflammation and the origin of inflammatory products? 300

2. What are the principal impurities liable to be present in air, and from what sources do they originate? 200

3. In cases of pathological pigmentation of the tissues, from what sources may the colouring matters be derived? 200

4. What kind of diet would you recommend to any one about to undertake a course of excessive muscular exercise, and on what grounds would your recommendation be founded? 200

5. What are the principal points distinguishing sarcomatous from cancerous tumours? 100

6. Supposing a village to be supplied with two water-tanks, and that you were called on to give an opinion regarding their relative merits as sources of drinking-water, what would be the principal points which you would take into consideration in doing so? 200

Supplementary First Examination in Arts.

1884.

ENGLISH POETRY.

Examiner—Mr. J. Mann, M. A.

N. B.—*The figures in the margin indicate full marks.*

1. What was Cowper's aim in writing the *Task?* Sketch Cowper's character as it reveals itself in the poem. Give in your own words, the substance of the sketch of the Gypsies. 5

2. Explain: 3

(*a.*) The spleen is seldom felt where Flora reigns.
(*b*) The world's Time is Time in masquerade.
(*c.*) Its own revolvency upholds the world.
(*d.*) Like a coy maiden, Ease, when courted most
Farthest retires.
(*e.*) Those Arcadian scenes that Maro sings.
(*f.*) "O evenings worthy of the Gods"! exclaimed
The Sabine bard.

3 Give, in simple language, the full meaning of the following passages, explaining allusions where necessary: 8

(*a.*) Such a gloom
Suits well the thoughtful or unthinking mind,
The mind contemplative, with some new theme
Pregnant, or indisposed alike to all.

(*b*) There, touched by Reynolds, a dull blank becomes
A lucid mirror in which nature sees
All her reflected features. Bacon there
Gives more than female beauty to a stone
And Chatham's eloquence to marble lips.

(*c.*) Ten thousand casks
For ever dribbling out their base contents,
Touched by the Midas finger of the State
Bleed gold for ministers to sport away.

(*d.*) And though now reclaimed
By modern lights from an erroneous taste,
I cannot but lament thy splendid wit
Entangled in the cobwebs of the schools,
I still revere thee, courtly though retired.

4. Give the connection of ideas in the *Progress of Poesy.* Quote and explain the lines referring to Dryden. Cite passages from Gray's poems, which contain personal allusions to the poet himself. 6

5 Express in simple prose, the full meaning of the following passages:— 8

(*a*) Her track, where'er the goddess roves
Glory pursue, and generous Shame,
The unconquerable Mind, and Freedom's holy flame.

(*b.*) In gallant trim the gilded vessel goes;
Youth on the prow, and Pleasure at the helm;
Regardless of the sweeping whirlwind's sway.
That, hushed in grim repose, expects his evening prey.

(*c.*) Thy form benign, O Goddess wear,
Thy milder influence impart,
Thy philosophic train be there
To soften, not to wound, my heart.

(*d*) In buskin'd measures move
Pale grief, and pleasing Pain,
With Horror, tyrant of the throbbing breast.

(*e.*) On some fond breast the parting soul relies,
Some pious drops the closing eye requires;
E'en from the tomb the voice of Nature cries,
E'en in our ashes live their wonted fires.

6. (*A.*) Explain the allusions in the following passages:— 5

(*a.*) She-wolf of France, with unrelenting fangs
That tear'st the bowels of thy mangled mate,
From thee be born, who o'er thy country hangs
The Scourge of Heaven.

(*b.*) And sad Chatillon, on her bridal morn
That wept her bleeding love, and princely Clare.

(*c.*) Till Lok has burst his tenfold chain.

(*B*) Give the meaning of the following:—Hela's drear abode; Cambria's fatal day; Ye towers of Julius, London's lasting shame; Genii of the stream; the Seraph-wings of ecstasy; Folly's idle brood; Æolian lyre.

7. State the relation of the *Excursion* to the *Prelude*. Mention some of the merits and defects of Wordsworth's style. Sketch, in your own words, the Wanderer's character, as it is presented in the first book. 6

8. Explain: 4

(*a.*) He could *afford* to suffer
With those whom he saw suffer.

(*b*) They whose hearts are dry as summer dust
Burn to the socket.

(*c.*) His eye had meanings which it brought
From years of youth.

(*d.*) That stern yet kindly Spirit, who constrains
The Savoyard to quit his native rocks.

9 Give, in your own language, the meaning of the following passages : 5

(*a.*) Much did he see of men
Their manners and enjoyments, and pursuits,
Their passions and their feelings ; chiefly those
Essential and eternal in the heart,
That 'mid the simpler forms of rural life
Exist more simple in their elements,
And speak a plainer language.

(*b.*) Nature was at his heart, as if he felt
Though yet he knew not how, a wasting power
In all things that from her sweet influence
Might tend to wean him. Therefore with her hues,
Her forms, and with the spirit of her forms
He clothed the nakedness of austere truth.

ENGLISH PROSE.

Examiner—Mr. W. J. Webb, M. A.

N. B.—*The figures in the margin indicate full marks*

1. What attempts have been made to draw a moral from the Odyssey, and with what success ? 5

2. Name any portions of the Odyssey that have been imitated by English or other writers. Indicate any points of resemblance or difference between the Iliad and the Odyssey. 4

3. Sketch briefly the character of Ulysses. What is the full meaning of his Homeric epithet "much-enduring" ? Bacon says, "No man can be secret (*i. e.*, keep secrets) except he give himself a little scope (*i. e.*, liberty) of dissimulation." Apply this statement in the case of Ulysses. 6

4. Enumerate the best means of cultivating the Memory. What are the main objections to the use of *cram ?* Why should the teaching of merely professional or technical subjects be avoided in ordinary schools ? 5

5 Enumerate the moral virtues that young men should specially cultivate, and comment upon each 7

6. What are the three kinds of Satire, and which is best suited to Cowper's genius ? "Cowper," writes Mr. Goldwin Smith, "is, by his general tone, an apostle of sensibility." Explain and illustrate this statement. 6

7. Explain fully the following passages : 1½

(*a.*) The worst thing a young man can do, who wishes to educate himself æsthetically, according to the norm of nature, is to begin criticising, and cultivating the barren graces of the NIL ADMIRARI.

(*b.*) Nothing ever made him so angry as Johnson's Life of Milton. "Oh!" he cries, "I could thrash his old jacket till I made his pension jingle in his pocket." 1

(*c*) Society was to him an abstraction on which he discoursed like a pulpiteer His satiric whip not only has no lash, it is brandished in the air. 1

(*d*) The translation of Homer into verse is the Polar Expedition of literature, always failing, yet still desperately renewed 1

(*e*) Practically, there is no surer test of a man's moral diathesis than the capacity of prayer 1

(*f*) He may be at the very top of the social ladder, but, like the Pope—*servus servorum*—only the more a slave for that 1

(*g*) *The change in relation to the subject of Man is* (in the *Task*) *equally great.* The idea of *Mankind as a whole* which we have seen growing up is fully formed in Cowper's mind 2

(*h*) In no natural struggle for existence would he have been the survivor, by no natural process of selection would he ever have been picked out as a vessel of honour 1½

8. Point out the special characteristics of Cowper as a poet. Sketch the condition of Society in Cowper's day. 7

EUCLID, ARITHMETIC AND ALGEBRA.

Examiner.—Mr. M. Mowat, M. A.

N. B.—*The figures in the margin indicate full marks.*

1. If a straight line touch a circle, and from the point of contact a straight line be drawn cutting the circle, the angles which this line makes with the line touching the circle shall be equal to the angles which are in the alternate segments of the circle. Prove this 2

PT and QT are tangents at P and Q to a circle whose centre is C Show that the angle QPT is half of QCP, and the angle QTP double of QPC. 3

2. Prove that similar triangles are to one another in the duplicate ratio of their homologous sides. 3

Draw a straight line parallel to the base of a triangle cutting off one-sixteenth part of its area 2

3 Draw a straight line perpendicular to a given plane from a given point without it. 3

Prove that if equal straight lines be drawn to a plane from a point outside it they will meet the plane in the circumference of a circle. 2

4 If from the vertex A of a traingle ABC, a perpendicular AD be drawn to the base, and from D be drawn DE, DF, perpendiculars upon AB, AC respectively, show that the rectangle AB, AE is equal to the rectangle AC, AF. 4

5 A, B and C enter into partnership; A contributes Rs 60,000, B Rs 80,000 and C Rs 100 000, at the end of a year their net profits amount to Rs. 7,500. Find each man's share and how much per cent he gets for his money. 4

6. Find the value of $\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{(x-1)^2}{x+1} + \frac{7}{3} \frac{x+1}{x+2}$ when $x = \sqrt{3} - 1$. 4

Extract the square root of $11 - 6\sqrt{2}$ correct to two places of decimals.

7. Solve

(1) $x + \frac{1}{y} = a$, $y + \frac{1}{x} = b$ (2) $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 84$, $x + y + z = 14$, $xz = y^2$ 93 4

8. Distinguish between an equation and an identity, prove that a quadratic equation cannot have more than two different roots, and *hence* show that 1 3

$$\frac{a^2(x-b)(x-c)}{(a-b)(a-c)} + \frac{b^2(x-c)(x-a}{(b-c)(b-a)} + \frac{c^2(x-a)(x-b)}{(c-a)(c-b)}$$

in its simplest form is x^2. 2

9. Find the nth term of the following series and the sum to n terms

(1.) $9 + \frac{35}{3} + 7\frac{2}{3} +$ &c. 2

(2) $1 + \frac{3}{2} + \frac{5}{4} + \frac{7}{8} +$ &c. 3

10. Show that the co-efficient of x^r in the expansion of $(1+x)^{\frac{5}{3}}$ is $\frac{10}{3r} \frac{1.4.7....(3r-8)}{\lfloor r} . (-1)^{r-2}$ 5

TRIGONOMETRY AND STATICS.

Examiner—Mr. W. Booth, B. A.

N. B.—*The figures in the margin indicate full marks.*

1. Assuming that the angle at the centre of a circle subtended by an arc equal in length to the radius contains 206264 9 seconds, calculate the ratio of the circumference of a circle to its diameter 6

2. Express sin 2A and cos 2A in terms of tan A. 5

3. Find sin 18° to three places of decimals. 4

4 Express tan (A + B + C) in terms of tan A, tan B and tan C. 5

5. If a, b, c, be the sides of a plane triangle shew that the area is $\frac{1}{4}\sqrt{2a^2b^2 + 2b^2c^2 + 2c^2a^2 - a^4 - b^4 - c^4}$. 5

6 Determine the resultant in magnitude and direction of two parallel forces acting on a rigid body. 6

7. A man carries a bundle (whose weight is 20 lbs.) at the end of a stick over his shoulder, the length of the stick is 3 feet and the distance from the end to which the bundle is attached to the point of his shoulder in contact with the stick is 2 feet. Find the pressure on his shoulder. If his own weight is 140 lbs. what is the pressure on the ground? 7

8. If the centre of gravity of a triangular plate be equidistant from two of the vertices, shew that the triangle is isosceles. 4

9. A lever 7 feet long is supported in a horizontal position by props at its extremities. Find where a weight of 28 lbs. must be placed so that the pressure on one of the props may be 8 lbs. 4

10 Find the radius of the wheel to enable a Power of 3 lbs. to support a weight of 56 lbs., the diameter of the axle being 6 inches. 4

LATIN PROSE.

Examiner—Rev. J. Edwards, M. A.

N. B.—*The figures in the margin indicate full marks.*

1. Translate into English: 3

Tum ostendi tabellas Lentulo et quaesivi, cognosceretne signum. Adnuit 'Est vero' inquam 'notum quidem signum, imago avi tui, clarissimi viri, qui amavit unice patriam et cives suos, quae quidem te a tanto scelere etiam muta revocare debuit.'

(*a.*) Turn the last sentence into the *Oratio obliqua.* 2

(*b.*) What are the Latin interrogative particles and how are they used? 1

(*c.*) Parse fully *ostendi*, *quaesivi*, *cognosceret*, *debuit*, and give the principal parts of these verbs. 2

(*d.*) Give the English equivalents of *te revocare debet*, and *te revocare debuit.* 1

(*e.*) Distinguish between *mutus* and *tacitus*; *hostis* and *inimicus*; *gratus* and *jucundus*; *libertus* and *libertinus.* 2

2. Translate into English: 6

Sed quoniam earum rerum, quas ego gessi, non eadem est fortuna atque condicio quae illorum, qui externa bella gesserunt, quod mihi cum iis vivendum est, quos vici ac subegi, illi hostes aut interfectos aut oppressos reliquerunt, vestrum est, Quirites, si ceteris facta sua recte prosunt, mihi mea ne quando obsint providere. Mentes enim hominum audacissimorum sceleratae ac nefariae ne vobis nocere possent ego providi: ne mihi noceant vestrum est providere.

(*a*) Parse fully *subegi*, *oppressos*, *reliquerunt*, and *ceteris.* 2

3. Give the derivation and meaning of *Penates*, *ingenuus*, and *religio.* 1

4. Translate into Latin : 4

(*a.*) How many are there of you ?
(*b*) You might have done this if you had tried.
(*c.*) I fear he will not keep his word.
(*d.*) I have no doubt but he will keep his word.

5. Translate into English : 7

Habetis ducem memorem vestri, oblitum sui quae non semper facultas datur ; habetis omnes ordines, omnes homines, universum populum Romanum, id quod in civili causa hodierno die primum videmus, unum atque idem sentientem. Cogitate quantis laboribus fundatum imperium, quanta virtute stabilitam libertatem, quanta deorum benignitate auctas exaggeratasque fortunas una nox paene delerit. Id ne umquam posthac non modo confici, sed ne cogitari quidem possit a civibus, hodierno die providendum est. Atque haec, non ut vos, qui mihi studio paene praecurritis, excitarem, locutus sum, sed ut mea vox, quae debet esse in republica princeps, officio functa consulari videretur.

(*a.*) Explain the syntax of the clause *quae non semper facultas datur.*

(*b*) Parse fully *vestri, sui, officio* and *functa.* 2

(*c.*) Distinguish oblĭtus and oblītus. 1

6. Translate into Latin :— 8

After the death of Numa, the people appointed as king Tullus Hostilius the grandson of that Hostilius who had made the noble stand against the Sabines at the foot of the citadel. The fathers confirmed the choice. He was not only unlike the preceding King, but was even of a more warlike disposition than Romulus Both his youth and strength, and the renown of his grandfather, stimulated his ambition.

7. Translate into English :— 7

Interim ab Roma legatos venisse nuntiatum est : quibus obviam ad mare missi ab Hannibale qui dicerent, nec tuto eos adituros inter tot tam effrenatarum gentium arma, nec Hannibali in tanto discrimine rerum operae esse legationes audire Apparebat non admissos protinus Carthaginem ituros. Literas igitur nuntiosque ad principes factionis Barcinae praemittit. ut praepararent suorum animos, ne quid pars altera gratificari pro Romanis posset.

LATIN POETRY.

Examiner—Mr. H. Stephen, M. A.

N. B.—*The figures in the margin indicate full marks.*

1. Translate :— 14

(*a.*) Phoebe, graves Troiae semper miserate labores,
Dardana qui Paridis direxti tela manusque
Corpus in Aeacidae. magnas obeuntia terras
Tot maria intravi duce te penitusque repostas
Massylum gentes, praetentaque Syrtibus arva ;
Iam tandem Italiae fugientes prendimus oras ;
Hac Troiana tenus fuerit fortuna secuta.

(*b.*) Talibus Aeneas ardentem et torva tuentem
Lenibat dictis animum, lacrimasque ciebat.
Illa solo fixos oculos aversa tenebat;
Nec magis incepto vultum sermone movetur,
Quam si dura silex aut stet Marpesia cautes.
Tandem corripuit sese, atque inimica refugit
In nemus umbriferum, conjux ubi pristinus illi
Respondet curis, aequatque Sychaeus amorem.

(*c.*) Largior hic campos aether et lumine vestit
Purpureo, solemque suum, sua sidera norunt,
Pars in gramineis exercent membra palaestris,
Contendunt ludo et fulva luctantur arena;
Pars pedibus plaudunt choreas et carmina dicunt.
Nec non Threicius longa cum veste, sacerdos
Obloquitur numeris septem discrimina vocum,
Jamque eadem digitis, jam pectine pulsat eburno.

(*d.*) Heu pietas heu prisca fides, invictaque bello
Dextera! Non illi se quisquam impune tulisset
Obvius armato, seu cum pedes iret in hostem,
Seu spumantis equi foderet calcaribus armos.
Heu miserande puer, si qua fata aspera rumpas,
Tu Marcellus eris, Manibus date lilia plenis,
Purpureos spargam flores, animamque nepotis
His saltem accumulem donis, et fungar inani
Munere.

2. Decline fully:—*Manibus plenis*, and *inani munere*. Account for the cases of *Syrtibus*, *vultum*, *obvius*, *munere*. Parse and give the principal parts of *direxti*, *obeuntia*, *repostas*, *tuentem*, *norunt*. Derive *intravi*, *aversa*, *discrimina*. 8

3. Explain the allusions in (*a*) and (*d*). Who is the *Threicius Sacerdos*, and what propriety is there in introducing him in this passage? 3

4. Translate and explain the allusions in— 4

(*a.*) Via prima salutis,
Quod minime reris, Graia pandetur ab urbe.

(*b.*) Fratrem Pollux alterna morte redemit
Itque reditque viam totiens.

(*c*) Inter quas Phoenissa recens a vulnere Dido
Errabat silva in magna.

(*d*) Unde superne
Plurimus Eridanus per silvam volvitur amnis.

5. Distinguish the rivers, and the three regions of the lower world, and the principal classes of spirits by whom each is inhabited. What is the account given by Anchises of the nature and destiny of the human soul? Quote, or give the substance of, the celebrated lines describing the respective functions of the Greek and Roman peoples. 6

6 Translate :—

(*a*) Est locus, extremum qua pandit Gallia littus,
Oceani praetentus aquis, ubi fertur Ulixes
Sanguine libato populum movisse silentem.
Illic umbrarum tenui stridore volantum
Flebilis auditur questus : simulacra coloni
Pallida defunctasque vident migrare figuras.

(*b.*) Scilicet omne sacrum mors importuna profanat,
Omnibus obscuras injicit illa manus
Quid pater Ismario, quid mater profuit Orpheo ?
Carmine quid pictas obstupuisse feras ?
Adjice Maeoniden, a quo, ceu fonte perenni,
Vatum Pieriis ora rigantur aquis :
Hunc quoque summa dies nigro submersit Averno ;
Diffugiunt avidos carmina sola rogos.

7. Express in Latin :— 8

(*a.*) We ought so to learn as not soon to forget what we have learnt.

(*b.*) A good man will prefer to be loved rather than feared

(*c.*) It is impossible to determine whether there is any truth or not in the ancient legends about the wanderings of Aeneas, and the cities founded by him

(*d*) Virgil feigns that he landed on the coast of Campania, and inquired of the Sibyl who dwelt at Cumae, what it was necessary for him to do, in order to visit and consult the manes of his father.

SANSKRIT.

Examiner—Dr. K. M. Banerjea.

N. B.—*The figures in the margin indicate full marks.*

1. *a.* Translate the following into English 20

अहमेव मतो महीपतः
इति सर्व्वः प्रकृतिष्वचिन्तयत् ।
उदधेरिव निम्नगाशते-
ष्वभवन्नास्य विमानना क्वचित् ॥ ८ ॥

न खरो न च भूयसा मृदुः
पवमानः पृथिवीरुहानिव ।
स पुरस्कृतमध्यमक्रमः
नमयामास रिपूनमुद्धरन् ॥ ९ ॥

अथ वीक्ष्य रघुः प्रतिष्ठितं
प्रकृतिष्वात्मवतामवत्यया ।
विषयेषु विनाशधर्मसु
त्रिदिवस्थेष्वपि निःस्पृहोऽभवत् ॥ १० ॥

b. Derive उदधेः and निम्नगा.

c. What is the meaning of प्रकृति in the text above and what other meaning has the same word ?

d. What is the force of the simile in the line beginning with यवमानः ?

e. With reference to words for the *Earth* such as भू what change in meaning would be produced by their being compounded with वह and धर respectively ?

f. Derive अनुजरन्.

g. Why is the dental स not changed into ष in the word निःस्पृहः ?

असौ महाकालनिकेतनस्य
वसन्नदूरे किल चन्द्रमौलेः ।
तमिस्रपक्षेऽपि सह प्रियाभिः
ज्योत्स्नावतो निर्विशति प्रदोषान् ॥ २४ ॥

2. *a.* What is the subject in the preceding lines ? 10

b. Parse वसन् what is its root and the following parts thereof, *viz.*, 3rd singular *Potential* or विधिलिङ्, लुङ् (Aorist) लिट (Perf) and लृट (Future)

c. Give the following parts of the root of निर्विशति, *viz.* 3rd singulars लङ् (*Imperf.*) लुट and लृट (Future) and लृङ् (*Conditional.*)

d. Parse ज्योत्स्नावतः and give its full meaning here

e. Expound Samasa in महाकालनिकेतनस्य and चन्द्रमौलेः

f. What is the sense of किल ?

3. Translate into English the following sentences collected from the Raghu Vanca : 10

प्रजानामेव भूत्यर्थं स ताभ्यो बलिमग्रहीत् ।
सहस्रगुणमुत्स्रष्टुमादत्ते हि रसां रविः ॥

न किलानुययुस्तस्य राजानो रक्षितुर्यशः ।
व्याप्ता यत् परस्त्रेभ्यः श्रुतौ तस्करता स्थिता ॥
पारसीकांस्ततो जेतुं प्रतस्थे स्थलवर्त्मना ।
इन्द्रियाश्वानिव रिपूंस्तत्त्वज्ञानेन संयमी ॥
नासौ न काव्यो न च वेद सम्यक् ।
द्रष्टुं न सा भिन्नरुचि र्हि लोकः ॥

4. Translate into Sanskrit the following lines : 10

After the conquest of Lanka Rama returned home with his queen and assumed the government of Ayodhia. But his reign was not very felicitous. Not only had he to decapitate a Sudra for engaging in divine meditations, but he had to banish his wife to silence popular outcry. There was an eventual re-union but it did not last long.

SANSKRIT.

Examiner—PANDIT MAHESCHANDRA NYAYARATNA, C. I. E.

N. B.—*The figures in the margin indicate full marks.*

1.

ह्रते कानिष्ठिनेयस्य ज्येष्ठिनेयं विवासितम् ।
को नग्नमुषितप्रख्यं बद्ध मन्येत राघवम् ॥ १ ॥
राक्षसान् वटुयज्ञेषु पिण्डीशूराञ्निरस्त्रवान् ।
यद्यसौ कूपमाण्डूकि तवैतावति कः स्रयः ॥ २ ॥
निर्लङ्को विमदः स्वामी धनानां हृतपूष्यकः ।
अध्यास्तेऽन्तर्गिरं यस्मात् कस्तन्नावैति कारणम् ॥ ३ ॥
भिन्नलोक इव ध्यायन् मनो बिभ्यद्यमः स्वयम् ।
क्षणिमानं दधानेन मुखेनास्ते निरद्यतिः ॥ ४ ॥

(*a.*) Translate the above extract into your own vernacular. 8

(*b.*) Name and explain all the *samasas* in it. 3

(*c.*) Quote or refer to the verse in the preceding speech to which allusion is made in the second verse of the extract. 1

(*d*) Explain the allusion in (3) and the simile in (4). 4

(*e.*) What parts of speech are ह्रते and बद्ध in (1) ? 1

(*f.*) Derive कानिष्ठिनेय, नग्न and राक्षस. 8

(*g.*) Give the root of निरस्त्रवान् and express the meaning of the word by forms in तिङ् of the root. 3

(*h.*) In what case is अन्तर्गिरं and why is it in that case ? 1

(*i.*) Account for the difference of declension in ध्यायन् and विश्वन्, the former ending in न् and the latter in न् 1

2. Explain— 13

(१) ऐषीः पुनर्जन्मजयाय यत् त्व
रूपादिबोधात् न्यहतच्च यत्ते
तत्त्वान्यबुद्धाः प्रतनूनि येन
ध्यानं ऋषस्तत् शिवमित्यवादीत् ॥

(२) धर्म्मोऽस्ति सत्यं तव राक्षसाय-
मन्यो व्यतिस्ते तु ममापि धर्म्मः ।
ब्रह्मद्विषस्ते प्रणिहन्मि येन
राजन्यवृत्तिर्धृतकार्म्मुकेषुः ॥

(३) अस्माकमूक्तं बहु मन्यसे चेत्
यद्दीक्षिषे त्वं न मयि स्थिते च ।
जिह्रेष्यनिष्टन् यदि तातवाक्ये
जह्रीहि शङ्कां व्रज शाधि पृथ्वीम् ॥

(४) मम रावणनाथाया भगिन्या युवयोः पुनः ।
अयं तापसकात् ध्वंसः क्षमध्वं यदि वः क्षमम् ॥

(५) द्विषन् वनेचराणां त्वमादायचरो वने ।
अग्रेसरो जघन्यानां मा भूः पूर्व्वसरो मम ॥

3. Translate into Sanskrit:— 12

I would injure no man, and should provoke no resentment. I would relieve every distress, and should enjoy the benedictions of gratitude.* I would choose my friends among the wise, and my wife among the virtuous; and therefore should be in no danger from treachery or unkindness. My children should, by my care, be learned and pious; and would repay to my age what their childhood had received.

BENGALI.

Examiner—Dr K. M. Banerjea.

N. B —*The figures in the margin indicate full marks.*

1. *a* Translate into English the following lines: 20

যাও তথা কৃপাময়ি ! কেন অকারণ
অভাগার কুটীরেতে দাও দরশন ?
সত্য বটে লোকাতীত করুণা তোমার,
কিবা রাজা, মহা-তেজা ভ্রূভঙ্গে যাহার

ত্রাহি ত্রাহি করে কাঁপে শত শত জন,
যাহার দোর্দ্দণ্ড তাপে চকিত ভুবন ;
কিবা দীন হতভাগ্য, দিবস যাহার,
বহে যার কৃপাশীলে ! ফিরে দ্বার দ্বার
মুষ্টি ভিক্ষা তরে ; হলে দিবা অবসান,
তরু তল মাত্র যার বিশ্রামের স্থান ;
কিবা জরা জীর্ণ, যার জর জর কায়,
শ্রবণ বধির, নেত্র দেখিতে না পায়,
নিশাতে দিবস জ্ঞান, রজনী দিবসে,
শিথিল অঙ্গের সন্ধি বয়োবৃদ্ধি বশে ;
কিবা শিশু পশু-সম নিতান্ত অজ্ঞান,
সুখে খেলে মাতৃকোলে হইয়া শয়ান,
আপনার মনে হাসে, কে জানে কারণ

b. Why is it the short ি in কৃপাময়ি ?

c. Derive ত্রাহি what is the meaning of ত্রাহি ত্রাহি করে ?

d. Give the etymology of দোর্দ্দণ্ড.

e. Why is the terminal vowel এ in কৃপাশীলে ?

f. What is the literal meaning of মুষ্টি-ভিক্ষা ?

g. What is the meaning of অঙ্গের সন্ধি.

h. Show the *Sandhi* in বয়োবৃদ্ধি

i. What is the difference between শয়ান and শয়ন ?

রহেছে গাণ্ডীব করে, হয় হে চঞ্চল
অচল যাহার বাণে ; তবে কি কারণ
শোকেতে অধীর হয়ে করিছ রোদন ?
উঠ উঠ উঠ- জ্বাল সমর অনল ;
তাহাতে আহুতি দাও কৌরবের দল !
নাশিবে পুত্রের শোক প্রতিশোধ লয়ে,
আসিবে শিবিরে পুন জয়যুক্ত হয়ে । ”

2. *a.* What is meant by গাণ্ডীব and the following word করে ? 8

b. What is the meaning of অচল (2nd line above) ?

c. What is the meaning of জ্বাল সমর অনল (4th line) ?

d. Translate into English the last four lines:

যাও যাও সমীরণ! তার পরিচয়
কত আর দিব বল? দেখিলে নিশ্চয়
জানিবে সে মুখ-তুলা এ ভারতে নাই।
কেমনে বর্ণিব তাহা ভাবিয়া না পাই।
যেন শান্তি মূর্ত্তিমতী; অথবা বিনয়
গুণেতে বুলিয়া তাকে করেছে আশ্রয়।
কিন্তু ভাই সদাগতি! এবে কান্তি তার
মলিন বিলীন প্রায়, নাহি সে প্রকার।
দিনে দিনে স্বর্ণলতা শুকাইয়া যায়।
মলিন শশাঙ্কমুখ সলিল-ধারায়।
কে শুনিবে কারে কথা করে নিবেদন;
অন্তরে অন্তরে জ্বলে গুরু হুতাশন।
দিবস গৃহের কাজে হয় অবসান;
প্রবল ভাবনানল নাহি পায় স্থান
তাহার কোমল হৃদে! ভাই সমীরণ!
কিন্তু দিবসের রাজা যানহে যখন,
ধীরে অস্তগিরিবরে করিতে শয়ন;
যখন তামসী আসি সুকোমল করে,
ধীরে ধীরে জীবগণে নিদ্রায়িত করে;
যখন তামসরাশি করে আচ্ছাদন
দশ দিগ, জল-স্থল; বলেহে তখন
কিরূপে নিবিবে তার মানস-অনল?

3. *a.* Turn the above passage into Bengali prose avoiding as much as possible the very words in the text. 14

b. Derive সমীরণ, সদাগতি, and হুতাশন.

c. In what case is জলস্থল and with what is it connected?

d. Parse বিনয়, কান্তি, দিবস, in 5th, 7th and 13th lines respectively.

4. *a.* Render the following lines into English: 8

থাকিয়া থাকিয়া
শিবার অশিব রবে উঠিছে কাঁদিয়া
গিরিবরে কারি

b. Point out any mistake in spelling you may find in these lines.

BENGALI.

Examiner—Dr. K. M. Banerjea.

N. B.—*The figures in the margin indicate full marks.*

1. *a.* Translate into English the following passage :— 18

এক্ষণে আমাদিগের দেশ যেরূপ দুর্দ্দশাগ্রস্ত, তাহাতে স্বামী স্বীয় পত্নীকে শিক্ষা দান না করিলে আর উপায় নাই। স্ত্রীগণ পিতৃ গৃহে শিক্ষা পায় না, এবং যদিও এক্ষণে কেহ কেহ আপন কন্যাকে কিঞ্চিৎ কিঞ্চিৎ শিক্ষা দিতে আরম্ভ করিয়াছেন, কিন্তু সে শিক্ষা প্রকৃতরূপ বিদ্যাশিক্ষা বলিয়া ধর্ত্তব্য নহে। কি বিধানানুসারে গৃহকার্য্য সম্পাদন করিতে হয়, এবং কি রূপেই বা সন্তানদিগের উচিততম শিক্ষাদান ও প্রতিপালন পূর্ব্বক ধর্ম্মপথে প্রবৃত্ত করিয়া বিনীত করিতে হয়, এতদ্দেশীয় স্ত্রী, লোকেরা তাহার রীতিমত শিক্ষা পায় না। এই নিমিত্ত ভর্ত্তা ও ভার্য্যা উভয়কেই নানা বিষয়ে অসুখী থাকিতে হয়, সন্তান সকল অবিনীত ও অসচ্চরিত্র হইয়া পিতা মাতার অশেষপ্রকার ক্লেশ উৎপাদন করে, এবং পরিবারস্থ স্ত্রীলোক-দিগের দোষে অন্য অন্য পরিজনেরাও অনেক বিষয়ে মনঃপীড়া পায়। অতএব, স্ব স্ব সহধর্ম্মিণীকে বিদ্যারূপ সুধারসের স্বাদ-গ্রহে সমর্থ করিতে যত্ন করা স্বামীদিগের অবশ্য কর্ত্তব্য।

b. What is implied by এক্ষণে আমাদিগের দেশ যে রূপে দুর্দ্দশাগ্রস্ত? What is the radical meaning of গ্রস্ত?

c. Give such words in the above passage as have common roots, and give the roots themselves.

d. Is there any বহুব্রীহি and ধর্ম্মধারয় *samás* in the above passage? If there be, point them out?

2. *a.* Render the following sentences into English :— 12

কিন্তু ভাষাশিক্ষা প্রকৃত বিদ্যাশিক্ষা নহে।

কতকগুলি ভাষা শিক্ষায় কালক্ষেপ করিলে অসিদ্ধ কাম ভিক্ষুকের ন্যায় কেবল দ্বারে ২ ভ্রমণ করা হয়।

অতএব ভাষা গণিত ও লিপিবিদ্যায় ব্যুৎপত্তি হইলে, প্রকৃত জ্ঞান শিক্ষা হয় না।

যে ২ বিদ্যা অধ্যয়ন করিলে ভৌতিক শারীরিক ও মানসিক নিয়ম শিক্ষা করিতে ও তদ্দ্বারা সর্ব্বনিয়ন্তা সর্ব্বমঙ্গলাকর পরমে-

স্বরের অনির্ব্বচনীয় মহিমা প্রতীতি করিতে সমর্থ হওয়া যায় তাহাই প্রকৃত বিদ্যা।

b. What is the literal meaning of অধ্যয়ন and প্রতীতি করিতে?

c. Give the etymological signification of ভৌতিক মঙ্গলাকর.

d. Give some other words which have the same terminal affixes as ভিক্ষুক.

e. What words in the above sentences have common roots?

3. Translate the following passage into Bengali: 14

The king is rapidly growing mad. He cuts off the noses of those who take snuff and the lips of those who smoke. . . . . The king is hated more than Theodore was. Cruel to a degree, he does not, however, take life. He cuts off the feet and hands of people who offend him. He puts out their eyes by pouring hot tallow into their ears. Several came to tell me this. I remonstrated with the king against his edict forcing men to become Christian from Mussulman He said they wished it. . . . . No man can travel without the king's order—if he is a foreigner. You can buy nothing without the king's order—in fact, no more complete despotism could exist. It cannot last; for the king will go on from one madness to another. Orders were given that nobody was to approach me; nor was I to speak to any. The officer who conducted me to the king met his uncle and cousin in chains, and durst not ask why they were chained. The king is a man of some forty-five years, a sour, ill-favoured looking being. He never looks you in the face, but when you look away he glares at you like a tiger. He never smiles; his look, always changing, is one of thorough suspicion.

4. Give the meaning and import of the following words and phrases selected from your text book: 6

অনুষঙ্গাধীন দায়াধিকার, সবিস্তর বৃত্তান্ত, স্বত্বাধিকারী, স্বভাবসিদ্ধ অপত্যস্নেহ, নির্ব্বতি, ব্যবস্থা ও ব্যবহার, বংশ পরম্পরাগত মান ও উপাধি, তন্নিবন্ধন সর্ব্বপ্রকার আচার,

---

ARABIC PROSE.

Examiner—MAULAVI ABUL KHAIR, M. A.

N. B.—*The figures in the margin indicate full marks.*

1. Translate literally into English:— 10

فاين انت من نوح و طول عمره - ونياحته علي قومه وحسن
عبوديته و شكره - و لقمان و وعظه ولده - وتربيته لطول الحيوة

لبده و داود في ملكه الفسيح - مع قيامه باو امر الله تعالى
و كثرة الذكر و التسبيح - و سليمان بعده و حكمه على الانس
والجن والريح - و ذى القرنين الذى ملك المشرقين - و بلغ
المغربين و بني السد بين الصدفين - و داخ البلاد - و ملك
العباد - و محلك من سيد الانبياء و خاتم الرسل - و صفوة
الاصفياء الموسل - رحمة للعالمين - الكائن نبيا وآدم بين الماء
و الطين - محمد المصطفى - و احمد المجتبى الذي زويت له
مشارق الارض و مغاربها - و تمثل بين يديه شاهد ها و غائبها -
و فتحت له خزائنها - و عرض عليه ظاهرها و كامنها - و كانت
جنوده الملائكة الكرام - وآمن به الانس والجن و الطير والوحش
و الهوام - و ايده الله الكريم المتعال - بان ارسل لطاعته ملك
الجبال - وكان حامل رايات نصره نسيم الصبا باليمين
و الشمال - فملك الجبابرة بالهيبة و القهر - و كانت الاكاسرة
و القياصرة تهابه من مسيرة شهر - و ايده بنصره و بالمومنين
من المهاجرين والانصار و تولي نصره اذا خرجه الذين كفروا
ثاني اثنين اذ هما في الغار

2. (*a*) Write out the preceding extract with the vowel points as far as و الريح 2

(*b*) Explain the case of رحمة - نبيا and ثاني 2

(*c*.) Explain the form and meaning of المغربين and المشرقين 1

(*d*) Explain the allusion to لقمان and the مهاجرين - لبد and الانصار 2

3 (*a*.) Write down the following words, and give their singulars and plurals, all with the vowel points :— 3

بلاد - ريح - اكاسرة - جبابرة - هوام - كرام -
خزائن - يد - ماء - رسل *

(*b*) Inflect تولي through all the numbers and persons, giving the vowel points. 2

4. (*a.*) Explain the meaning and grammatical construction of اخسس بدا من معشر and لا سمعا ولا طاعة 2

(*b.*) Give the English equivalents of the following words :— 2
ارضاع الاولاد * الحب و الذوابل - متطرقة . اسرب - امهات - مخروط - مستدير - مستطيل - مكعب

5. Translate into English— 3

برغوث - هوا سود احدب ضامر اذا وقع نظر الانسان عليه احس به فيثب تارة الى اليمن و تارة الى الشمال حتى يغيب عن نظر الانسان قال الجا حظ انها تبيض و تفرخ قالوا عمره خمسة ايام زعموا ان البر اغيث من الحلق الذي يعرض له الطيران فيصير بقا كمايعرض للدعا ميص الطيران فتصيرا فراشا و زعموا ان البرغوث يا كل القمل الذي في الثياب و يموت من رائحة ورق الدفلى *

6. Explain fully the meanings of, and the allusions in the following verses :— 3

حرمي غدالذوي الخلاعة آمنا * من حوله تخطف الابصار * (*a.*)

شهاب رقى بالسعد في فلك العلى * وعاد بفضل منه و العود احمد * (*b.*)

فمن شافعي و الوجد في القلب ثابت * سوي مالكي كنز الفضائل احمد *

7. Translate literally into English— 6

فقال الطبيب ايها المهذار - الى متى هذا الاكثار - اترك الكلام المهمل المرسل - ودع الهذيان المزخرف المسلسل هب انك تعرف دقائق السموات - وتستخرج احكام النجوم من الزيجات - و تعلم رسوم الا رصاد و رقوم التقاويم - و تضبط حوادث الايام و دقائق الا قاليم - فهل استفدت من هذه الحقائق والا سرار - شيأ سوى النحوسة والا دبار

* شعر *

يا للمن بروم من الا ايام معيشة * لم لاتروم من النجوم الذيرة
شهدت عليك اذا بانك كا ذب * احو الك المختلة المتغيرة
انكرت يا اعمي البصيرة قدرة * هي للنجوم السائرات مسيرة
يا عارف الافلاك هل لك حاصل * من شمسها او خمسها المتحيرة

8. (*a.*) Explain the derivation of مهدار - ربجات - اغلاس and نيرة 2

(*b*) Parse هب and استعدت give the third person singular of the ماضي and مضارع of the former, and inflect the مضارع of the latter through all the numbers and persons, all with the vowel points. 3

(*c.*) What are الخمس المتحيرة and why are they so called? 2

9. Translate into Arabic, giving the vowel points— 5

Do you see the spider in the picture? He has just got his web done; and there he sits in the very middle of it, ready to pounce upon a fly. The spider loves work. He begins to work as soon as he begins to live.

ARABIC POETRY.

Examiner—COL. H. S. JARRETT.

N. B.—*The figures in the margin indicate full marks.*

1. Translate into English— 5

من عرف الله ازال التهمه * و قال كل فعله للحكمه
من انكر القضاء فهو مشرك * ان القضاء بالعيان املك
و نحن لا نشرك بالله ولا * نقنط من رحمته اذا نبتلى
عار عليها و قبيح ذكر * ان نجعل الكفر مكان الشكر
و ليس في العالم ظلم جاري * اذ كان ما يجري بامر الباري
و اسعد العالم عبد الله * من ساعد الناس بفضل الجاه
و من اغاث البائس الملهوفا * اغاثه الله اذا اخيفا
ان العظيم يدفع العظما * كما الجسيم يحمل الجسيما

و ان من خـــلائق الكـــرام * رحمة ذي البلاء و الاسقام
و ان من شـــوائط العلـــو * العطف في البوس على العدو
قد قضت العقول ان الشفقة * على الصديق و العدو صدقة
و قد علمت و اللبيب يعلم * با لطبع لا يرحم من لا يرحم
و المرء لا يدري متى يمتحن * فانه في دهـــره مـــرتهن
و ان نجا اليوم فما ينجو غدا * لا يامن الافات الا بالردى
لا تغترر بالخفض و السلامة * فانما الحيواة كا لمدامة
و العمر مثل الكاس و الدهر القذر * و الصفو لا بد له من الكدر

2. Point the word نبتلى and parse it. What other meanings has it in this form (باب) ? 2

3. Derive عار Distinguish in meaning the verbs عار - يعار and عار - يعير 3

4. Inflect اخيفا throughout its tense. 5

5. Write out line 12 with diacritical points and determine its scansion (تقطيع) 5

6. Translate into Arabic— 10

Let us take a walk in the garden. Since when have you arrived here? The day before yesterday. My intention is to settle in this town. Opportunity makes the thief.

Politeness adorns merit and adds a lustre to every good quality in a young man. It is in a way more important than friendship, for we may do entirely without intimate friends, but it is not possible to live without society, and there can be no society without good manners.

7. Write out the ordinal numbers, masculine and feminine form, first to third, eleventh to thirteenth, and twentieth to twenty-third inclusive, with diacritical points. 4

8. Translate into English— 4

فبمكث الماء يبقـــي آسنـــا و سوي البدر به البدر اكتمل
ايها العائب قولي عبثـــا ان طيب الورد موذ با لجعل
عد عن اسهم قولي و استقر لا يصيبنك سهم من ثعل
لا يغـــرنك لين من فتي ان للحيات لينـــا يعتـــزل
انا مثل الماء سهـــل سائغ و متى سخن آذى و قتـــل
انا كا لخيـــزور صعب كسره و هو لدن كيفما شئت انفتل

غير اني في زمان من يكن فيه ذو مال هو المولى الا جل
والجب عنـــد الورى اكرامه و قليل المال فيهم يستقل
كل اهل العصـــر غمـــر و انا منهم فاترك تفاصيل الجمل
و صلوة الله ربي كلمـــا طلع الشمس نهارا او افعل
للذي حاز العلى من هاشم احمد المختار من ساد الاول
و على آل و صحب ســـادة ليس فيهم عاجـــز الا بطل

9. Name this measure, and prove your answer by a line taken from the above extract. 3

10. Inflect يصيبنك with the doubled ن throughout the tense with diacritical points. 5

11. Express in Arabic— 4

(*a.*) Zeid is the most accomplished (افضل)
(*b.*) Hind is the most accomplished.
(*c.*) The two Zeids are the most accomplished.
(*d.*) The two Hinds are the most accomplished.

PERSIAN PROSE.

Examiner—MAULAVI ABUL KHAIR, M. A.

N. B.—*The figures in the margin indicate full marks.*

1. Translate literally into English— 9

ازانجا كه عواطف خسروانه و مراحم شاهانه شامل حال دو رو
نزديك است اهل عراق و خراسان‌را ازذوق اين محروم نخواست
وخواست كه نسخه را سيرعجم اتفاق افتد تا بدرى معنيش هرروز
نو رورے روزي كنند فرمان واجب الاذعان عز صدور يافت كه
ستادگان پايه سرير خلافت مصير عرش نظير نقد قابليت
واستعداد خودرا بپاي محك امتحان آورده شرحى بلفظ مجمل
ومعني مفصل بپردازند و بعضي قيود آن مبني برمصطلحات
مرقوم سازند - باوجود انكه بتلاش امتياز در موشگا فيها نهايت
دقت بكار وفت هنگام عرض سخن ازتغيير الفاظ وتبديل عبارات
و تصرفات بجا و بجا آوردن حق ادا عديم السهوادي كه صحيفه

انشای شان هرگز آشنای کزلك حك و قلم اصلاح نشده بود
سطر سطر و صفحه صفحه بخوی خجالت شستند وآنچه از زبان
معجز بیان شنیدند نوشته خود را درین شرح نویسي بمثا به
خامه خود آلت تحریر انگاشتند - غرضکه هم متانت متن از
همه داني اواست و هم انشراح شرح از شگفته بیاني او * •

قطعه

ادب آمو زونکته اندوزند * گر عراقي و گر خرا ساني
کو فلا طون که با همه دانش * ته کند زانوی سبق خواني

2. (*a*) State the derivation of the following words, and explain their forms :— 3
مصیر - اذعان - اتفاق - مراحم - عواطف -
مبني and مفصل - مجمل - محك

(*b*.) What is the force of the repetition in سطر and صفحه صفحه ? 1

(*c*.) What is نو روز and what does it allude to ? 2

3. Explain fully the meanings of the following passages, together with the metaphors :— 7

(*a*.) خط بندگي خطش در بغل چهرهٔ لاله رویان •

(*b*.) بمشا هدهٔ شاهد پردهٔ سازش زهره راچه زهره غیر از پرده بدر افتادن *

(*c*.) سنانش چون علم سازد سرانگشت * شود تسبیح ساز ازمهرهٔ پشت

(*d*.) اگر مهتاب نخ کتاني بگسلد ماه تپانچه خوردهٔ کلف است

(*e*.) به نسیم همتش گلهای شگفته از شاخ میروید تاعنچهٔ برخردهٔ خود مشت نیفشارد *

4. Explain and illustrate the different uses for which the word باز is prefixed to a verb. 2

5. Translate literally into English, adding explanatory notes where necessary— 7

از فرط کرمزد گیها هرصفحه هزار چشم بمطالعه معني عدم گشاد

و هر حرف بصد مغاک غور موهومي افتاد - سقمي ندارد که
صحت بحواشي تصرايش بار تواند يافت - و تفرقه نجيده که
جمعيت معماى شيرازه اش تواند شگافت - فراهم اوردن اين
جنس اجزاى پيکر بوسيده عمر دوباره بخشيدنست و از گياهاى
متلاشي تازگي بهار دمانيدن - نفخ صور جهد را در حشر الفاظش
مباهات اسرافيلي است - و خيال بند غور را در ايجاد معانيش
ناز جبرئيلي - نخستين جريده که منقول عنه لوح محفوظ
تصور مي توان نمود امروز بمطالعه رسيد - وا ولپن مسوده که
زايچه عقل کل مستخرج ازوگمان بايدکرد بالفعل موضوح گرديد *

6. (*a.*) What sort of verbs are باید کرد and مي‌توان نمود? 2
Parse کار in این کار توان کرد *.

(*b.*) What is the difference between such forms as خواهد 1
گرفتن and خواهد گرفت?

7. (*a.*) Write down the words that have the sign of the 2
اضافت either as مضاف or موصوف in the preceding extract.

(*b.*) State the derivation of the words متلاشي and مسوده 1

(*c.*) Explain the allusions to لوح محفوظ and عقل کل 2

8. What was the name of بیدل and when did he flourish? 3
Give particulars of his life in Persian.

9. Translate into Persian— 8

Akbar's conciliation of the Hindus and his interest in their literature and religion made him many enemies among the pious Musalmans His favourite wife was a Rajput Princess: another of his wives is said to have been a Christian. On Fridays (the Sabbath of Islam), he loved to collect professors of many religions around him. He listened impartially to the arguments of the Brahman and the Musalman, the fire-worshipper, the Jew, the Jesuit, and the sceptic philosopher The history of his life, the Akbarnamah records such a conference, in which the Christian priest Redif disputed with a body of Muhammadan *Mullas* before an assembly of the doctors of all religions, and is given the best of the argument.

PERSIAN POETRY.

Examiner—COL. H. S. JARRETT.

N. B.—*The figures in the margin indicate full marks.*

1. Translate into English— 8

همه زیر دستیم و فرمان پذیر * توئي یاوري‌ده توئي دستگیر
اگر پای پیل است وگر پر مور * بهریك تودادي ضعیفي وزور
چو نیرو فرستی بتقدیر پاک * بموري زماری براري هـــلاك
چو برداري از رهگذر دود را * خورد پشهٔ مغز نمـــرود را
چو در لشکر دشمن آری رحیل * بمرغان کشي فیل واصحاب فیل
گه آری خلیلي زبتخـــا نه * کتـــي آشنائی زبیـــکا نـــهٔ
گه از نطفهٔ نیک بختی دهي * گه از استخواني درختی نهي
گهي با جنان گوهر خانه خیر * چو بوطالبي را کني سنگریز
کرا زهرهٔ آنکه از بیـــم تو * کشاید زبان جز بتسلیم تو
زبان آوران را بتوبار نیست * که با مشعله گنج را کار نیست
ستاتي زبان از رقیبـــان راز * که تا راز سلطان نگویند باز
مرادر غبـــار چنین تیره خاک * تو دادي دل روشن وجان پاک
گر آلوده گردیم اندیشه نیست * که جزگرد رهٔ خاک را پیشه نیست
گر این خاک رو از گنه تافتي * بآ مرزش تو که ره یافـــتي
گناه من ار نامدي در شمار * ترا نام کي بودي آمرزگار

2. Who was نمرود? What is the story to which reference is made? Is his history connected with that of any other character mentioned in this extract? 3

3. Give an account of the اصحاب فیل with date of the occurrence of the expedition. Is the year in which it took place in any other way remarkable? 2

4. What different explanations are given of the line beginning گهي باچنان گوهر * 2

5 This metre is susceptible of the following variations:— ابتر - محذوف - مقصور Explain them. Are any of them present in the extract? 3

6. Translate into English with explanatory notes where required— 9

* زهی لوای نبوت ز نسبتت منصور *
* مزاج عشق ز آمیزش دلت رنجور *
* بنور و سایه چو امر سکون و سیر کنی *
* زمانه فاصله یا بد میان سایه و نور *
* بباغ طبع تو بر اوج استفادهٔ فیض *
* همای عقل طلبگار سایهٔ عصفور *
* هدایت تو نماید بچشم صورت بین *
* هر انچه در حرم ایزدی بود مستور *
* ز نور ناصیه ات ماه گر ضیا گیرد *
* بآفتاب دهد دسخهٔ سنین و شهور *
* ازان نفس که برون داده‌اند گوهر تو *
* بگنج صنع نمانده تعلق گنجور *
* شعاع شعلهٔ قهر تو گر فتد بسحاب *
* رماد برق شود سرمهٔ صبا و دبور *
* اگرچه هست مبرهن که درمسیر وجود *
* موثر است صفات الهی نی ماثور *
* اجل رسیده چونامت بجبهه بنویسد *
* خجل شود زنگه کردنش اجل از دور *
* ز سر کلاه حکومت بدامن تو نهاد *
* قضا که هست دوعالم بحکم او مجبور *
* که این کلاه بسر مان وگوشه بر شکنش *
* که در دو کون توئی آمرو منم مامور *

7. Write out line 16, with diacritical points, and scan it according to the measure of فعل. Name the metro. 4

8. Explain carefully the difference between the real meaning of استفاده (line 5) and its particular sense in this passage. 2

9. Derive مجبور - مامور - مبرهن Give the plurals of ناصية - فاصلة and the several plurals of شعاع with vowel points. 2

10. Is الٰه (line 16) orthographically correct? Could you say الٰه العالمين? What is its plural, if it has any? Note on the form الله 2

11. Translate into Persian— 13

(*a.*) Would that I were what others think me!

(*b.*) Grant that this is the case, what matters it?

(*c.*) In bestowing alms on the needy wait not for their supplication.

There are some circumstances that might dispose us to believe that the ancient religions of Persia and India were connected in their origin. Among other proofs in favour of this conjecture, we find that there was, in the early ages of both countries, an abhorrence of animal flesh which has been maintained to this day by some of the highest and most respected of the castes of India. We may suppose that a horror at this practice remained even after it became general, and that many humane and pious men looked back with veneration at the superior innocence of a former age. It is on this principle that we must account for the anxiety of the historians of Zoroaster to establish, that their prophet was produced not only without sin, but without pain or death to either the animal or vegetable creation, for the ancient Persians believed the latter had life, though insensible to pain or pleasure, and was pervaded by the eternal spirit as well as the former.

ANCIENT HISTORY.

Examiner—Rev. J. Hector.

N. B.—*The figures in the margin indicate full marks.*

1. What proofs are there that a change from a native to a foreign dynasty took place in Egypt during the sojourn of the Israelites in the country? Give an account of the Exodus, and show how that event affected the power of this foreign dynasty. 7

2. How long did the Assyrian and the Babylonian Empires respectively last? Describe the downfall of the Babylonian Empire and the rise of the Persian power under Cyrus. 7

3 Sketch the history of the United Kingdom of Israel under David and Solomon. 6

4. What was the object of the alliance entered into between Xerxes and the Carthaginians on the occasion of the Monarch's preparing to invade Hellas? Give an account of the efforts made by the Carthaginians to carry it out and their final issue. 7

5. Give an account of Crœsus, Agathocles and Chandragupta. 6

6. Describe the system of colonisation pursued by the Phœnicians, and trace the progress of their colonies along the shores and among the islands of the Mediterranean.

7. Give an account of the Commerce of the Babylonians and the Carthaginians. 6

8. Describe the Ethiopian and Nubian portions of the Nile Valley. Where were Syene, Sardis, Samosata, Susa, Syracuse, Nisa, Petra, Pergamus, and Carthage? 5

GREECE AND ROME.

Examiner—Mr. J. Wilson.

N. B.—*The figures in the margin indicate full marks.*

1. Describe the Social and Political condition of Greece with reference to (*a*) the two principal races that inhabited it, and their characteristics; (*b*) the Hegemony; (*c*) the character of the Greek religion as contrasted with the religions of Asia, (*d*) the Public Games. 6

2. Describe the form and nature of the legislation of Lycurgus. What object had he in view? Show how that object was unfavourable to the prosperity of Greece. 5

3. By what route did the Persians come to Greece the first time? Describe the position and tactics of the Greeks at the battle of Marathon. After the battle of Marathon, what was the next attempt of the Persians? How was their attempt frustrated? Name the most eminent men on both sides in this struggle. 6

4 Give a geographical account of Macedon, its cities and people, and its soil. Narrate briefly the events that led to the dissolution of the Macedonian Empire. 5

5. Draw a map of Ancient Italy, indicating the principal divisions and the position of the following:—Cannæ, Rubicon, Mantua, Capua, Brundusium, Clusium, Tarentum, Thrasymenian Lake. 5

6. Describe the Political Constitution of Rome, as it was established by Romulus. What are the most important events connected with the reigns of Numa, Tarquinius Priscus, and Servius Tullius? 6

7. Who was "the mother of the Gracchi"? Name her family and describe her character? Describe the evils which the Gracchi sought to remedy, and relate their success or failure. 5

8. Give a sketch of the reign of Aurelius, and of his personal character. Explain what is meant by "the Western Empire." Give a brief account of the invasion of Alaric. 6

9. Make very brief notes on the following:—Draco, Peisistratus, Pythagoras, Pericles, Epaminondas, Agesilaus, Coriolanus, Regulus, Sylla, Catiline, Jugurtha, Zenobia.

BOTANY.

Examiner—MR C. B. CLARKE.

(For female candidates.)

1. Describe botanically the specimens marked A, B, C.
2. Define (1) dioicous flowers (2) polygamo-monoicous flowers. Name a common Bengal fruit tree that exhibits (1) dioicous (2) polygamo-monoicous flowers.
3. What do you understand by vascular tissue; and how do vessels differ from elongate simple cells?
4. Define a pinnate leaf; how do you know a pinnate leaf from simple leaves placed distichously on short branchlets?
5. What are the 4 principal, chemically simple, substances that make up plants, and in what forms do plants principally take them in?
6. What is the diagnostic character of the division of Dicotyledons called Perigynous? and how do you separate them from the Epigynous plants with perigynous stamens?
7. Describe the germination of a grain of rice.
8. What part of the fruit do we eat in the litchi, the mango, the plantain, and the budum respectively?

CHEMISTRY.

Examiner—MR. A. MACDONELL.

N. B.—*The figures in the margin indicate full marks.*

1. Give a short sketch of Dalton's Atomic Theory. 4
2. What do you mean by the term Latent Heat? What quantity of steam at 100° C is required to melt 2 lbs. of ice and raise the temperature of the water formed to 20° C.? Given that the Latent Heat of water is 80 and that of steam 536. 5
3. Given that 1 litre of Hydrogen, at a temperature of 0° C. and pressure of 760^{mm}, weighs ·089 grams, calculate the weight at the same pressure and temperature of 3 litres of the following gases; Hydrochloric Acid gas, Carbon Monoxide, Carbon Dioxide, Ammonia. 6
4. Give the formulæ of the different oxides of Nitrogen, with an account of the method of preparation and chief properties of one of them. 5
5. How is Ammonia prepared? What are its chief properties, and how is its composition determined? 5
6. By decomposing Hydrogen Sulphide, Hydrogen and Sulphur are obtained. It is found that the volume of the Hydrogen so obtained is equal to the volume of the Hydrogen Sulphide. The density of the Hydrogen Sulphide is 17·0. From these facts determine the composition of the gas. 5
7. Describe the method of preparation and properties of Hydrofluoric Acid Gas. 4

8. By burning Carbon in air two compounds may be formed. How would you distinguish one from the other? 5

9 Illustrate by examples the analogy which exists between the compounds of Oxygen and of Sulphur 5

10. 30 Grams of Potassium Chlorate are heated to produce Oxygen. Hydrogen is generated by the action of Sulphuric Acid on Zinc. What weight of Zinc will be required to generate sufficient Hydrogen to completely combine with the Oxygen formed from the Potassium Chlorate [K = 39, Zn = 65]. 6

PSYCHOLOGY.

Examiner—MR. A. E. GOUGH.

N. B —*The figures in the margin indicate full marks*

[*Candidates may answer either of the following series of questions.*]

A.—*Reid's Inquiry.*

1. Explain the two methods of philosophy termed by Reid *the way of analogy* and *the way of reflection* Illustrate the use of these methods from the history of philosophy. Add Reid's remarks on the proper means of prosecuting the study of mind 5

2. What is the real meaning of *Cogito ergo sum?* Is Reid just in charging Descartes with trying to prove his own existence? Reid says that the Cartesian philosophy tends to spiritualise matter Explain this. 6

3 What does Reid mean by the "theory of ideas?" Point out the lengths to which this theory was carried by Berkeley and Hume. Show the impropriety of speaking of impressions and ideas as if they had an independent existence of their own 7

4. What does Reid mean by "natural judgments not got by comparing ideas?" Show that first principles operate spontaneously in the mind before they are recognised and formalised by reflection. 7

5 Express the beliefs that spring up in the mind of the plain unphilosophic man in the presence of an outward object, *e g.*, this tree in blossom now and here before him. 6

6 Give examples of the acquired perceptions of hearing and sight. Describe the origin and nature of our perception of distance State Reid's view of the nature of visible figure, and describe the origin and nature of our perception of solid figure 8

7. Describe natural and artificial language, and compare it with the language of nature to man in original and acquired perception Point out the principles of our constitution which prepare us to receive information from man and from nature. 6

8. State the law according to which we see objects single with two eyes. Give Reid's opinion as to the causes of squinting. 5

B.—*Abercrombie's Intellectual Powers.*

1. Abercrombie adopts Brown's theory of our knowledge of causation. State this theory Mark the limits of human knowledge, and describe the method of scientific inquiry. Show that 5

various degrees of certainty are attainable in various sciences, and show why this should be so

2. What is the relation of the nerves and brain to the mental functions? Argue the possibility of a continuance of the mental life after the death of the body, and point out the moral intimations of the immortality of the Soul. 6

3. "A certain voluntary effort is required for the full exercise of perception." Explain this. Indicate the part played by attention in memory, in generalisation, in the formation of habits, in the acquisition of special dexterities, and generally in the higher culture of the mind. 7

4. "Distance and magnitude are evidently not primary objects of vision." Distinguish the original from the acquired perceptions of sight. Describe the manner in which we learn to estimate the distance and size of visible objects. 7

5. Name the intellectual operations according to the enumeration of Abercrombie, and define them severally. Enumerate and exemplify the principles of association. Exemplify and account for personal peculiarities in the trains of thought. 7

6. Show that our knowledge is a superstructure of experience based on instinctive and intuitive principles. State the most important of these principles. Show that our knowledge is partly personal, but much more largely derived from the experience of others. State the conditions on which we ought to accept the alleged experience of others. 8

7. Enumerate and exemplify those normal and abnormal states in which the reason ceases to correct the impressions of the mind in regard to external things. 5

8 Examine and illustrate the modes in which attention and memory are impaired by injuries of the skull, affections of the brain, fever, and debilitating diseases. 5

LOGIC.

Examiner—Mr. R. Parry.

N B.—*The figures in the margin indicate full marks.*

1. What is the province of Logic? Fowler introduces some slight alterations into Mill's definition of Logic. Why? What difference of position is implied in using the expressions Terms and Propositions for the products of thought, rather than Concepts and Judgments. 4

2 Define *Term*, *Proposition*. What is the mental process implied in both? Explain the intensive and extensive capacity of a term; and shew how this double capacity is manifested, directly or indirectly, in each kind of term. 4

3. Take an A proposition, and (1) suppose both terms to be common terms, (2) suppose the predicate to be an attributive, the subject being a common term:—State the different relations of the predicate to the subject. 6

4. Shew how Definition and Division imply each other. Distinguish Definition and Description, giving instances. State the rules for a legitimate division. Explain the terms *summum genus* and *infima species*. 5

5. Define *Inference*. What are the various kinds of inference? How does Fowler's division of inferences differ from the one usually adopted? Name and define the most important forms of *Immediate* inference. 4

6. Point out the limited application of the words 'major,' 'minor,' and 'middle,' in reference to the terms of a syllogism. 6

Distinguish *mood* and *figure*. Indicate briefly Fowler's method of determining the legitimacy of moods.

7. Name the two kinds of Reduction. Why did the older logicians apply the more indirect method to the moods AOO and OAO? Take any mood and reduce it both ways. 6

Point out the fallacy of an A conclusion in the fourth figure; and of an O conclusion in any figure when the premisses are IE.

Shew that the moods of the fourth figure are only *indirect* moods of the first.

8. Give an example of a Sorites in either of its forms, and break it up into distinct syllogisms. 6

What is the most common form of the Conjunctive Syllogism? Represent all its varieties, and deduce the rule of conjunctive reasoning.

Define *Dilemma* and represent its different cases. Which of the cases as given by Fowler is not universally admitted?

9. How is the degree of probability in the conclusion to be estimated when each premiss is simply probable or possible? 4

Examine the case put forward by Fowler as an exception to the syllogistic rule that two particular premisses prove nothing.

10. Examine any three of the following arguments:— 6

a. The student of History is compelled to admit the truth of the law of Progress, for he finds that Society has never stood still.

b. Logic is indeed worthy of being cultivated, if Aristotle is to be regarded as infallible; but he is not; Logic therefore is not worthy of being cultivated.

c. I cannot accept your opinion as true, for it seems to me that its general recognition would be attended with the most injurious consequences to society.

d. The Germans are a literary nation, therefore AB, who is a German, is a literary man.

e. Every book is liable to error, every book is a human production; therefore all human productions are liable to error.

f. Slavery is a natural institution, but what is natural is just, and what is just it is unjust to abrogate; consequently it would be unjust to abrogate slavery.

g. The meaning of 'Profit' as given in the dictionary is 'advantage'; it is wrong to take advantage of one's neighbour: therefore it is wrong to take profit.

h. 'Mercy but murders, pardoning those that kill.'

———

PĀLI PAPER.

Examiner—Dr. Em. Forchhammer.

N. B.—*The figures in the margin indicate full marks.*

1. Translate into English :— 10

Imasmim kappe cāttari kappaṭṭhiyapātihāriyāni nāma, katamāni cattāri: candassa sasalakkhaṇaṃ sakalam pi imaṃ kappaṃ ṭhassati, Vaṭṭakajātake aggito nibbutaṭṭhānaṃ sakalam pi imaṃ kappaṃ aggi na jhāpessati, ghāṭikāranivessanaṭṭhānaṃ sakalaṃ pi imaṃ kappaṃ anovassakaṃ ṭhassati, imaṃ pokkharaṇiṃ parivāretvā uṭṭhitanalā sakkalam pi imaṃ kappaṃ ekacchiddā bhāvissantîti, imāni cattāri kappaṭṭhiyapātihāriyāni nāma.

2. (1.) Explain the expression "saccakiriyaṃ karoti" in connection with "pāramiyo āvajjati." Illustrate by an example. 3

(2.) Give the differences in the meaning of: *geham gacchati*, *gehe gacchati*, and *gehena gacchati*. 3

(3.) Give the sandhi rules for: vattasîti; kiṃkāraṇā 'ti; câhaṃ; sakkun ti; pan' amhîti; etth' eva. 5

(4.) Give examples of the various forms of the future tense in Pāli. 5

(5.) Give the accusative, Instrumental and Locative singular of "pitā" and explain the appearance of the "r" in the above cases. 3

3. Parse the following sentences : 12

Rājā puttaṃ disvā tuṭṭhacitto "bhadde puttassa te varaṃ dammîti" aha. Devī varaṃ icchitakāle gahetabbaṃ katvā ṭhapesi.

4. Translate into Pāli : 9

Oh wise man! you know indeed the divine law, but you do not practise it. He left the forest, went to Benares, and took up his residence in the king's garden. There was neither water for the oxen, nor food for the men.

PĀLI PAPER.

Examiner—Dr. Em. Forchhammer.

N. B.—*The figures in the margin indicate full marks.*

1. Translate into English : 7

(1.) Pamādaṃ appamādena yadā nudati paṇḍito,
paññāpāsādam āruyha asoko sokinim pajaṃ,
pabbataṭṭho va bhummaṭṭhe, dhīro bāle avekkhati.

(2.) Appamatto pamattesu, suttesu bahujāgaro 7
abalassaṃ vā sighasso, hitvā yāti sumedhaso.

2. (1.) Parse the first of the above two gāthās. 12

(2.) Give the derivation of *pabbataṭṭho*, and *bhummaṭṭhe*. 2

(3.) Give the derivation of *suttesu*; *abalassaṃ*; *hitvā*. 2

(4) What is meant by "abhabbo parihānāya" in the gāthā: 4

Appamādarato bhikkhu, pamāde bhayadasivā,
abhabbo parihānāya nibbānass' eva santike.

3. Translate into prose Pali: 10

The virtuous, wise and just man desires not, either for his own benefit or that of others wealth, sons or power (ratthaṃ) he seeks not for success by unlawful means.

4. Explain the meaning of "pariññātabhojanā;" "suñ- 5
ñato;" "animitto;" "vimokho," in the following verse:

Yesaṃ sannicayo n' atthi, ye pariññātabhojanā,
suññato animitto ca vimokho yassa gocaro,
ākāse va sakuntānaṃ gati tesaṃ durannayā.

Supplementary B. A. Examination.

1884.

ENGLISH POETRY.

Examiner—Mr. J. Mann, M. A.

N. B.—*The figures in the margin indicate full marks.*

1. Indicate the more important deviations from history in *King John*. From what source did Shakespeare derive his materials for the play, and what is the extent of his indebtedness to his original? 4

2. Write a *concise* argument to the *Taming of the Shrew*. Quote, from the plays you have read, instances of the more common grammatical irregularities found in Shakespeare. 5

3. What peculiarities of style and metre enable us to fix approximately the date of *Coriolanus?* Is there any reason to suppose that the play had a political reference? 6

Briefly sketch the character of Volumnia: compare her with any other of Shakespeare's women.

4. Explain: 8

(*a.*) But this is worshipful society,
And fits the mounting spirit like myself,
For he is but a bastard to the time
That doth not smack of observation.

(*b.*) The better act of purposes mistook
Is to mistake again; though indirect,
Yet indirection thereby grows direct,
And falsehood falsehood cures, as fire cools fire
Within the scorching veins of one new burn'd.

(*c.*) So our virtues
Lie in the interpretation of the time,
And power unto itself most commendable
Hath not a tomb so evident as a chair
To extol what it hath done.

(*d.*) Meeting two such wealsmen as you are—I cannot call you Lycurguses—if the drink you give me touch my palate adversely, I make a crooked face at it. I cannot say your worships have delivered the matter well, when I find the ass in compound with the major part of your syllables .... What harm can your bisson conspectuities glean out of this character, if I be known well enough too?

(*e.*) An he begin once, he'll rail in his rope-tricks. An she stand him but a little, he will throw a figure in her face, and so disfigure her that she shall have no more eyes to see withal than a cat.

(*f*) 'Frets call you these?' Quoth she, 'I'll fume with them'

5. "Satan has been often said to be the hero of *Paradise Lost*. It is enough to say, in answer, that his history in that book is that of a person in process of degrading change." Remark on this statement; and illustrate the degradation of Satan's character in the course of the action of the poem. 6

Comment on the lines

Since first *this subject for heroic song*
Pleased me, *long choosing* and beginning late;

and point out some of the advantages of the story of Paradise Lost as a subject for a work of art, also some of its disadvantages for epic treatment.

6. Explain: 8

(*a.*) All higher knowledge in her presence falls
Degraded; Wisdom in discourse with her
Loses, discountenanced, and like Folly shows;
Authority and Reason on her wait
As one intended first, not after made
Occasionally.

(*b*) Him, after long debate, irresolute
Of thoughts revolved, his final sentence chose
Fit vessel, fittest imp of fraud, in whom
To enter, and his dark suggestions hide.

(*c.*) To the blanc moon
Her office they prescribed; to the other five
Their planetary motions and aspects
In sextile, square, and trine, and opposite
Of noxious efficacy, and when to join
In synod unbenign; and taught the fixed
Their influence malignant when to shower.

(*d.*) However some tradition they dispersed
Among the Heathen of their purchase got,
And fabled how the serpent, whom they called
Ophion, with Eurynome (the wide
Encroaching Eve, perhaps) had first the rule
Of high Olympus, thence by Saturn driven
And Ops, ere yet Dictaean Jove was born.

7 What is the essential character of Lyrical Poetry? Characterize the genius and poetic style of Keats. Compare Shelley's *Skylark* with Wordsworth's as an illustration of the different genius of the two poets. 4

8. Give the leading ideas of Wordsworth's *Ode to Duty*. Explain the lines— 4

Glad hearts, without reproach or blot
Who do thy work, and know it not

9. (A.) From what poems are the following extracts taken? Give the purport of each passage. 3

(*a.*) To know the change, and feel it
When there is none to heal it
Nor numbed sense to steal it
Was never said in rhyme.

(*b.*) Give all thou canst: high Heaven rejects the love
Of nicely calculated less or more.

(*c.*) When you die, the silent moon
In her interlunar swoon
Is not sadder in her cell
Than deserted Ariel.

(*d.*) Brightest in dungeons, Liberty, thou art.

(B.) Explain the allusions in the following passages: 2

(*a.*) When she took unto herself a mate
She must espouse the everlasting sea.

(*b.*) And haply from this crystal pool
Now peaceful as the morning,
The water-wraith ascended thrice
And gave his doleful warning.

ENGLISH PROSE.

Examiner—Mr. W. T. Webb, M. A.

N. B.—*The figures in the margin indicate full marks.*

1. Sketch, from the Spectator, the state of Society in Addison's time. Name and characterize the Members of the Spectator Club. Mention the chief characteristics of Addison's style. 8

2. Explain clearly the following passages, adding any comments of your own:—

(*a.*) They are delighted with the stories that are told, and perhaps can tell them again, for they make all that they read nothing but history to themselves. 1

(*b.*) Those, methinks, who, by the industry and parts of their ancestors have been set free from a constant drudgery to their backs and their bellies, should bestow some of their spare time upon their heads. 1

(*c*) An alchemist, on the contrary, shall reduce divinity to the maxims of his laboratory, explain morality by Sal, Sulphur, and Mercury, and allegorize the Scripture itself, and the sacred mysteries thereof, into the philosopher's stone. 1½

(*d*) I might here observe, that the same single letter on many occasions does the office of a whole word, and represents the *his* and *her* of our forefathers. 1

(*e.*) The petticoat no sooner began to swell, but I observed its motions. The party patches had not time to muster themselves before I detected them. 1½

(*f.*) These disputants convince their adversaries with a *Sorites*, commonly called a pile of faggots. The rack is also a syllogism which has been used with good effect. 1½

(*g.*) In short, the writings of these critics, compared with those of the ancients, are like the works of the Sophists compared with those of the old philosophers. 1

(*h.*) But however *vox populi vox Dei* has prevailed as a maxim, yet I do not remember wherever God delivered His oracles by the multitude, or Nature truths by the herd. 1½

3. Briefly enumerate Locke's views and position as regards (1) Theology, (2) Political Economy. 7

4 Annotate on the following words as used in your texts:— *pudder, mued, errant, indifference, traverses, implicit, raile, captivate, beholding, oscitancy, connivances, noviciate.* 4

5. Explain Locke's definitions of *distinction* and *division.* Give briefly the substance of his remarks on (*a*) Reading, (*b*) Similes. What is the function of the latter in argument? 8

6. Sketch the character of Wordsworth as depicted in his poetry. 4

7. Name the authors of the following works, and give an account of any one of them:—The Distressed Mother, Love for Love. The Alchemist, The Book of Worthies, The Old Bachelor, Hudibras Sir Martin Mar-all, the Divine Weekes and Workes, The Rehearsal, Venice Preserved, Mac Flecknoe, The Essay on Criticism The Davideis. Who is Drawcansir? 4

8 Discuss Wordsworth's theory of poetic diction, and show that he modified it in his later style. 5

HYDROSTATICS.

Examiner—Mr. W. Booth, B. A.

N. B.—*The figures in the margin indicate full marks.*

1. A rectangular sheet of iron is placed with a face in contact with a vertical wall of a tank containing water, one edge of the plate whose length is 20 feet is in the surface of the fluid, the length of a vertical edge is 60 feet, determine the pressure on the sheet produced by the water; what is the point of application of this force? (*a*) If the atmospheric pressure on the surface of the tank be 15 lbs. per square inch, what additional pressure is borne by the sheet of iron? What is the point of application of this latter force? 7

2. An alloy whose weight is 10 lbs. and sp. gr. = 8 is made of Copper and Zinc whose specific gravities are 9 and 7 respectively, the volume of the alloy is equal to the sum of the volumes of the metals used. Determine the weight of the Zinc.

3. If a solid body of any shape be wholly immersed in water, determine in magnitude and direction the resultant fluid pressure on it.

4. A vessel whose surface is that of the frustum of a right cone, is completely full of water, determine the pressure on the bottom when the axis is vertical and the larger end downwards. The radii of the circles are 10 feet and 15 feet, and the length of the portion of the axis intercepted between them is 6 feet. (*a*) Also determine the pressure on the bottom when the axis is vertical and the smaller end downwards. 5

5. Prove that if a given mass of air has a volume V, pressure p, and temperature t centigrade, then $\frac{Vp}{1 + a\,t}$ is constant always. What is a? 5

6. What is a siphon? Can water be raised from one level to a higher level by means of a siphon? 4

7. How are thermometers made and graduated? Why is mercury used in thermometers and barometers?

8. Describe a Diving Bell. Determine the tension of the chain at a given depth. What is the effect on the tension of the chain produced by opening inside the bell a vessel containing compressed air? 6

9. Describe Nicholson's Hydrometer; how by means of it can the specific gravities of two liquids be compared? 5

10. A rectangular plate is immersed with one side in the surface of a liquid; show how to divide the plate by a horizontal line into two parts on which the pressures will be equal. 6

DYNAMICS AND ASTRONOMY.

Examiner—Mr. M. Mowat.

N. B.—*The figures in the margin indicate full marks.*

1. State what is meant by the component velocities of a point; and prove that if the velocity of a point be uniform in direction and magnitude, its component velocities parallel to any two fixed directions are uniform 3

2. Prove that the time of descent down all chords through the highest point of a circle whose plane is vertical is constant. Any number of smooth fixed straight rods in the same vertical plane pass through a given point, and a heavy particle slides down each rod, the particles starting simultaneously from the fixed point; prove that at any time they will all be on the circumference of a circle whose radius is $\frac{1}{4}gt^2$. 6

3. Find the range of a projectile on an inclined plane through the point of projection. Show that in general there are two directions of projection for the same range. 4

4. A train is moving with a velocity $\frac{g}{\sqrt{2}}$ and a body thrown out horizontally at right angles to its direction of motion with a velocity $\frac{g}{\sqrt{2}}$ strikes the ground after one second; find the velocity and direction of motion of this body when it strikes the ground. 5

5. Two bodies connected by a string passing over a small smooth pulley fixed at the top of two inclined planes having a common height are placed one on each plane, find the accelera- 6

tion of the velocity of each. Hence (or otherwise) find the acceleration of W and 3W connected by a string passing over a smooth fixed pulley, find also the pressure on the axle of the pulley.

6. Show that the centre of gravity of W and 3W in Ques. V moves in a straight line and find the acceleration of its velocity 5

7. State Kepler's laws and draw a figure to show (1) a star's declination, (2) its right ascension, (3) its altitude, (4) its azimuth, (5) its hour angle, (6) the latitude of the place of observation. 6

8. Explain one method of finding the azimuthal error of a transit instrument. 5

9. Prove that the phase of a superior planet is least when the planet is in quadrature. 5

10 State what is meant by the sidereal and synodic periods of a planet and of the moon. Which of them can be found by observation? Find an equation connecting the sidereal and synodic periods of the moon with the time of the earth's revolution round the sun. 5

LATIN POETRY.

Examiner—Mr. H. Stephens.

N. B.—*The figures in the margin indicate full marks.*

1 Translate:— 12

(*a*) Mercuri facunde nepos Atlantis,
Qui feros cultus hominum recentum
Voce formasti catus et decorae
More palaestrae,

Te canam magni Jovis et deorum
Nuntium curvaeque lyrae parentem,
Callidum quidquid placuit jocoso
Condere furto.

Te boves olim nisi reddidisses
Per dolum amotas puerum minaci
Voce dum terret, viduus pharetra
Risit Apollo.

Quin et Atridas duce te superbos
Ilio dives Priamus relicto
Thessalosque ignes et iniqua Trojae
Castra fefellit.

(*b*.) Tu ne quaesieris, scire nefas, quam mihi, quem tibi
Finem di dederint, Leuconoë, nec Babylonios
Tentaris numeros. Ut melius quidquid erit pati,
Seu plures hiemes seu tribuit Jupiter ultimam,
Quae nunc oppositis debilitat pumicibus mare
Tyrrhenum. Sapias, vina liques, et spatio brevi
Spem longam reseces. Dum loquimur fugerit invida
Aetas: Carpe diem, quam minimum credula postero.

(c.) Jam nunc minaci murmure cornuum
Perstringis aures, jam litui strepunt,
Jam fulgor armorum fugaces
Terret equos equitumque vultus:

Audire magnos jam videor duces
Non indecoro pulvere sordidos,
Et cuncta terrarum subacta
Praeter atrocem animum Catonis.

Juno et deorum quisquis amicior
Afris inulta cesserat impotens
Tellure: victorum nepotes
Rettulit inferias Jugurthae.

Quis non Latino sanguine pinguior
Campus sepulcris impia proelia
Testatur auditumque Medis
Hesperiae sonitum ruinae?

2. Parse, and account for the cases of *pharetra, spatio, Medis.* Parse, and give the principal parts of *canam, condere, fefellit, rettulit.* Account for mood and tense of *reddidisses, quaesieris, dederint.* Derive *facundus, debilitat, cuncta, inferias.* Distinguish *facundus* and *fecundus, callidus and calidus.* 7

3. Explain the Mythological and Historical allusions in (*a*) and (*c*). 4

4. Translate and explain:— 5

(*a.*) Scriberis Vario fortis et hostium
Victor, Maeonii carminis alite.

(*b.*) Velox amoenum saepe Lucretilem
Mutat Lycaeo Faunus.

(*c.*) Quodsi Threicio blandius Orpheo
Auditam moderere arboribus fidem

(*d.*) Panthoides clipeo Trojana refixo
Tempora testatus.

(*e.*) Dic, barbite, carmen,
Lesbio primum modulate civi.

Account for the cases of *Vario, Lycaeo, Orpheo, civi.*

5. Horace has been accused of immoderate flattery of Augustus: give the substance of the passages most open to this objection. State what you know of his friends Varius, Agrippa, Tibullus, and Pollio, and of his relations with Maecenas. 4

6. Translate:—

Te Sequor, O Graiae gentis decus, inque tuis nunc
Ficta pedum pono pressis vestigia signis;
Tu, pater, es rerum inventor: tu patria nobis
Suppeditas praecepta; tuis ex, inclyte, chartis,
Floriferis ut apes in saltibus omnia libant,
Omnia nos itidem depascimur aurea dicta,
Aurea, perpetua semper dignissima vita.
Nam simul acratio tua coepit vociferari

Naturam rerum. divina mente coorta,
Diffugiunt animi terrores; moenia mundi
Discedunt; totum video per Inane geri res;
Apparet divûm numen, sedesque quietae;
Quas neque concutiunt venti, nec nubila nimbis
Aspergunt, neque nix acri concreta pruina
Cana cadens violat; semperque innubilus aether
Integit, et large diffuso lumine ridet

7 Express in Latin:— 8

King Pyrrhus had indeed won a great victory over the Romans at Heracleia, but it had cost him very dear, and he is reported to have said that if he won another such victory he would have to return to Epirus alone He resolved therefore to offer the Romans peace on such terms as he thought they would now be willing to accept. So his councillor Cineas was instructed with the business, whose eloquence was said to have gained more towns for Pyrrhus than his own arms. But on this occasion he exerted his eloquence in vain, for the senate proudly declared that it would never treat for peace while there was a foreign enemy on the soil of Italy.

LATIN PROSE.

Examiner—REV. J. EDWARDS

N. B.—*The figures in the margin indicate full marks.*

1. What reasons does Tacitus give for believing the Germans to be indigenous? What is the probable origin of the name German, and what does Tacitus say of its earliest application? 8

2. Translate into English:—

(*a.*) Quis porro, praeter periculum horridi et ignoti maris, Asia aut Africa aut Italia relicta Germaniam peteret, informem terris, asperam coelo, tristem cultu aspectuque, nisi si patria sit?

(*b.*) Equi non forma, non velocitate conspicui; sed nec variare gyros in morem nostrum docentur; in rectum, aut uno flexu dextros agunt, ita conjuncto orbe, ut nemo posterior sit

(*c.*) Nec dierum numerum, ut nos, sed noctium computant; sic constituunt; sic condicunt; nox ducere diem videtur.

(*d*) Agri pro numero cultorum ab universis in vices occupantur, quos mox inter se secundum dignationem partiuntur. Facilitatem partiendi camporum spatia praestant.

(*e*) Nam nec tributis contemnuntur, nec publicanus atterit; exempti oneribus et collationibus et tantum in usum proeliorum sepositi velut tela atque arma bellis reservantur.

3 (*a*) Explain the meaning of the following terms:— 3
framea, serratus, bigatus, pagus.

(*b.*) Compare the meanings of—*astutus* and *callidus*, *infamis* and *probrosus*, *convictus* and *hospitium*, *institutum* and *ritus*.

4. Translate into English :— 5

Trans Suionas aliud mare, pigrum ac prope immotum, quo cingi cludique terrarum orbem hinc fides, quod extremus cadentis jam solis fulgor in ortus edurat adeo clarus, ut sidera hebetet. Sonum insuper emergentis audiri, formasque deorum et radios capitis aspici persuasio adjicit Illuc usque (et fama vera) tantum natura Ergo jam dextro Suevici maris litore Aestiorum gentes alluuntur, quibus ritus habitusque Suevorum, lingua Britannicae propior Matrem deum venerantur ; insigne superstitionis formas aprorum gestant Id pro armis omniumque tutela securum deae cultorem etiam inter hostes praestat Rarus ferri frequens fustium usus. Frumenta ceterosque fructus patientius quam pro solita Germanorum inertia laborant.

(*a*) Explain the natural phenomenon noticed in the first part of the passage. 1

(*b*) Give the positive and superlative forms of *propior*, *prior*, *interior*, and *ulterior*. 1

5. Give a brief statement of the circumstances of the trial of A Cluentius, and its result. 2

6. Translate into English :— 6

Non fuit igitur illud judicium judicii simile, judices, non fuit : in quo non modus ullus est adhibitus, non mos consuetudoque servata, non causa defensa Vis illa fuit, et, ut saepe jam dixi, ruina quaedam atque tempestas, et quidvis potius, quam judicium, aut disceptatio, aut quaestio. Quod si quis est, qui illud judicium fuisse arbitretur, et qui his rebus judicatis standum putet, is tamen hanc causam ab illa debet sejungere. Ab illo enim, sive quod in legem non jurasset, sive quod ex lege subsortitus judicem non esset, multa petita esse dicitur Cluentii autem ratio cum illis legibus, quibus a Junio multa petita est, nulla potest ex parte esse conjuncta.

(*a.*) Explain the syntax of the clause *qui his rebus judicatis standum putet*.

(*b*) Distinguish *hic*, *ille*, *iste*. 1

7. Translate into Latin : 12

It is perfectly notorious that bribery was practised or attempted at that trial. The question is, by whom was it practised ; by the prosecutor, or by the defendant ? The prosecutor says, "In the first place I was prosecuting him on the most serious charges, so that I had no need of bribery ; in the second place, I was prosecuting a man who was already condemned, so that he could not have been saved even by bribery ; and lastly, even if he had been acquitted, my position and my fortune would have been uninjured by his acquittal." What does the defendant say, on the other hand ? "In the first place, I was alarmed at the very number and atrocity of the charges ; in the second place, I felt that, after the Fabricii had been condemned on account of their privity to my wickedness I was condemned myself ; lastly, I was in such a condition that my whole position and all my fortune depended entirely on that one trial, from which I was in danger."

8. Translate into English : 10

Compertum ego habeo, milites, verba virtutem non addere, neque ex ignavo strenuum, neque fortem ex timido, exercitum oratione imperatoris, fieri Quanta cuiusque animo audacia natura aut moribus inest, tanta in bello patere solet : quem neque gloria, neque pericula excitant, nequidquam hortere ; timor animi auribus obficit. Sed ego vos, quo pauca monerem, advocavi ; simul uti caussam consilii aperirem, Scitis equidem, milites, socordia atque ignavia Lentuli quantam ipsi cladem nobisque attulerit ; quoque modo, dum ex urbe praesidia opperior, in Galliam proficisci nequiverim Nunc vero quo in loco res nostrae sint, juxta mecum omnes intelligitis Exercitus hostium duo, unus ab urbe, alter a Gallia, obstant : diutius in his locis esse, si maxime animus ferat, frumenti atque aliarum rerum egestas prohibet. Quocumque ire placet ferro iter aperiendum est. Quapropter vos moneo, uti forti atque parato animo sitis ; et cum proelium inibitis, memineritis, vos divitias, decus, gloriam, praeterea libertatem atque patriam, in dextris portare.

SANSKRIT.

Examiner—Dr. K. M Banerjea.

N. B.—*The figures in the margin indicate full marks.*

स्वकालपरिमाणेन व्यस्तं रात्रिन्दिवस्य ते । 12
यौ तु स्वप्नावबोधौ तौ भूतानां प्रलयोदयौ ॥
जगद्योनिरयोनिस्त्वं जगदन्ता निरन्तकः ।
जगदादिरनादिस्त्वं जगदीशो निरीश्वरः ॥
आत्मानमात्मना वेत्सि सृजस्यात्मानमात्मना ।
आत्मना हृतिना च त्वमात्मन्येव प्रलीयसे ॥
द्रवसङ्घातकठिनः स्थूलः सूक्ष्मो लघुर्गुरुः ।
व्यक्तो व्यक्ततरश्चासि प्राकाम्यं ते विभूतिषु ॥

1. *a* Translate the above into English

b. Give the roots of वेत्सि and सृजसि and their 3rd singulars विधिलिङ् (*Potential*) लङ् (*Imperf.*) लुङ् (*Aor.*) लिट् (*Perf*) and लृट् (*Future*).

c. Can वेत्सि have any other form ? If so, write it

d. What is the root of प्रलीयसे and its form in क्त (Past Participle) ?

e. Expound the *samasas* in जगद्योनि ; and निरीश्वरः.

f. What is the implied meaning of व्यक्त and व्यक्ततर and of विभूतिषु ?

2. *a.* Translate the following into English— 18

भक्तुः कण्ठच्छविरिति गणैः सादरं वीक्ष्यमाणः
पुण्यं यायास्त्रिभुवनगुरोर्धाम चण्डेश्वरस्य ।
धूतोद्यानं कुवलयरजोगन्धिभिर्गन्धवत्या
स्तोयक्रीडानिरतयुवतिस्नानमिश्रैर्मरुद्भिः ॥
अप्यन्यस्मिन् जलधर महाकालमासाद्य काले
स्थातव्यं ते नयनविषयं यावदत्येति भानुः ।
कुर्वन् सन्ध्याबलिपटहतां शूलिनः श्लाघनीया
मामन्त्राणाम्फलमविकलं लप्स्यसे गर्ज्जितानां ॥

b. Parse धाम.

c. What is meant by गणैः ?

d In what voice is स्थातव्यं? What is its root and its 3rd singular लट्, लुङ and लृङ ?

e. What is the meaning of नयनविषयं? Parse it.

f. Give the roots of अत्येति and लप्स्यसे and the primitive root of आसाद्य. Give also the 3rd person duals Present (लट) Aorist लुङ Perf. लिट and the past participle क्त of all those roots.

g. State here any proper names you may find in the above passage.

h. What is the root from which धूत is derived? Give the 3rd singular लट, लुङ (both Parasmai and Atmane) and लृट of that root

i. Is पुण्यं adjective or substantive in the above passage? If the former, to what substantive does it belong?

3. Translate carefully into English the following maxims collected from your text books: 10

याच्ञा मोघा वरमधिगुणे नाधमे लब्धकामा
अभ्यर्थनाभङ्गभयेन साधु
माध्यस्थमिष्टेऽप्यवलम्बतेऽर्थे ।
स्वजनस्य हि दुःखमग्रतः
विष्टब्धारम्भैर्वोपजायते ।
आपन्नार्त्तिप्रशमनफलं सम्पदो ह्युत्तमानां ।

दयितास्वनवस्थितं नृणां
न खलु प्रेम चलं सुहृज्जने
कस्यात्यन्तं सुखमुपगतं दुःखमेकान्ततो वा ।
नीचैर्गच्छत्युपरि च दशा चक्रनेमिक्रमेण ॥

4. Translate into Sanskrit the following passage: 10

The sun was regarded as the most prominent among the celestial luminaries The Indians called him Mitra, and the Persians Mithra. Both afterwards worshipped him as a god—who moved daily in a chariot through the sky drawn by seven horses with Aruna his charioteer. He sometimes falls into the grasp of his enemy Rahu, whom he had offended at the churning of the ocean. This is called the eclipse of the sun It is no doubt an allegorical description of the true cause of the eclipses.

SANSKRIT.

Examiner—PANDIT MAHESCHANDRA NYAYARATNA, C. I. E.

N. B —*The figures in the margin indicate full marks.*

1. Give briefly the story of अभिज्ञानशकुन्तलः why is the drama so called? 6

[Preference will be given to an answer written in *Sanskrit*]

2. Quote some passages from अभिज्ञानशकुन्तल, which justify the opinion that it is a masterpiece in literature, 3

3.

अधाक्रान्ता वसतिरमुनाप्याश्रमे सर्व्वभोग्ये
रक्षायोगादयमपि तपः प्रत्यहं सञ्चिनोति ।
अस्यापि द्यां स्पृशति वशिनस्चारणद्वन्द्वगीतः
पुण्यः शब्दो मुनिरिति मुहुः केवलं राजपूर्व्वः ॥ १ ॥

द्वितीयः । सखे ! अयं स बलभित्सखो दुष्यन्तः

प्रथमः । अथ किम् ।

द्वितीयः । तेन हि

नैतच्चित्रं, यदयमुदधिग्रामसीमां धरित्री-
मेकः छत्त्रां नगरपरिघप्रांशुबाहुर्भुनक्ति ।
आशंसन्ते समितिषु सुराः सङ्गवैरा हि दैत्यै-
रस्याधिज्ये धनुषि विजयं पौरुहूते च वज्रे ॥ २ ॥

(*a.*) Give fully the meaning of the first *sloka* in the above extract and paraphrase the second. 4

(*b.*) Account for the dropping of द् of सखि in वल्लभित्युक्त 1

(*c.*) Give equivalent of अथ किं in English and in your vernacular.

(*d*) Give the significance of तेन हि in line 7. 1

4.

महाभागः कामं नरपतिरभिन्नस्थितिरसौ
न कश्चिद्वर्णानामपथमपकृष्टोऽपि भजते ।
तथापीदं शश्वत्परिचितविविक्तेन मनसा
जनाकीर्णं मन्ये ऋतवहपरीतं गृहमिव ॥

शास्त्रतः । शार्ङ्गरव ! स्थाने खलु पुरप्रवेशात्तवेदृशः संवेगः । अहम्
अभ्यक्तमिव स्नातः, शुचिरशुचिमिव, प्रबुद्ध इव सुप्तम् ।
बद्धमिव स्वैरगतिर्जनमिह सुखसङ्गिनमवैमि ॥

(*a*) What is meant by कामं here? Quote or refer to other passages in your text-book where the word is used in the same sense Give its equivalents in English and in your vernacular 3

(*b*) Explain the connection of the first half of the first sloka in the above extract with the second half 1

(*c.*) Explain the similes contained in the second sloka. 2

(*d*) Show from the above passage (1) that there may be a complete sentence in *Sanskrit* without a finite verb, (2) that the antecedent यद्यपि may sometimes be understood, and (3) that the adjective may sometimes be used as a noun. 6

5 Explain— 6

(1.) प्राङ्मद्वाद धा स्थितस्य मुनयो यत्तेजसः कारणं
भर्त्तारं भुवनत्रयस्य सुषवे यद्यज्ञभागेश्वरम् ।
यस्मिन्नात्मभवः परोऽपि पुरुषश्चक्रे भवायास्यदं
द्वन्द्वं दक्षमरीचिसम्भवमिदं तत् खष्टरेकान्तरम् ॥

(2) एतस्मान्मां कुश लिनमभिज्ञानदानाद्विदित्वा
मा कौलीनाच्चकितनयने मय्यविश्वासिनी भूः ।
स्नेहानाहुः किमपि विरहे ध्वंसिनस्ते त्वभोगा-
दिष्टे वस्तुन्युपचितरसाः प्रेमराशीभवन्ति ॥

(3.) येन येन वियुज्यन्ते प्रजाः स्निग्धेन बन्धुना ।
स स पापादृते तासां दुष्यन्त इति घुष्यताम् ॥

6. Translate into your own vernacular : 6

(1.) नन्वात्मानं बहु विगणयन्नात्मनैवावलम्बे
यत्कल्याणि त्वमपि नितरां मा गमः कातरत्वम् ।
कस्यात्यन्तं सुखमुपनतं दुःखमेकान्ततो वा
नीचैर्गच्छत्युपरि च दशा चक्रनेमिक्रमेण ॥

(2.) कण्वः। वत्से! प्रतिष्ठस्वेदानीम्।
भो भोः सन्निहितवनदेवतास्तपोवनतरवः।
पातुं न प्रथमं व्यवस्यति जलं युष्माखसिक्तेषु या,
नादत्ते प्रियमण्डनापि भवतां स्नेहेन या पल्लवम्।
आद्यो वः कुसुमप्रवृत्तिसमये यस्या भवत्युत्सवः,
सेयं याति शकुन्तला पतिगृहं, सर्व्वैरनुज्ञायताम्॥
वत्स शार्ङ्गरव! इति त्वया मद्वचनात् स राजा
शकुन्तलां पुरस्कृत्याभिधातव्यः।
अस्मान् साधु विचिन्त्य संयमधनानुच्चैः कुलस्यात्मन-
स्त्वय्यस्याः कथमप्यबान्धवकृतां स्नेहप्रवृत्तिञ्च ताम्।
सामान्यप्रतिपत्तिपूर्व्वकमियं दारेषु दृश्या त्वया,
भाग्याधीनमतः परं न खलु तत् स्त्रीबन्धुभिर्य्याच्यते॥
वत्से! मामेवं जड़ीकरोषि। निःश्वस्य
अपयास्यति मे शोकः कथं नु वत्से! त्वया रचितपूर्व्वम्।
उटजद्वारविरूढं नीवारबलिं विलोकयतः॥

7. Translate into Sanskrit: 10

There are many children at the present day, who think more highly of themselves than of their elders, who think that their own wishes are first to be gratified; who abuse the condescension and kindness of their parents, and treat them as servants rather than superiors.

Beware, my young friends, lest you grow up with this assuming and selfish spirit. Regard your parents as kindly given you by God, to support, direct, and govern you in your present state of weakness and inexperience Express your respect for them in your manner and conversation.

ARABIC POETRY.

Examiner—Col. H. S. Jarrett.

N B.—*The figures in the margin indicate full marks.*

و قال تابط شرا

انّ بالشعب الذي دون سلع * لقتيلا دمه ما يُطَلّ
خَلَفَ العبا علي و ولّى * انّا بالعبا له مستقلّ
و وراء الدار مني ابن اخت * مَصرعٌ عُقدتُه ما تُحَلّ

مُطـــرِقٌ يَرشَحُ سمًّـــا كمـــا * أطرقَ أفعى ينفث الهمَّ صل

خَبَرٌ ما نابنا مُصمئلٌّ * جلَّ حتى دقَّ فيه الأَجَل

بزَّني الدهر و كان غَشـــوما * بادِيٌّ جـــارهُ مـــا يُذَلُّ

شامسٌ في القُرِّ حتى اذا ما * دكَت الشعرى قَبردُ و ظلَّ

يابسُ الجبينَين من غيربُوس * و بدَى الكَفَّين شَهمٌ مدلُّ

ظاعنٌ بالحَزم حتى اذا ما * حلَّ حلَّ الحزم حيث يُحلُّ

غيثُ مرُن غامرٌ حيث يُجدي * و اذا يسطـــو فليـــثٌ أبَلُّ

مُسبل في الحي أحوى رَفِلٌ * و اذا يغـــزو فسمـــعٌ أزَلُّ

و له طَعمان أريٌ و شَريٌ * و كلا الطعمين قد ذاق كُلُّ

بَرَكَب الهولَ وحيدا و لا * يَصحبـــه اليمـــانيّ الأفلُّ

وفُتُـــوٌّ هجَّـــروا ثم اسَّرَوا * ليلهم حتى اذا انجاب حَلُّوا

كلُّ ماض قد تردى بماض * كَسَنا البرق اذا ما يُسَـــلُّ

وأدركنا الثار منهم و لمّا * يدجُ ملْ حيْين الا الأقلُّ

2. To what two other authors than Taabbatha Scharan is this poem ascribed, and what evidence is there in the extract to sustain the contention that the latter cannot have written it. Discuss the question. 3

3. Derive مصمئل and show the process through which it reaches this form. What is the force of ب in بادي (line 6)? 2

4 Explain the form فتو. What are the plurals of paucity and multitude of فتي? Give its feminine singular and plural, and its diminutive.

5 Scan the first hemistich of this extract and name the measure 3

6. Translate into English— 6

و قال يمدحه في شوال سنة سبع وار بعين و دلثمائه

أُغالبُ فيكَ الشَّوقَ والشَّوقُ أغلبُ * وأعجبُ مِن ذا الهجرِ والوصلُ أعجبُ

أما تغلطُ الأيامُ فيَّ بأنْ ارى * بعيضًا تُدانِي أو حبيبًا تُرَبُّ

و للّه سيري ما أقلَّ تأدّةً * عشيّةَ شرقيّ الحدالي و غربُ

عشيّةَ أحفي الناسِ بي مَن جفوتُهُ * وأهدى الطريقين الذي أتجنّبُ

وكم لظلامِ الليلِ عندكَ مِن يدٍ * تُخبّرُ أنّ المانويّةَ تكذبُ

وقاك ردى الأعداءِ تسري عليهمُ * و زارك فيه ذو الدلالِ المحجّبُ

و يومٍ كليلِ العاشقينَ كمدتُهُ * أراقبُ فيه الشمسَ أيانَ تغربُ

و عيّنني الى أدنى أعزّ كأنّهُ * من الليلِ باقٍ بين عينيه كوكبُ

له فضلةٌ عن جسمه في إهابه * تجيءُ على صدرٍ رحيبٍ وتذهبُ

شققتُ به الظلماءَ أدني عنانهُ * فيطغى و أرخيهِ مرارًا فيلعبُ

و أصرعُ أيّ الوحشِ قفيتُهُ به * و أنزلُ عنه مثلهُ حين أركبُ

و ما الخيلُ إلّا كالصديقِ قليلةٌ * و إن كثرتْ في عينِ من لا يجرّبُ

أ لم تشاهدْ غيرَ حسنِ شياتها * وأعضائها فالحسنُ عندكَ معيبُ

7. Parse عشية شرقي الحدالي و غرب and explain the peculiarity of construction. 3

8 Who is meant by احفي الناس ? What is the original meaning of احفي ? What are adjectives of that form termed ? 2

9. Note on the word لمانوية line 5. 1

10 Inflect تدانى throughout the persons of the tense. Name its conjugation (باب) How is this conjugation formed, and what senses does it usually bear. Exemplify your answer 4

11. Name as many as you can of the variations of which the above metre is susceptible, both as to the عروض and the ضرب. 4

12. Translate into Arabic— 12

Abdul Latif says in his account of the Tartars that it is a narrative that absorbs all other narratives; a history that causes all other histories to be forgotten; a calamity that involved the earth and filled it to its length and breadth. As compared with the Turks, they have broader faces, are fuller in the chest, leaner in the flanks, have smaller eyes, are tawny in colour, quick in movement both of mind and body. Accounts of other nations reach them, but no information respecting them penetrates to other countries, and it is scarcely possible that a spy can settle among them, for a foreigner does not resemble them in appearance. Their women fight as well as the men. Their principal weapons are arrows, and their food any flesh meat they can get, and there is no exception or quarter in their battles, for they slay men, women, and children. Their aim was the destruction of the human race and the ruin of the world, not the desire of dominion or plunder.

ARABIC PROSE.

Examiner—MAULVI ABUL KHAIR.

N. B.—*The figures in the margin indicate full marks.*

1. Translate literally into English— 10

و لما فصل السلطان امر چندال - و اذاقه في مهربة الداء العضال - عطف علي چند راى احد اكابر الهند في قلعة شروة و هو يظن بنفسه ان القليل يغنيه بقوله * شعر * عطست بانف شامخ و تناولت - يداى الثريا قاعدا غير قائم - قد ذهب بهاعن ان يعطي غيره مقاده - او يالف غير التعزز عاده - و كانت في غابر الايام بينه و بين پرو جيپال مناوشات تجاحش عن خيوط الرقاب فدامت حتي استلحمت رجالا - و اصطلمت ابطالا فابطالا - ثم قام دست الحرب بينهما فاضطرا الى التوادع و التكاف - حقنا للدماء وصونا للاطراف - و خطب پرو جيپال اليه ابنته على ابنه پهيمال استدامة للالفة - و اماطة للشرقة - و اسدفاعا للعسان - و استبقاء للسيوف فى الاغماد - و سرج ابنه اليه علي تنجزه

عقدة الوصله - و شرط الانشاج فى اللحمه - و الاشتراك فى البيت و النعمه - فلما حصل الخدن في يده - جعله تحت قدوه قيده - و طالبه بعوض ما ذهب له على يدوالده - فعجز پرو جيپال عن قصد قلعته - و اقتناص بيضته - و استخلاص ابنه من اسار محنته - غير ان المنازعه - لم تنفك بينهما قائمه - الي ان طلعت رايات السلطان علي تلك الحدود - و سفر صنع الله له فى المقصود بعد المقصود *

2. (*a*) Parse اذاقه - تجاحش - فاصطرا - طالبه and لم تنفك 3
writing them with the vowel-points, and stating the باب and مادة and give the third person plural, feminine of each, with the vewel-points.

(*b*.) Explain the formation of the following words, writing them with the vowel-points:—مقادة - التكاف - استدامة - اصاطة 3
and انشاج

(*c*.) Account for the نصب in قاعدا - حقنا - استدامة - تحت 2
and غير.

3. How are adverbs expressed in Arabic, and what are they called? Classify and illustrate them by examples. 4

4. Distinguish between الاضافة المعنوية and الاضافة اللفظية 2
giving examples of each.

5. Translate literally into English— 7

و لما سمع الامير بتورده و تغلبه - استعد لمناهضته - و جمع اولياءه علي مجاهزته - و استجاش من مطوعة الاسلام من وجب استجاشتهم لمداصبته - و كف باسه و معرته - و برز من عزبة منوحها نحوه - و قاصدا قصده - بنية فى الجهاد قويه - و حمية للاسلام ابيه - و واقعه بين الناحيتين في رجال كقطع الليل - اودفع السيل و معه السلطان يمين الدولة و امين الملة كالليث الخادر - و العقاب الكاسر - و الموت الكاشر - لايوم صعبا الا ذلله - ولا يروم عقدا الا حله - ولا يزحم منكبا الا حطمه - ولا يصاول قرنا الا اباح دمه - و نشبت الحرب بينهم اياما ولاء -

و اديرت عليهم كووس الضرب و الطعن ملاء - حتى سكر الفريقان -
من سورة الطعان - و بقرب تلك المعا رک - مما يلي الكفار عقبة
تعرف بعقبة غوزى ينخفض عنها طرف العقاب - و بعسكر دونها
جيش السحاب ذات مهاو و مشارف و مثان و معاطف *

6. (*a.*) Write down the following words, and give their singulars and plurals, all with the vowel-points:—سحاب - مهاو - مثان and قطع - مطوعة - دفع - ملة - معارک 3

(*b.*) Account for the نصب in ولاء - قصده and ملاء 1

(*c.*) Parse اباح and يلي stating the مادة and باب and write down the third person singular, masculine, of the مضارع of each with لم, giving the vowel-points. 2

7. What is a غير منصرف? Enumerate and explain the conditions under which a word becomes so, giving examples. 3

8. Translate into Arabic, giving the vowel-points— 10

Thus disguised, he went to the palace, and having asked permission, entered and saluted the king, who said to him, "Whence art thou, O brother of the Arabs, and what dost thou desire?"

The poet answered, "May God increase the power of the king! I am a poet of such a tribe, and have composed an ode in praise of our Lord, the Sultan."

"O brother of the Arabs," said the king, "hast thou heard of our condition?"

"No," answered the poet; "And what is it, O king of the age?"

"It is," replied the king, "that if the ode be not thine, we give thee no reward; and if it be thine, we give thee the weight in money of what it is written upon."

PERSIAN POETRY.

Examiner—Col. H. S. Jarrett.

N. B.—*The figures in the margin indicate full marks.*

1. Translate into idiomatic English— 12

* سر ورق لاجورد نقطه زر شده رقم *
* سوى لب ما ميار جز خط چام اى صنم *

* زاغ سیه تا نهـاد بیضـه زرد از دهان *
* بلبلـه را میچکـد از سر منقـار دم *
* کف چو برآمد زجام جام برآمد زکف *
* راست چو زرین صدف سینه پر از قلب یم *
* جام چو ماه تمام شد سوی پروین روان *
* ماه نوش در قفا هم شفقـش در شکم *
نقد روان ده بهـا وز زر قلـب آر لعـل *
* تا دلـت از غم رهـد خاتم او ساز فم *
خیز که وقت سحـر غمزده را میدهنـد *
* می ز خمستان عشـق ساقیٔ بزم قدم *
* از پی تشنه دلان طاس فلک بر کشیـد *
* ساغـر زرین خور از دهـن صبحـدم *
* دوش که قوس هلال چون زه سیمین نمود *
* گشت پر از گوی زر جیب قبای ظـلم *
* در عوض تاج لعـل داد مه از کهکشان *
* قطب سیـه پوش را جبـه زرین علـم *
* شب همه شب آسمان ابله رو هندویست *
* حلقه بگوش از هلال بر در شاه عجـم *
* سایه لطـف إله خسـرو عالم پنـاه *
* ماه ستـارهٔ سپـاه شاه محمـد علـم *

(*a.*) Scan lines 11, 12, 15, 16, 18, and 22.

(*b.*) Write out the variations (زحاف و علة) from the normal measure (صحیح) which occur in the above six lines and name them.

2. Explain the meaning of lines 4 and 5 as well as of any others that require elucidation. 7

(*a.*) State what you know of the personal history of بدر چاچ

3. Translate into English— 12

* دل من پیر تعلیمست و من طفل زبان دانش
دم تسلیم سر عشر و سر زانو دبستانش
نه هر زانو دبستانست و هر دم لوح تسلیمش
نه هر دریا صدف دار است و هر نم قطرهٔ نیسانش
سر زانو دبستانیست چون کشتیٔ نوح آدرا
که طوفان جوش درد اوست جودي گرد دامانش
خود آن کس را که روزی شد دبستان از سر زانو
نه تا کعبش بود جودي و نی تا ساق طوفانش
نه مرد این دبستانست هرکز جنبش درددی
بهر دم چار طوفان است در بنیاد ارکانش
دبستان از سر زانوست خاص آن شیر مردي را
که چون سگ در پیش زانو نشانده شیر مردانش
کسي کز روی سگجاي نشیند در پس زانو
بزانو پیش سگساران نسستن نیست شایانش
کسي کین خضر معني راست دامنگیر چون موسیٰ
کف موسیٰ و آب خضر بیني در گریبانش
همه تلقینش آیاتي که خاموشیست تاویلش
همه تعلیمش اشکالي که نادانیست برهانش
مرا بر لوح خاموشی الف با تا نوشت اول
که درد سر زبانست وز خاموشیست درمانش

(*a.*) To what adventure does line 15 allude; authenticate in detail its source by citation or reference.

(*b.*) Name the metre of this extract.

(*c.*) Point out the meaning underlying the words—
* الف با تا نوشت اول

4. Illustrate by example the use of ترخیم and إمالة. 7

(*a.*) Turn the first ten lines of the extract into Persian prose, changing all the nouns and verbal forms and using synonymous expressions.

(*b.*) What was the archaic form of infinitives in Persian? When was a change introduced, and why?

5. Translate into Persian—

(*a*) The most distinctive good feature of the inhabitants of Djowf is their liberality. Nowhere else, even in Arabia, is the guest better treated or more cordially invited to become on every way one of themselves Courage, too, no one denies them, and they are equally lavish of their own lives and property as of their neighbours Their central position, already explained, is favorable to commerce, though the long distances which must be traversed to, or from, their valley limits this commerce, with few exceptions, to certain fixed seasons of the year, namely, the cooler months of winter and spring Yet they have not learnt to appreciate the advantages of establishing a regular market-place for their wares. The workshop of the artisan is also his domicile.

(*b*) When men are known only through their enemies, it is difficult to get at the truth concerning their opinions or their persons.

(*c.*) Brevity is the soul of wit. Human nature is blamed for its inconsistency.

(*d.*) Who keeps a spirit wholly true,
To that ideal which he bears?

(*e*) The worshipper models himself on what he worships.

PERSIAN PROSE.

Examiner—MAULAVI ABUL KHAIR.

N. B.—*The figures in the margin indicate full marks.*

1. Translate literally into English, adding explanatory notes so as to render the meaning intelligible :— 10

هنگامی که رافع قواعد قلعهٔ وجود و حصن آفرین شهربند
عالم شهود حصار قدرت اثار - والسماء ذات البروج - را بچراغان
وزینا السماء الدنیا بمصابیح - زینت بخشید ابوالحسن طفل
مشرب از روی لهو و لعب بآئین شب برات عمل نمود از افراط
آتشبازي و چراغ و مشعل در تماشای اشتعال لواهب ملاعب
اشتغال ورزید و چراغ عشرت بنور سرور روشن گردانید محصوران
بیغیرت بآتش شوق مشعلهٔ نشاط مي افروختند - محاصران از
روي غیرت بدائرهٔ خشم مي سوختند - تاگاه زا مقتضیات عالم

کون و فساد و انقلاب ماهیت عرصهٔ ایجاد بموجب - وسیعلم الذین ظلموا ای منقلب ینقلبون - عنصر ناری بمائي منقلب گشته شرر بقطره تبدیل یافته بارانی شدید نازل شد همه شب مضمون وحي مشحون - انا ارسلنا الریاح فتثیر سحابا - عالمیان را واضح گردد - و زحمت برحمت - ینزل الغیث - شامل - آن بیباک شریر اچه تخم شرر کشت و نخل شعله نشاند همه نهال ابي گشت آفتی عظیم و عاهتی جسیم بسکان اردوی معلي رسید - غیر از خیمهٔ ابرکه بطناب باران قائم بود همهٔ از باد پاره شد وَ پاره که سبب بادي بادي فسادان نبود باب رفت - و تارو پود باران تمام رخت یاران گردید - توشکچي سیل همه را در هم پیچید *

2. (*a.*) State the origin of the festival of the شب براب 2

(*b.*) Explain the allusion in عنصر ناري بمائي منقلب کشت 1

(*c*) Explain the rhetorical figures in زحمت and رحمت 1

and بادی (1st) and بادي (2nd)

(*d.*) Explain the derivation of the following words :— 3

ماهیات - مقتضیات - ملاعب - لواهب - تماشا - قولعد بادي (1st) and بادي (2nd).

3 State the most important changes that modern Persian has undergone in point of grammar, and illustrate them by examples. 3

4. (*a.*) How is the noun of instrument (اسم آله) formed in Persian ? Give examples. 2

(*b.*) What is تفریس ? Explain and illustrate. 2

5 Explain fully the following passages with the allusions :— 8

(*a.*) منتظران نجات از تیه بني اسرائیل بامید صدق این وعده که موسی آرزو در لوح خاطر خوانده از شادي در پوست نمي گنجیدند و خرد سالان اردوي معلي از تخیل فعل این قوت که سامري خیال رقالب تصویر ریخته بمصداق عجلا جسدا له خوار - از خوشحالی فریاد می کشیدند *

(b.) گور باطلان محصور که از بی ابروئي مانند رطوبت جلدي در پس‌پرده عنکبوتی حصار اند همچو حواس اعمی جمع شوند *

(c.) راس و ذنب گشته دو سردار فرج - این زشرف و ان زسعادت ظهور *

6. Translate literally into English—

و باین تقریب تغریب سیوف مخاصمت از جانبین تحقق گرفت - و هوای مصافات از هوازن مصافات صاف گردید - و عقود حقود انجلا و انجلال یافت - وآئینه طباع از انطباع رنگ نفار و زنگ نقار انجلا پذیرفت و تفار بتفار و تباری بیاري مبدل شد - و زمانه بر وفق مرادات رفق و مرادات پیش آورد - و گرد مبارات و ممارات را بزلال مبارة و ممالات تسکین داد - و غصن مرامات را ثامر اثمار مرامات ساخت *

7 (a) Point out some of the rhetorical figures contained in the preceding extract, and name and explain them. 2

(b.) Explain the derivation of the following words, writing them with the vowel-points :—مصافات (1st)—مصافات (2nd)—مرادات (1st)—مرادات (2nd)—مرامات (1st)—مرامات (2nd)—تیاري (2nd). 3

8. Translate into Persian :— 9

One of the great events, which in these times surprised the world, and caused confusion in Iran, and indeed in most of the kingdoms of the earth, was the march of the Turkish armies. The following is a brief account of this affair. The Sultan of Constantinople, notwithstanding a treaty of peace for one hundred years, and the ratification of articles that had been confirmed by the most solemn oaths and promises, and were a demonstration of his agreement and union with the sovereigns of the exalted Safavean family, now taking advantage of the confusion which prevailed in the State and acting unfairly, cruelly, and treacherously, appointed for Irak, Azurbaijan and Gurjistan three or four powerful Commanders with such armies as with his utmost effort he was able to raise, and commissioned them to effect the conquest of those provinces.

CHEMISTRY.

Examiner—MR. A. MACDONELL, M. A.

N. B.—*The figures in the margin indicate full marks.*

1. Explain and illustrate by examples the meaning of the term Quantivalence of Elements. 5

2. Describe the appearance presented by the different parts of a blow-pipe flame. Give two or three examples of the method of blow-pipe analysis. 6

3. In what cases would you use Sulphuric Acid, Nitric Acid, Hydrochloric Acid to dissolve metals and their compounds? 6

4. Shew by a comparison of their compounds the similarity existing between Phosphorus and Arsenic. 7

5. Describe the process of manufacture of Sodium Carbonate 4

6. Give the formulæ and molecular weights of the oxides of the metals of the Iron Group.

7. In what form is Lead found in nature? How is it extracted from the ore? Describe the preparation and properties of its chief compounds. 8

8. How would you detect in simple solutions the presence of the following metals:—Magnesium, Iron, Silver, Chromium, Lead, Copper, Mercury? 10

9. One litre of an aqueous solution contains 17 grams of pure Silver Nitrate. Calculate the strength of a solution of Sodium Chloride, such that 50*c c.* of it is sufficient to precipitate all the Silver in 37.1*c.c.* of the first solution. 9

10 How is Carbon Bisulphide prepared? What are its chief uses in Chemistry and in the Arts? Given that its percentage composition is C 15 8, S 84 2, and that its vapour density is 2 63, calculate its formula 8

In all cases chemical equations should be given.

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

Examiner—MR. JOHN ELIOT, M. A.

N. B —*The figures in the margin indicate full marks.*

1. Explain and illustrate by examples the difference between oceanic and continental islands 7

2. Give an account of the system of the Great American lakes and their outlet to the sea. 7

3. Compare the prairies of North America, the Pampas of South America, and the Steppes of Russia. 7

4 What is meant by the snow line of mountains? What is the height of the snow line in Northern India and in Tibet? Why is the snow line sometimes higher on one side of a mountain chain than on the other? 7

5. What are the ordinary phenomena of a volcanic eruption? Give a brief account of the distribution of volcanoes on the earth. 8

6. What are deltas? How are they formed? Name six of the largest deltas in the world.

7. What is wind? How are regular currents of the air produced? How are regular currents affected by the revolution of the earth about its axis? Describe briefly the trade winds 10

8. Describe the different kinds of valleys, pointing out the more striking peculiarities of each. 7

9. What are moraines? Name the different kinds, and describe the manner in which they are formed. 7

10. What is the origin of rain? Why is rain distributed unequally over the earth? Mention the chief districts in the world without rain in ordinary years. 8

HISTORY OF ENGLAND.

Examiner—MR. JOHN HECTOR.

N. B.—*The figures in the margin indicate full marks.*

1. What was the political and social organisation of the English Race as first known in History? How was this organisation affected on its transfer to the soil of Britain? 6

2. Trace the career of Dunstan, and describe the constitution of the later English Kingdom under his administration 5

3. Describe the efforts made by Henry II to lessen the power of the Church and the power of the Barons. What was the Assize of Clarendon? Trace from it Trial by Jury, and mention the later steps which brought the Jury to its modern condition 7

4. Contrast the position of the Crown before and after the Wars of the Roses, showing clearly the result of the struggle in arresting the progress of English Freedom. 6

5 Trace the growth of English Commerce in the reign of Elizabeth. 4

6. Give the history and causes of the Puritan Emigration to New England between 1629 and 1640 4

7. What were the political and the religious results of the Revolution of 1688? What practical difficulty arose out of the relation of the King's ministers to the House of Commons? How and by whom was the difficulty solved? 6

8 Give some account of the Religious Revival under the Wesleys and of the philanthropic movements which sprang from it. 5

9 What was the state of England after the war with Napoleon? To what causes was it due? Give an account of the Reform Bills of 1830 and 1867 and state the general results of the Whig Ministry under Grey and Melbourne. 7

HISTORY OF INDIA.

Examiner—MR. J. WILSON.

N. B.—*The figures in the margin indicate full marks.*

1. Give the substance of Elphinstone's remarks on the Sanskrit Drama, as to (*a*) the number of plays extant: (*b*) their tragic or comic character; (*c*) the subjects to which they relate; (*d*) the number of acts, and the principle of the division; (*e*) the observance of the Three Unities. What internal indications are there for determining the date of the Mahabharata? 7

2. Give a general account of the career of Mahmud of Ghazni, with a more particular account of the expedition to Somnat. Describe the position and character of the Turks at Ghazni, contrasting them with the Arabs. 6

3. Narrate the principal events in the reign of Jehangir, with special reference to the life and intrigues of Nur Jehan. Give the substance of Sir Thomas Roe's account of the state of India at the time of his embassy

4. Give an account of the rise of the Holkar family, and of Mahratta affairs between the treaty of Bassein and the battle of Assaye. 6

5. Relate the history of the first Burmese War, its origin, progress, and result; together with the effect upon the provinces acquired. 6

Mill's Representative Government.

6. "All speculations concerning forms of Government bear the impress, more or less exclusive, of two conflicting theories respecting political institutions; or, to speak more properly, conflicting conceptions of what political institutions are." Explain these conflicting conceptions, and show what amount of truth is in each of them. 6

7. What is meant by "two stages of election"? What advantages have been thought to be secured by this system? Show how the system would be sure to fail except in very special circumstances. Illustrate by reference to the United States of America. 6

8. In discussing the constitution and functions of *local* representative bodies, what are the two points that, according to Mill, require to be equally attended to? What departments of public business should properly become the work of such bodies? How far and in what way should the central government interfere with these functions? 6

Arnold's Lectures on Modern History.

6. How does Arnold define History, properly so called? Show why history has so generally taken governments as its subject; and how it has thus been beguiled from its proper business. What are the two parts into which Arnold divides the 6

life of a commonwealth? Show how in each of them the Government represents the nation perfectly or imperfectly.

7. Show how "the student of modern history especially needs a knowledge of Geography." Illustrate in the case of Italy the influence of its geography upon its history. "The undoubted tendency of the last three centuries has been to consolidate what were once separate states or kingdoms into one great nation:" Illustrate this; and show how far the tendency is good, and when it becomes an evil.

8. If we divide the last three centuries into two periods, how may we say generally that Europe was engaged in each of them respectively? Show how this division is not altogether correct. Give instances to show that a *popular* party is not always a *republican* party, nor a *liberal* party, nor a party of *movement*. 6

History of the Jews.

6. Describe the political condition of Palestine when Saul was called to the throne. Narrate the principal events of his reign with special reference to his successor. State and illustrate the relation in which the Prophets generally stood to the Priests among the Jews. 6

7. Describe the attempts made by the descendants of Seleucus to change the civil and religious institutions of the Jews. How far were they successful? Who were the Maccabees, and why were they so called? What success had they? 6

8. State the religious character and the political relations of the two parties known as Pharisees and Sadducees. Describe the position, conduct, and character of Pontius Pilate. What was his end? 6

INDUCTIVE LOGIC.

Examiner—MR R. PARRY.

N. B.—*The figures in the margin indicate full marks.*

1. What differences of opinion exist regarding the nature of Inference? 4

Distinguish between the ancient and the modern sense of the word *induction*, and illustrate the difference.

Is an inductive inference in the modern sense properly logical?

2. Point out the various ways in which a hypothesis may be of service; and shew that even false hypotheses have often been of use 6

Give instances of hypotheses that are inadmissible though incapable of being disproved, as well as of hypotheses that are admissible though never likely to be positively proved or disproved; and explain why the latter are admissible.

3. Distinguish Nomenclature and Terminology; shew how indispensable they are to each other, and illustrate the service they render to Classification. What is requisite to constitute complete terminology? 5

4. Supposing two phenomena to be invariably conjoined; or, suppose they are not invariably, but only frequently conjoined; state the method applicable in each case. In the absence of invariableness, on what does the cogency of the method depend? 4

5. Explain, and give examples of *crucial instances*. State and formulate the method of which they are applications. What caution is necessary in the employment of this method? 4

6. (*a.*) The solidification of a substance from a fluid state is, in all probability, one of the causes of crystallization. 5

(*b.*) It is positively a cause.

(*c.*) It is inferred that change of volume is the invariable effect of change of temperature.

Indicate the methods applicable to the distinct conclusions in *a* and *b*.

The instance *c* may be regarded as an example of two different methods, according to the view we take of it. Indicate the methods, and explain the different applications.

7. Point out the methods employed in the following instances:— 6

(*a.*) In deciding the question as to the nature of sight.

(*b.*) Proving that the transmission of light is not instantaneous.

(*c.*) Reconciling the difference between the observed and the calculated velocities of sound.

(*d.*) Finding out the characteristic difference between substances on which dew is deposited, and those on which it is not.

(*e.*) Relation between the manifestations of intelligence and the amount of cerebral development, even in different individuals of the same species. What method is employed in the arguments based on statistics as applied to moral and social enquiries?

8. What is the insuperable difficulty which, under ordinary circumstances, attends the application of the Inductive methods? Analyze the argument to account for the former prevalence of Slavery in the Southern States of the American Union, and its absence in the Northern States, with the view of shewing in what manner Deduction aids Induction. 5

9. The planet Mars closely resembles the Earth; hence it is probably inhabited as the Earth is. 5

The orbit of Mars is found to be elliptical; consequently all the planets probably move in elliptical orbits.

Both of these arguments being of the same nature, why is one of them sound, and the other not sound? On what does the value of this kind of argument depend?

10. To what class of Fallacies does the illegitimate use of the argument from Antiquity belong? 6

Give an example of the fallacious use of the argument from final causes.

Distinguish between Fallacies of Non-observation and Mal-observation, giving an instance of each. Give two examples of fallacies arising from mistaking the causal relations between two phenomena, in employing any of the Inductive Methods.

BUTLER.

Examiner—Mr. R. Parry.

N. B.—*The figures in the margin indicate full marks.*

1. What is the object of the Analogy? What principle is asserted, and how does Butler carry it out? Describe the method employed, and the kind of evidence the subject admits of. What particular mental habit does he condemn? 6

2. How is it shewn that our present experience suggests our continued existence in a future state? It may be objected that the argument proves more than Butler might be prepared to admit:—How does he meet the objection? 6

Admitting that the proof of a future life is no proof of the truth of Religion, what is the value of Butler's argument?

3. What analogies drawn from our present condition lead us to believe in the doctrine of future divine punishment? 5

That virtue leads to happiness, it may be argued, is not necessarily a proof of Moral Government, but is to be ascribed to the general course of nature; it may also be objected that to look upon happiness in the light of a reward is to regard it as if it were intended to be a perpetual inducement to the gratification of passion:—How does Butler meet these objections?

4 Admitting, as we must, that the Moral Government of this world is not perfect; what arguments does Butler adduce, in confirmation of the testimony of Revelation to the existence hereafter of a perfect Moral Government? 4

5. What use does Butler make of the fact that our happiness here is not absolute, to prove that our present life is probably a state of trial for a future one? 4

How does he meet all objections to this world's being regarded as a scene of moral discipline?

6. Shew that the principle of Necessity, even supposing it to be possibly true, does not apply to Religion; so that, if the latter be true on the supposition of Free Will, it is no less true on the supposition of Necessity. 4

7. By what arguments does Butler meet all objections directed against the goodness and the justice of God's Moral Government? 5

8 Point out the practical bearing of Locke's doctrine of *personal identity* on the enquiry concerning a future life; and give the substance of Butler's argument in refutation of that doctrine. To what mistake may it be considered traceable? 6

289

9. What is the object of the moral faculty? Butler describes it as being similar in its action to the faculty of the speculative reason:—Explain. It has been objected against religion, that it teaches us to be interested and selfish:—What is the reply to this objection? 5

10. State, briefly and succinctly, what it is that Butler establishes in each of his three sermons upon Human Nature. 5

The word "nature" is used in three distinct senses:—What are they?

Explain the expression, men are "a law unto themselves."

PSYCHOLOGY.

Examiner—Mr. A. E. Gough.

(Hamilton's Metaphysics)

N. B.—*The figures in the margin indicate full marks.*

1. Define philosophy, psychology, metaphysics. Give Hamilton's distribution of the mental sciences. 10

2. Define substance, accident, mode, actual being, potential being, faculty, capacity, function, disposition, habit, method, analysis, synthesis, hypothesis, knowledge theoretical, knowledge practical. 10

3. In what sense is the term consciousness employed by Reid and by Hamilton respectively? Show that this term should be used to designate not a special faculty, but the generic faculty, of cognition. Are mental modifications co-extensive with states of consciousness? 12

4. "Thought is operative only within the field of possible experience." Explain this, proving at the same time that we have intelligent beliefs in regard to objects beyond the sphere of definite thought. 15

5. Point out the *á priori* conditions of perception internal and external. Show that these, as presupposed by, cannot be derived out of, presentative experience. 13

6. Taking an individual example, *e. g.*, the pen you are writing with, explain the precise nature of an external percept. Distinguish between the primary and secondary qualities of matter, and the kind of knowledge we have of each. Is the doctrine of natural realism an expression or a correction of the spontaneous belief of mankind? 15

7. Show that of the primitive data of intelligence some arise from a positive, and others from a negative, necessity of thought. Indicate the nature of the principles of substance and causality, contrasting the views of Hamilton with those of Mansel in this regard. 15

8. State Hamilton's theory of the beautiful, the picturesque, and the sublime. Give instances of the sentiment of sublimity. 10

FLEMING'S MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

Examiner—MR. R. PARRY.

N. B.—*The figures in the margin indicate full marks.*

1. Distinguish between Appetite and Desire. 3

It has been maintained that there are no distinctive original Desires:—Discuss this question.

What is the cardinal distinction between Instinct and Habit?

2. Give a tabular view of Principles of Action according to Fleming. 3

3. There is no absolute difference between virtue and vice, it depends entirely either on individual opinion or on the authority of public law:—Examine this doctrine. Who were its advocates among the ancients? What is the insuperable objection to all attempts to derive virtue from law or will, whether human or divine? 5

4. Briefly indicate the views of those who may be called *Realists* in Morals; notice the leading differences among them. 5

"Moral discernment is as natural and essential to reason as logical:"—Explain this, and state whose position it indicates.

5 Point out the position taken up by Butler in relation to Shaftesbury, Edwards, and Hutcheson, in opposition to the doctrine of Hobbes. 5

6 State the different views held by the advocates of the utilitarian doctrine with regard to what constitutes a virtuous agent. 5

The utilitarianism of Adam Smith is so qualified as to amount to the assertion of a different doctrine,— a doctrine, however, which is exposed, though in a less degree, to the same fatal objection as pure utilitarianism itself:—Explain this fully.

7 What is the fittest term to denote that in action of which the moral faculty approves: *e g*, shall we say to act virtuously is to act *rightly;* or, to act *according to truth;* or, to act *according to the nature and reason of things?* Give reasons for your answer. 4

8. Explain *motive.* On what should a classification of motives be based? How far is the common distinction of motives valid? What objection is there to dividing motives into *Natural* and Moral, or, Physical and Moral? How is the difference most correctly indicated? 4

9. Distinguish between *Freedom from Coaction,* and *Freedom from Necessity.* By what other names is the latter known? 4

An action follows from the influence of motives upon a moral agent, with the same infallible certainty that a physical effect follows the operation of its physical cause:—Are the results in both cases the same? Are we justified in calling them both by the same name; or, how shall we designate the law of moral agency?

10. Briefly state the chief arguments in favour of moral Liberty. What were the views of Spinoza and Leibnitz with regard to the argument from consciousness? Are we immediately conscious of our freedom? 5

11. What do we mean by saying that the duties of Benevolence are purely ethical, whilst those of Justice are only partly ethical? What does Hume mean by calling Benevolence a *natural* and Justice a *conventional* or *artificial* virtue? Criticize these expressions, and indicate the terms that best express these two classes of duties. 4

12 What is requisite to constitute a *Promise?* On what according to Paley does the obligation to fulfil a promise rest? State the cases in which this obligation may not be considered binding. 3

HEAT AND LIGHT.

Examiner—Mr. John Eliot.

N. B.—*The figures in the margin indicate full marks.*

1. Explain the principle that "a liquid boils when the tension of its vapour is equal to the pressure it supports." Illustrate by an example. 6

2. Describe and explain the effect of pressure on the melting point of ice or the freezing point of water. 7

3. Give a method of determining the specific heat of a solid, and the apparatus required. 7

The specific heat of zinc is ·095 and its latent heat 28·13. What is the mechanical equivalent of the heat necessary to raise 15 lbs. of zinc from a temperature of 300° C. to its melting point 422° C. and to melt it.

4. What is meant by the spheroidal condition of water? How can it be produced? Also explain its production. 6

5. What is meant by the mechanical equivalent of heat? What is its value in foot lbs. when the thermal unit is the quantity of heat necessary to raise 1 lb. of water from temperature 0° to 1°C?

A 68 lb. cannon ball strikes a target with a velocity of 1400 feet per second. Supposing all the heat generated by the collision to be given to 68 lbs. of water at temperature 60°F. how many degrees Fahrenheit would its temperature be raised?

6 What is the meaning of the word image, and what is the difference between a real and a virtual image? Illustrate by examples. 7

7. By means of the shadow test of Count Rumford I wish to find the relative intensities of a gas flame and a candle. Describe the mode of making the experiment and the principles employed. 8

8. Describe the circumstances under which total reflection occurs. What do you mean by the critical angle of a pair of substances? How is it found? 7

9. What are the lines of Frauenhofer? How do you suppose them to be produced? State what you know concerning the different kinds of rays emitted by the sun. 10

10. Describe the different methods by which a beam of polarized light can be obtained. State the special advantages of each method. 10

SOUND ELECTRICITY AND MAGNETISM.

Examiner—Mr. John Eliot.

N. B.—*The figures in the margin indicate full marks.*

1. Give a description and explanation of the Siren of Cagniard de la Tour. 8

2. Explain what is meant by interference of sound. Describe two experiments to explain its meaning. 7

3. Describe and explain the action of the common gold-leaf electroscope. 9

4. Explain fully the action of electrified points and apply your knowledge to the case of lightning conductors. 7

5. Describe the torsion balance. State some of the uses to which it has been applied in electrical researches. 7

6. What is a Leyden Jar? How is it charged? State upon what circumstances or conditions the amount of the charge depends. Explain what is meant by instantaneous discharge, discharge by alternate contacts, and residual charge. 7

7. Describe a Grove's Voltaic cell, explaining in particular the use of the nitric acid 7

8. Describe the Tangent Compass for determining the strength of a voltaic current, and prove that the current is proportional to the tangent of the angle of deflection of the needle 10

9. You are required to make a strong electro-magnet. How would you proceed? In what particulars does an electro-magnet differ from an ordinary steel magnet? 8

10. Give briefly your reasons for believing that the earth is a large magnet. 8

BOTANY.

Examiner—Mr. C. B. Clarke.

N. B.—*The figures in the margin indicate full marks.*

1. Describe the specimens A, B and C stating particularly as to the stamens of each whether they are hypogynous, perigynous, or epigynous. 15

2. What are polygamous flowers? Mention a common Bengal plant that has such flowers. 5

3. What are the advantages of transplanting (dibbling out) rice, which counterbalance the extra labour of the process as against sowing the plant where it is to grow? 10

4. The fluid taken in at the root mounts to the highest leaves of a tree. By what channels principally? Under what forces? 10

5. What are the differences between budding, grafting, and inarching? Why do we usually bud a rose, graft a litchi, inarch a mango? 10

6. In a fern, botanists term the "leaf" a frond, the seeds "spores." Why? And to what parts in phaenogams do the "leaf" and the "seeds" of a fern correspond? 5

7. What is an epiphyte? How do epiphytes obtain the mineral constituents found in their ashes when burnt? 5

8 The Rhododendron, with several other Himalayan plants, is indigenous in the mountains of South India but not known in the intermediate plains. Explain some way or ways in which the distribution may have been brought about. 5

9. In dry weather, a shower is seen to refresh the trees, though the water may not reach their roots. Explain this. 5

10. In some seeds there are developed appendages which were not present (or not recognizable) in the ovule. Mention three such seeds; especially one in which the appendage is eaten in Bengal. 5

BOTANY.

Examiner—Mr. C. B. Clarke.

N, B.—*The figures in the margin indicate full marks.*

1. Mention three grasses of first-rate economic importance in Bengal. 5

2. Mention three weeds now troublesome in Bengal that have been introduced in modern times from distant countries. 5

3. Mention, with very short description, three Fungi of economic importance. 10

4. Describe the germination of a grain of rice. 5

5. What is the theory of the "Rotation of Crops?" How do you propose to apply this to rice in Bengal? 10

6. What are (*a*) epigynous stamens, (*b*) adherent calyx, (*c*) inferior ovary? State whether (*a*) (*b*) or (*c*) is found in the orange, the jam (Engenia), the plantain, the cocoanut. 10

7. What reasons are there for attributing a nervous system (or at least "reflex motor action") to plants? What do we know concerning the channel of communication of such nervous force? 5

8. What are the principal vegetable sub-kingdoms of which we find the remains in Palaeozoic Strata? 5

9. In what respects do the processes connected with the fertilisation of the ovule in Gymnosperms bridge over the gap between Phaenogams and Cryptogams. 5

10. Describe the specimens D, E, F, stating particularly as to the stamens of each whether they are hypogynous, perigynous, or epigynous. 15

GEOLOGY.

Examiner—Dr. W. King.

(N. B.—*The figures in the margin indicate full marks. Questions must be answered exhaustively*).

1. What are chemically—and organically—formed rocks? Give an example of each. 4
2. What do you understand by the terms: *dykes*, *veins*, and *beds*? 6
3. What does an *unconformity* indicate? 2
4. What is *Gneiss*, and when is it porphyritic? 2
5. Give an account of the various forms of *denudation*. 4
6. Examine the specimen marked $\frac{29}{1}$: describe its appearance, texture, colour, and constitution: and state how it was in all probability formed 4
7. Give an account of the formation of Coral islands and reefs. 4
8. To what great geological system and to what part of it does the Nummulitic Formation belong? Describe the most characteristic fossil of this formation Are there any nummulitic rocks in India, and where are they situated? 6
9. How do you account for the great breaks or gaps between the three principal systems of Geological History? 2
10. Describe an Ammonite and a Trilobite When were these organisms most prevalent? 6
11. To what genera do the four fossils (marked D 2846—639—D. 1321—and D. 1697) belong? 4
12. Name the nine rock specimens marked 1, 2, 3, 4, $\frac{1}{1022}$, $\frac{2}{460}$, $\frac{4}{182}$, $\frac{6}{213}$, $\frac{8}{602}$. 6

MINERALOGY.

Examiner—Dr W. King.

(N. B.—*The figures in the margin indicate full marks. Questions must be answered exhaustively*).

1. Name eight of the elementary minerals, and state their mode of occurrence in nature. 4
2. Give a sketch of some form of Mineral classification. 6
3. What is the 'Scale of Hardness'? 2
4. Enumerate the several parts of a Crystal. 3
5. What is a Zeolite? Name a few minerals of this family. 4
6. How is Calcite or Calc-spar distinguished from Baryta or Heavy-spar? 5
7. Give some account of the Felspar family. 6
8. Tell all you know about the mineral Quartz and its various forms. 5
9. What are the Native Metalloids and Metals? 5
10. Name the ten minerals (marked 1, 2, 3, 3, 4, 5, $\frac{VI}{6}$, 7, 8, $\frac{B}{9}$, 10), and give the Crystalline system to which they belong. 10

PHYSIOLOGY AND ZOOLOGY.

Examiner—MR. J. WOOD-MASON.

N. B.—*The figures in the margin indicate full marks.*

1. What is the morphological significance of the series of slit-like openings which appear at the sides of the head and neck in the embryos of Birds, Reptiles, and Mammals? Into what definitive structures does the anterior pair of these openings become converted? 12

2 Describe briefly the leading structural features of a Sea-Anemone *(Actinia)* or of *Hydra*, and give reasons for the view that the so-called body-cavity of the Coelenterata is an enteric cavity. 12

3. Give the names of the four classes into which the sub-kingdom Arthropoda is usually divided; and give a diagram of the anatomy of an Insect. 8

4. Account for the occurrence of sugar in the blood of the hepatic vein and vena cava. 8

5. Give a brief account of the structure and functions of the Human Kidney. 12

6. Describe and draw a small piece of ciliated epithelium seen in transverse section. 4

7. Explain the phenomenon of *Pellis anserina* or "goose-skin"; and draw a vertical section of human skin showing the roots of the hairs, sebaceous glands, &c. 8

8 Assign each of the animals in the following list to its sub-kingdom, class, and order: Prawn, Horse, Butterfly, Crab, Scorpion, Centipede. Spider, Frog, Whale, Nautilus, Caterpillar, Elephant, Mouse, Tiger, Precious Coral. 11

PHYSIOLOGY AND ZOOLOGY.

Examiner—MR. J. WOOD-MASON.

N. B.—*The figures in the margin indicate full marks.*

1. Explain the terms "epiblast," "hypoblast," and "meso-blast," and "ectoderm" and "endoderm;" and mention the parts of the fully-developed animal to which the three layers of the germ respectively give rise. 8

2. What is the essential difference between *tracheæ* and gills? Give examples of animals in which the latter kind of breathing apparatus is found 12

3. Compare the skeleton of the hind limb of a Bird with that of a Reptile and point out the differences between the two 8

4 Draw a small piece of human epidermis as seen in vertical section 4

5. What do you understand by the terms "afferent nerve," "efferent nerve," "motor nerve?" Give and explain some simple case of reflex action. 12

6. Describe briefly the arrangements by which the human body is maintained at an even temperature. 15

7. In what respects does a fresh muscle differ from one which has passed into the condition known as *rigor mortis?* 8

8. Describe the Portal Circulation. 8

ALGEBRA AND TRIGONOMETRY.

Examiner—Mr. W. Booth.

N. B.—*The figures in the margin indicate full marks.*

1. Determine the radii of the four circles which touch the sides of a plane triangle. Determine also the radius of the circumscribing circle. 4

2. Prove Proposition D Euclid Book VI which gives an identical relation connecting the lengths of the six lines which join any four points on a circle and shew at once that a particular case of this proposition is $\sin(A + B) = \sin A \cos B + \cos A \sin B$ adopting the ordinary definitions of sine and cosine. 6

3. If $\sin 2\alpha = \dfrac{2a}{1 + a^2}$: $\cos 2\beta = \dfrac{1 - b^2}{1 + b^2}$ and $\tan\gamma = \dfrac{a - b}{1 + ab}$, 5

Determine $\tan(\alpha + \beta + \gamma)$ α and β being each less than 90°.

4 Obtain the exponential values of sine and cosine, hence prove that $\sin 3\alpha = 3\sin\alpha - 4\sin^3\alpha$. 5

5. If $x + y + z = A$ 4

$$ax + by + cz = A^2$$
$$a^2x + b^2y + c^2z = A^3 \text{ determine } x.$$

6. Obtain by the Multinomial Theorem the co-efficients of x^3 in $(1 - 2x + 3x^2)^4$. 4

7. Decompose $\dfrac{1}{x(x-a)(x-b)(x-c)}$ into its partial fractions. 6

8. Simplify 6

$$\frac{1}{a(a-b)(a-c)(a-d)} + \frac{1}{b(b-a)(b-c)(b-d)}$$
$$+ \frac{1}{c(c-a)(c-b)(c-d)} + \frac{1}{d(d-b)(d-a)(d-c)},$$

9. Establish the law of formation of the successive convergents to a continued fraction. 5

10. Every square number is one of the forms 5λ, $5\lambda \pm 1$ 5

Every cube number number is one of the forms 7λ, $7\lambda \pm 1$.

ALGEBRAIC GEOMETRY OF TWO DIMENSIONS.

Examiner—MR. M. MOWAT.

N. B.—*The figures in the margin indicate full marks.*

1 Draw the straight line $6x - 3y + 5 = 0$ and prove that $6x - 3y + 5 + m(5x + 3y + 6) = 0$ may represent any straight line through the intersection of $6x - 3y + 5 = 0$ and $5x + 3y + 6 = 0$. Find m so that $6x - 3y + 5 + m(5x + 3y + 6)$ may make an angle of 45° with $6x - 3y + 5 = 0$, the coordinates being rectangular 4

2. Transform $r\cos^2\theta \sin^2\theta = a(\cos^3\theta + \sin^3\theta)$ to rectangular coordinates, the pole being the origin and the initial line the axis of x. Transform the new equation by turning the axes through an angle of 45° in the positive direction. 5

3. Prove that if from any point in a straight-line a pair of tangents be drawn to a circle the chords of contact will all pass through a fixed point. 5

4. Find the polar equation to a parabola, the focus being the pole and the axis the initial line. 7

P is a point such that its distance from the focus of a parabola is equal to the length of the focal chord drawn through it. Find the polar equation to the locus of P, making the focus the pole and the axis the initial line. Show that the sum of the reciprocals of any two radii vectores of this curve at right angles to each other is equal to the reciprocal of the latus rectum of the given parabola.

5. Given the coordinates of one extremity of a diameter of an ellipse find those of an extremity of the conjugate diameter. 6

If $y = 2x$ be the equation to a diameter of $2x^2 + 3y^2 = 4$, find the equation to its conjugate.

6. Define supplemental chords and prove that if a chord and diameter of an ellipse are parallel the supplemental chord is parallel to the conjugate diameter. 5

7. What are asymptotes? Prove that if a straight line cut a hyperbola, the parts of it intercepted between the curve and its asymptotes are equal. 6

Write down the equation to the tangent to a hyperbola referred to its asymptotes as axes and show that the tangents at the extremities of conjugate diameters intersect on the asymptote.

8. Find the equation to a hyperbola conjugate to a given hyperbola. 6

What is meant by the polar of a point with respect to a curve? Prove that the polars of the same point with respect to two conjugate hyperbolas are parallel.

9. Show that $axx' + h(x'y + xy') + byy' + g(x + x') + f(y + y') + c = 0$ is the equation to the tangent to the curve whose equation is $ax^2 = 2hxy + by^2 + 2gx + 2fy + c = 0$ at the point $x'y'$. Show clearly what the former equation represents when $x'y'$ is not on the curve represented by the latter. 6

VII.

INDEX

TO THE

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF OF AFFILIATED INSTITUTIONS.

A.

	Page
Abdul Ali, Maulavi	160
Abdul Hai, Maulavi	205
Abdul Haq, Maulavi	220
Abdul Mahbud, Maulavi	179
Abdullah, Maulavi	173
Abdur Rahman, Maulavi	209
Adhikari, Babu Suryyakumar	196
Aditya Ram, Pandit	193
Ager, Mr. S.	193
Ahmed, Maulavi	158
Ahmed, Maulavi Mearajuddin	178
Ajodhyanath, Pandit	193
Alexander, Mr. J. W.	212
Allen, Mr H.	191
Alim Khan, Maulavi	177
Allnutt, Rev. S. S.	184
Ameer Ali, Mr.	158
Amjad Ali, Maulavi	200
Amolak Chand, Pandit	176
Anderson, Dr. J.	224
Andrews, Mr. C. A.	171
Angelo, Br. M.	218
Apcar, Mr. J. G.	158
Arndt, Mr G.	182
Ashraf Husain, Maulavi	167
Ashton, Rev. J. P.	170
Atkinson, Rev. A. W.	169

B.

Bagley, Mr. A....	167
Baker, Mr. William	218
Banerjee, Babu Gangadhar	170
" " Nakuleswar	163
" " Punamchandra	220
" " Rajkrishna	158

Page
Banerjee, Babu Rajmohan 224
" " Sibnath 160
" " Siddheswar 174
" " Surendranath 220
" " Tarapada 164
Baptist, Rev. E. 218
Baring, Rev. F. H. 214
Barlow, Rev. G. 218
Barrell, Rev. S. B. 188
Bartlett, Mr. J. T. 220
Bartholomew, Rev. Fr. 218
Bartholomewz, Mr A. 195
Basak, Babu Gaurmohan 206
Basu, " Baidyanath 197
" " Benimadhab 165
" " Debendranath 164
" " Harimohan 211
" " Kalipada 193
" " Khudiram 197
" " N. N. 177
" " Nrityagopal 184
" " Priyanath 162
Bate, Dr. T. E. L. 218
Beck, Mr. Theodore 200
Berrill, Mrs. 218
Bhattacharyya, Babu Asutosh 200
" " Chandranath 213
" " Jadabchandra 171
" " Janakinath 216
" Pandit Kailaschandra 172
" " Kailaschandra 185
" " Kaliprasanna 162
" " Kalikrishna 220
" Babu Meghnda 209
" " Nabakumar ... — ... 203
" " Piyarimohan 206
" " Ramaprasad 171
Billing, Mr. W.... 205
Bonaventure, Rev. E. 213
Booth, Mr. W. 161
Boutflower, Mr. W. N. 193
Brandreth, Lieut.-Col. M. 227
Bruhl, Mr. P. 194
Buchanan, Mr. A. W. 214
Budden, Mr. H. O. 217
Bulloch, Rev. G M. 201
Burnett, Rev. E. S. 211

C.

Carbery, Rev. S. 178
Carlyon, Rev. H. E. 184
Carter, Mr. R. 167

Page
Cayley, Dr. H. 224
Chakrabarti, Babu Bhawanichandra 210
" " Bhupati 220
" " Jadabchandra 203
" " Loknath 194
" Bidyaratna Prasannachandra 162
" Babu Ramdas 193
" " Ramkumar 170
Chanter, Mr. E. J. 188
Chatterjee, Babu Abinaschandra 193
" " Bireswar 174
" " Gobindachandra 224
" " Jitendranath 216
" Mr. K. M. 197
" Babu Rajendranath 203
" " Ramnath 171
" " Ramanimohan 197
" " Syamacharan 213
" " Umeschandra 168
Chaudhuri, " Rajanikanta 162
Chellappa, Mr O. 211
Cleghorn, Mr. E. 205
Coates, Dr J M. 224
Coe, Rev. J. W. 175
Coles, Mr. J. J. B. 166
Cooper, Rev J. G. 219
Cope, Mr F. H. 181
Cornelius, Very Rev. Fr. 207
Correya, Rev. A. 178
Cox, Mr. C. 229
Cunningham, Dr. D. D. 224

D.

Dami Lall, Babu 179
Das, Pandit Bhagawan 181
" Babu Damodar 201
" " Gangadhar 215
" " Gobindachandra... 220
" " Kali 179
" " Kali Kumar 194
" " Madhusudan 193
" " Syamacharan 208
Dass, " Muttra 179
" Mr. R. C. 186
Datta, Babu Brajaballabh 160
" " Isanchandra 208
" " K. C. 173
" " Ramnarayan 216
" " Umeschandra 203
Davis, Rev. B. 180
Day, Rev Lalbihari 160
D'Cruz, Mr. J. A. 217

De, Babu Amritalal 209
" " Debsankar 164
" " Gaurisankar 185
" " Nabinchandra 177
" " N. L 185
DeMel, Mr. A. W. 182
Deefholts, Rev R. 178
Deo Pershad 205
Deyer, Rev. Br. Francis 218
Dias, Mr C. P. 211
Dick, Mr. R. 182
Dikshit, Pandit Bhawaniprasad 172
Downing, Mr. S. F. 229
Drawing, Brother John 207
Dube, Pandit Harinath 172
" " Kamaladatta 215
Dumont, Rev. J. B. 178
Dunn, Mr. M 207
Dunne, Rev D. H. G. 188
" Mr. Thos. 210
Dunoyer, Rev. P. J. 213
Dunsmere, Mr. W. V. 216
Dutt, Mr. C. C. 203
" Babu Dwarkanath 229
" Rev. Kashinath 201

E.

Edwards, Mr. A C. 194
" Rev. J. 185
" " T. 171
Eliot, Mr. J. 158
Ellis, Mr J H. 169
Ewbank, Mr. A. 177

F.

Field, Rev. J. 195
Firth, Mr. J H. 173
Fisher. Mr. J. H. 160
Flynn, Mr. J. 207
Forchhammer, Dr. E. M. 213
Forman, Rev. C. D. 186
Fry, Mr. T. P. 195

G.

Gall, Mr. J. 189
Ganeshilal, Pandit 211
Ganguli, Babu Nilmani 165
Gannon, Mr. J. 190
Gargari, Babu Haridas 168
Garrett, Rev. J. G. 195

Page
Gerassius, Rev. Fr. 207
Ghantaya, Mr B. 173
Ghosh, Mr. N. N. 196
„ Babu Bhagabatisharan 171
„ „ Isanchandra 182
„ „ Kailaschandra 162
„ „ Suryyanarayan 162
Ghoshal, Babu Umanath 164
Gilbert, Mr. J. H 213
Gilliland. Mr. J. H. 229
Gilmore, Mr C. 229
Girard, Rev J. M. 213
Gobindaprasad, Munshi 00
Gobindaram, Pandit 209
Goolzar Ali, Maulavi 187
Goswamí, Babu Brajanath 208
„ „ Chandramohan 203
Gough, Mr A. E. 158
Gregg, Dr W. H. 160
Grenier, Mr J. F. 182
Griffiths, Mr. W. 160
Guin, Babu Sibchandra 174
Gupta, Babu Bipinbihari 158
„ „ Gopalchandra 160
Gurupershad 212
Gyaprasad, Babu 217

H.

Hall, Mr. Leonard 169
Hardie, Mr. J. 166
Harris, Mr. T 176
Harrison, Mr A S. 193
Harrison, Capt J. H. C. 227
Harvey, Dr R 224
Hayes, Mr. A. R. 213
Hazari Mull M. 176
Heard, Mr H. H. 167
Hector, Rev. J 168
Hewlett, Rev J. 201
Hicson, Rev Fr. F. 218
Hill, Mr. C. H. 193
„ Mr. S. A. 193
„ Mr. S. C. 162
Hoernle, Dr A. F. R. 205
Hoffman, Rev. J B. 178
Horst, Mr. W. C. 192
„ Mr W. C. 200

I.

Insell, Rev. T. 201

J.

	Page
Jamaita Ali, Maulavi	215
Janakinath, Pandit	184
Janakiprasad, Babu	192
Jayesinghe, Mr H C	195
Jayewardene, Mr. A. M.	195
,, Mr R. M.	195
Johns, Rev. G. W.	218
Johnson, Rev W.	170
Jugalkishore, Pandit	187
Julius, Rev. Fr.	217

K.

Kabiratna, Pandit Harischandra	220
,, ,, Tarakumar	158
Kasinath Kanti, Pandit	182
Kazim Hussain, Maulavi	215
Khory, Mr N. M	212
Khursetji Framji, Mr.	219
Kibble, Mr. J.	173
King, Dr. G.	224
Kumar Ali, Munshi	218

L.

Lafont, Rev Fr E.	178
Laha, Babu Srischandra	215
Lahiri ,, Prasannakumar	196
Lal, ,, Chhotkan	201
,, Munshi Bukhtawar, ...	200
,, Babu Ramratan	217
,, ,, Ramchandra	184
,, Mr Roshan	215
Lala, Biharilal	227
,, Dindayal	211
,, Dwarkadas	211
,, Kunjabiharilal	173
,, Sagarchand	181
,, Syamsundar	176
Lambart, Rev L A.	208
Leitner, Dr. G W.	181
Letroy, Rev. G A.	184
Lett, Mr W H.	188
Lewis, Mr. F.	207
,, Rev. H.	179
,, Mr T C.	181
Lidderdale, Dr R	224
Livingstone, Mr. W. B.	165
Lorimer, Mr. G.	205
Lowis, Mr. F.	207
Luther, Mr. Timothy	180

M.

	Page
Macdonald, Rev. R. N.	168
Macdonell, Mr. A.	158
Macfarlane, Rev. W.	185
Macpherson, Mr. G.	169
Mackenzie, Dr S. C.	224
Maclean, Mr P.	207
Mahomed Akbar, Maulavi	200
Mahomed Syed	205
Maitland, Mr. A. C.	184
Maitra, Babu Herambachandra	203
„ „ Upendranath	193
Majumdar, Babu Chandramohan	206
„ „ Jadunath	174
„ „ Nilkantha	162
Mann, Mr. J.	163
Marchal, Rev. V.	178
McCarthy, Rev. Fr. L.	207
McConnell, Dr J. F. P.	224
McCulloch, Rev. W.	168
McLeod, Dr. K	224
McTighe, Rev. P.	218
„ Mr. F. P.	192
Mears, Mr A.	205
Meurling, Mr. C. L.	182
Miller, Rev. E. F.	182
Misra, Pandit Lakshmi Sankar, ...	173
„ „ Debkrishna	172
Mitra, Babu Gopallal	201
„ Dr. Trailakyanath	158
„ Babu Upendranath	203
Mitchell, Mr. A. P.	215
Mondy, M. E. F.	229
Moore, Mr. J. H.	195
„ „ W. F.	167
Morrison, Rev. J.	185
Moscrop, Rev T.	211
Mowat, Mr. M.	177
Muhammad Hossain, Maulavi	181
Muhammad Hoosain, Maulavi	176
„ „ Khan, Maulavi	211
Muhammad Ilahi Bakhsh, Maulavi	201
Munshi Mahomed, Maulavi	216
Mukerjee, Babu Debendranath	164
„ „ Dinanath, ...	209
„ „ Jadunath	174
„ „ Kalidas	160
„ „ Nilmani	158
„ Mr. P. B	194
„ Babu Saratchandra	189
„ „ Sasibhushan	181
Murlidhar „	187
Murphy, Mr. F. B.	167

N.

Page
Nag, Babu Haricharan 162
" " Kunjalal 216
Nandilal, Pandit 211
Nanoolal Pandit 209
Nesbitt, Mr. A. A. I. 200
Newton, Mr. C. B. 186
Nicholas, Mr. A. G. 195
Nordfors, Mr P. 219
Nyayaratna, Pandit Maheschandra 174

O.

O'Brien, Mr. J. 218
Odgers, Mr. J. 218
" " Mrs. 218
Oman, Mr. J. C. 181
Onslow, Capt. G. P. 227

P.

Pande, Bisweswar 180
" Ganga Saheb 220
Pandit, Babu Naranjan Nath 220
" " Prankissen 216
Panja, " Nrisingha Murari 216
Pargiter, Rev. G. F. A. 179
Parry, Mr. R. 177
Paul, Mr Benjamin 218
Pedler, Mr. A. 158
Pelvat, Rev. C. 213
Percival, Mr H. M. 158
Pereira, Mr. F H. 182
" Mr H. J. R. 195
Persiera, Mr P. B. 211
Phillpotts, Capt. R. V. 227
Phillips, Mr. J. F. 182
" Mr E. A. 176
Pirie, Mr. A. H. 189
Prothero, Mr. M. 177

Q.

Qudrat Ullah, Maulavi 214

R.

Rambart, Rev. T. A. 191
Ramkissen, Munshi 189
Ramkissen, Pandit 211
Rambullabh 205
Rashid-uddin, Maulavi 209
Ray, Babu Chandranath 209
" " Debendranath 170
" " Haricharan 208
" " Jageschandra 193
" " Jnanendralal 197

Page
Ray, Babu Haliprasanna 179
" Dr. P. K. 161
" Babu Saradaranjan 162
Raye, Dr. D. O'C. 224
Reid; Mr. F. L.... 176
" Mr. T. 190
Reily, Mr. C. H. 158
Robertson, Rev. J. 168
Robson, Mr S. 160
Romains, Mr. R. 214
Rowe, Mr. F. J. 158
Ryan, Rev. Fr. M. 218

S.

Sadasib, Jairam 219
Sanyal, Babu Mahendranath 194
" " Umeschandra 173
Sarkadhikari, Babu Prasannakumar 158
" " Rajkumar 189
Sarkar, Babu Dwarkanath 173
" " Golapchandra 197
Sarma, Pandit Brajanath 168
Sastri, Pandit Bapudeb 172
" " Damodar 172
" " Gangadhar 172
" " Ganes 205
" Misra Salugram 176
" Pandit Mukundalal 215
" " Rajendrachandra 174
" " Ramkrishna 172
" " Rama Misra 172
" " Venketsh 172
" " Vishnu 220
" " Vishwanath 201
Schneider, Mr. G. S. 182
Schurr, Mr. F. C. 191
Schuster, Mr F. 166
Scott, Mr. G. W. 167
" Rev. John 211
Seitz, Rev. H 178
Sen, Babu Dinanath 203
" " Haragobinda 194
" " Jaykrishna 215
" " Jogindranath 220
" " Krishnabihari 215
" " Rajkumar 162
" " Rajkumar 206
" " Rajmohan 194
" " Srinath 203
Sengupta, Babu Kisorimohan, ... 160
" Dr K. P. 185

Page
Set, Babu Gobindalal 164
Shadi Ram, Munshi, ... 211
Shajehan, Maulavi 184
Shaikh Gulam Sabhan, Maulavi 162
Sharman, Mr S 187
Sherring, Mr Herbert 220
Shibsankar, Pandit 200
Seibel, Mr. A W. 211
" " C O. 195
Sheehan, Mr. J 217
Shibly, Maulavi 200
Sil, Babu Brajendranath 203
Sime, Mr. J. 181
Singha, Babu J. C. 214
" " Makaradhwaja 212
Slater, Rev S 188
Stater, Mr. J. S. 229
Smritiratna, Pandit Madhusudan 174
Smyth, Mr. H. E. 192
Som, Babu Sibchandra 160
Sparke, Mr. G T. 227
Stack, Mr. G. A. 158
Starke, Mr. D. H. 211
Stephen, Mr. F. 182
" Mr. H. 168
Stokes, Rev. A. 191
Strutt, Rev. E. 211
Stulpnagel, Dr C. R. 181
Sullivan, Mr. C C. 227
Sukla, Babu Kalisankar 203
" Pandit Vindyaprasad 173
Summers, Rev. E. S. 171
Sutherland, Rev. W. 185
Sykes, Mr. T G. 190
Syed Abbas Hosain, Maulavi 200
" Imdad, Imam ... ...

T.

Tarkabagis, Pandit Kamakshyanath 174
Tarkabhushan, " Baikunthanath 194
Tarkalankar, " Chandrakanta 174
" " C C. 178
Tarkaratna, " Ramaprasanna 193
Tarkasidhanta, " Madhabchandra 165
Tawney, Mr. C. H. 158
Taw Sain Kho 214
Taylor, Rev J. F. 170
Taylor, Mr. R J 188
Tennekoon, Mr J. G. 195
Tez Ray, Munshi 217
Thibaut, Dr G. 173
Thomas, Mr. R. 188

Page
Thomas, Mr. S. 179
Thomson, Mr. A. 168
" " A. 171
" Dr. M. 227
Tiwari, Pandit Bechanram 172
" " Choto Ram 177
" Pandit Sitalprasad 172
Tomkins, Rev. G. W. 188
Tucker, Rev. L. 171
Turner, Mr. A. D. 191

V.

Vernon, Mr. A. 171
Vidyaratna, Pandit Baradakanta 203
" " Bireswar 185
" " Matilal 215
" " Nobinchandra 197

W.

Waddington, Rev. C. 218
Warden, Dr. C. J. H. 224
Webb, Mr. W. T. 158
Weerakoon, Mr. J. W. 195
West, Rev. J. 212
White, Mr. M J. 189
Whitton, Rev. D. 219
Wijayakoon, Mr. J. A. 211
Williams, Mr. E. 187
Winston, Rev. W. R. 212
Wolfe, Mr A. G. 191
Woods, Mr. W. T. 224
Wordsworth, Mr. A. E. 192
Wright, Mr. A. H. 179
" Mr G. 208
" Mr. G. J. 192
" Mr. W. H. 193

Y.

Younan, Rev. E. H. 178
Young, Mr. W. 173
Yousuf Ali, Maulavi 171
Ditto ditto 211

Z.

Zakaulla, Maulavi 193
Zeman, Mr. J. S. 166
Ziauddin Khan, Maulavi 182